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Organization of the Government of Canada 1973

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Addendum - Organization of the Government of

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a (9th edition)

	Effective
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Table of Contents

Introduction

Legislature—introduction

Sovereign.....	001
Governor General.....	025
Secretary to the Governor General.....	050
Senate.....	075
House of Commons.....	150
Library of Parliament.....	300
Auditor General.....	325
Chief Electoral Officer.....	340
Commissioner of Official Languages.....	350
Public Service Commissioner.....	360
Representation Commissioner.....	390

Judiciary—introduction

Court Martial Appeal Court.....	400
Federal Court of Canada.....	425
Supreme Court of Canada.....	450

Executive—introduction

Agriculture..... 500-799

Department of Agriculture.....	500
Canadian Dairy Commission.....	700
Canadian Livestock Feed Board.....	725
Farm Credit Corporation.....	750

Communications..... 800-1099

Department of Communications.....	800
Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation.....	1000
Canadian Radio-Television Commission.....	1050

Consumer and Corporate Affairs..... 1100-1399

Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.....	1100
---	------

Energy Mines and Resources..... 1400-1799

Department of Energy Mines and Resources.....	1400
Atomic Energy Control Board.....	1525
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.....	1575
Eldorado Nuclear Limited.....	1625
National Energy Board.....	1700
Uranium Canada Limited.....	1750

Environment..... 1800-2199

Department of the Environment.....	1800
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Canadian Saltfish Corporation	2100
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation	2125
External Affairs	2200-2499
Department of External Affairs	2200
Canadian International Development Agency	2425
International Development Research Centre	2450
International Joint Commission (Canadian Section)	2475
Finance	2500-2899
Department of Finance	2500
Anti-dumping Tribunal	2700
Bank of Canada	2725
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Limited	2775
Industrial Development Bank	2825
Department of Insurance	2850
Tariff Board	2875
Fisheries (part of Department of the Environment)	
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	2900-3199
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	2900
Council of the Northwest Territories	3100
Council of the Yukon Territory	3125
National Battlefields Commission	3150
Northern Canada Power Commission	3160
Industry, Trade and Commerce	3200-3599
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce	3200
Export Development Corporation	3425
Metric Commission	3450
National Design Council	3475
Statistics Canada	3500
Standards Council of Canada	3550
Justice	3600-3899
Department of Justice	3600
Canadian Wheat Board	3825
Law Reform Commission	3850
Tax Review Board	3875
Labour	3900-4199
Department of Labour	3900
Canada Labour Relations Board	4100
Information Canada	4125
Manpower and Immigration	4200-4599
Department of Manpower and Immigration	4200
Immigration Appeal Board	4425
Unemployment Insurance Commission	4475

Multiculturalism (included with Department of the Secretary of State)	
National Defence	4600-4899
Department of National Defence	4600
Canada Emergency Measures Organization	4825
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	4850
National Health and Welfare	4900-5299
Department of National Health and Welfare	4900
Medical Research Council	5150
National Revenue	5300-5599
Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)	5300
Department of National Revenue (Taxation)	5450
Post Office	5600-5799
Post Office Department	5600
Prime Minister	5800-6299
Office of the Prime Minister	5800
Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat	5850
Economic Council of Canada	5900
Indian Claims Commission	5935
Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund	5950
Privy Council Office	6000
Privy Council, Office of the President	6100
Public Service Staff Relations Board	6200
Public Works	6300-6499
Department of Public Works	6300
Regional Economic Expansion	6500-6899
Department of Regional Expansion	6500
Cape Breton Development Corporation	6700
Science and Technology	6900-7199
Ministry of State for Science and Technology	6900
Science Council of Canada	7100
Secretary of State	7200-7899
Department of the Secretary of State	7200
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board	7475
Canada Council	7500
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	7550
Canadian Film Development Corporation	7600
Company of Young Canadians	7650
National Arts Centre Corporation	7675

National Film Board	7700
National Library of Canada.....	7750
National Museums of Canada	7800
Public Archives of Canada	7850
Solicitor General	7900-8199
Department of the Solicitor General	7900
National Parole Board	8100
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	8150
Supply and Services.....	8200-8599
Department of Supply and Services.....	8200
Canadian Arsenals Limited	8400
Canadian Commercial Corporation	8450
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation	8500
Royal Canadian Mint	8550
Transport	8600-8999
Ministry of Transport	8600
Air Canada	8800
Canadian National Railways.....	8850
Canadian Transport Commission	8900
National Harbours Board.....	8925
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	8950
Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited	8975
Treasury Board	9000-9299
Treasury Board Secretariat	9000
Canadian Patents and Development Limited.....	9200
National Research Council of Canada.....	9250
Veterans Affairs	9300-9599
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	9300
Canadian Pension Commission	9500
War Veterans Allowance Board	9550
Urban Affairs.....	9600-9899
Ministry of Urban Affairs.....	9600
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	9800
National Capital Commission	9850
Appendices	
Glossary of terms.....	9900
Acronyms.....	9908
Abbreviations.....	9910
Keyword index	9925
Chart: Organization of the Government of Canada.....	9999

Introduction

This ninth edition of the *Organization of the Government of Canada* (OGC), first issued in 1958, is a heavily revised one, reflecting the significant changes in federal government structure over the relatively recent past.

Its purpose, however, remains unchanged from the original concept:

- (a) to make the structural and functional relationships of the myriad departments, agencies, boards, commissions, etc. more clearly understood and perceived by those with a general or academic interest in the subject; and
- (b) to provide a ready reference tool for those individuals and institutions both within and outside the federal organization where such a reference source would be of functional value to their vocation or field of interest.

The publication is therefore organized so as to accommodate such differing interests.

Organizations are dynamic phenomena. The federal organization is certainly no exception. Therefore, in the interests of accuracy, small-print dates will be found on all pages and organization charts, indicating that the information was confirmed as accurate as of that date.

Structure of the Publication

The *Organization of the Government of Canada* is divided into three major sections: Legislature; Judiciary; Executive (with each section again sub-divided). Each sub-division contains those federal agencies which would appear to fall logically into that section. However, the reader is warned that this method of sub-dividing the federal government organization cannot be taken as absolute. For example, in the Judiciary, only three courts are included, when in actual fact there are many courts which are 'Courts of Record', such as the Canadian Transport Commission or the Immigration Appeal Court.

These 'Courts of Record' perform a dual role but, rather than listing them in two places, they were included with the Executive. On the other hand, the Executive section contains a number of agencies which might appear to be out of place. For example, the Canadian Wheat Board might be expected to appear under Agriculture. However, the minister named personally responsible for the Wheat Board also holds the Justice portfolio (i.e. Minister of Justice), and the Board therefore appears under his aegis.

General Format

All of the texts have been standardized, and available information is presented in the following manner:

- (a) legal name of department, agency, commission, board, etc.;
- (b) address of head office and mailing address (if it differs from the walk-in address);
- (c) name of Minister (if he has been personally named), otherwise name of Portfolio;
- (d) names of Executive and/or Principal Officers;
- (e) historical background of department (including name changes);
- (f) description of the overall responsibilities;
- (g) a description of the way in which the department is organized, and/or a description of the programs administered;
- (h) location of regional offices;
- (i) list of statutes administered;
- (j) list of agencies administered.

Numbering

Paragraph numbers rather than page numbers have been used in order to help make possible the speedy location of precise segments of information. The allotment of blocks of numbers is based on the size and/or complexity of the department and its agencies.

Appendices

The Glossary of Terms, and List of Abbreviations and Acronyms contain only those terms which are used in this publication.

The Key-word Index contains those words as actually used in the text. No attempt has been made to broadly group words, unless done so by the department. For example, "films" are listed only under "films" unless the department has also listed them under "culture", then "culture" has been used as a Key-word.

Acknowledgements

It would not have been possible for Information Canada to co-ordinate and produce this new edition of "OGC" without the fullest co-operation of all the departments (particularly the information staffs) which is most appreciated. In addition, special acknowledgement and thanks go to the offices of the Treasury Board Secretariat's Program Branch which checked each text and, to the Organization Division which supplied the bulk of the organization charts; to those in the Privy Council Office, and the Department of Justice who assisted in clarifying the myriad legal aspects; and to the Translation Bureau of the Department of the Secretary of State in connection with the French language edition.

Communications

It is accepted that communications is a two-way process. Information Canada's goal is to continue to improve *Organization of the Government of Canada* as a major communications vehicle. Therefore, all suggestions and comments as to how such improvement could be realized will be welcomed by:

The Director
Communications Services Branch
Information Canada
171 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9
Attention: "OGC"

The Legislature

Introduction

The Legislature of the Canadian government is the Parliament of Canada. It consists of the elected House of Commons, the appointed Senate, and the Sovereign, represented by the Governor General. The general legislature powers of Parliament are defined in section 91 of the *British North American Act, 1867*, as amended. There must be a session of Parliament at least every 12 months.

Parliamentary System

Although Canada’s written constitution is silent about many of the details, constitutional practice has defined Canadian government procedures. Political parties are the mainspring of the Canadian parliamentary system and the Government is formed by the Leader of the political party able to command the support of a majority in the House of Commons. The Leader becomes the Prime Minister and selects ministers to form his Government, usually from the ranks of his supporters in Parliament. Together they form the Cabinet and are responsible for formulating and implementing policies for governing the country. The Government also is responsible for preparing legislation and guiding it through Parliament. In order to remain in office the Cabinet must be able to command the support of a majority of the Members of the House of Commons on an issue of confidence.

Those Members of Parliament who sit in opposition to the Government are responsible for questioning and criticizing Government policies and actions. They also suggest alternative proposals to Government policies. As the possible alternative Government, they stand ready with policies and programs formulated, to put forward their leaders and to form the Government at the request of the Governor General.

In the words of the British legal scholar Sir William Anson:“The most prominent if not the most important function of Parliament is legislation . . .” The acts or statutes adopted by Parliament in the exercise of its legislative powers are originally introduced as bills and may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons. However, bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or impose any tax must originate in the House of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate, but it is not uncommon for them to originate in the House. All bills must be read three separate times in each House, be adopted by both Houses, and receive Royal Assent in order to become law.

Committees

After receiving second reading each bill is usually referred to a committee to undergo detailed study and possible amendment. In both Houses committees are of five main types: standing committees, standing joint committees, special committees, special joint committees, and Committees of the Whole House.

Standing and Standing Joint Committees

The standing committees are provided for in the *Rules of the Senate* and in the *Standing Orders of the House of Commons*. There are at present nine and 18 standing committees of the Senate and Commons respectively. There are four standing joint committees (i.e. having both Senate and Commons membership). Committee names suggest the subject matter with which each is concerned, (e.g., Agriculture, Public Accounts, Regional Development, Banking Trade and Commerce). In the Senate, a “Selection Committee”, and in the House of Commons, a “Striking Committee”, place the members on the committees. Most standing committees

*text effective January 1974

consist of 20 members. Members may serve on more than one committee and often the same members are on the same committee year after year. In the House of Commons committees all political parties are represented in approximately the same proportion as their relative membership in the House. Standing Committees are investigatory and legislative in nature. They inquire into and study all matters referred to them. They may send for persons, papers and records and they report to their respective Houses. Committee meetings are, as a rule, open to the public.

Special and Special Joint Committees

The special committees function in the same manner as the standing committees, but they are created in response to specific circumstances and needs. The field of inquiry of special committees is generally narrower in scope than that of the standing committees, as they are usually appointed to consider a particular topic, petition or bill. They exist from their appointment until they have presented their final report on their order of reference.

Committee of the Whole House

A Committee of the Whole House is composed of all the Members of the House. When a House resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole the entire House is acting as a committee and not in its ordinary function. The special function of a Committee of the Whole is the discussion of details and to this end procedure is more flexible. In the House of Commons, Committees of the Whole study in detail all bills dealing with Supply, Ways and Means, and certain other public interest bills which the House decides to refer to a Committee of the Whole.

The Senate seldom resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, relying almost exclusively on its standing committees for the detailed examination of a bill.

The Sovereign, the person on whom the Crown is constitutionally conferred, symbolizes Canada’s status as a constitutional Monarchy, the Canadian form of responsible government. Parliament is composed of the Crown, the Senate, and the House of Commons. Formal executive power in Canada is thus vested in The Queen. Her Majesty’s authority is, however, in most cases, delegated to her representative who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and, since 1952, has been chosen from amongst the nation’s most outstanding and respected citizens. Her Majesty comes to Canada from time to time to mark events of national significance and to visit various regions of the country. In her absence, the Governor General carries out most of The Queen’s functions and, of course, both act in accordance with Canadian constitutional practice.

001

The Crown is seen as a symbol of national sovereignty belonging to all Canadians, a link between citizens of every national origin and ancestry. The Queen herself stated in Toronto, in June 1973, that “the Crown is an idea more than a person” which should “represent everything that is best and most admired in the Canadian ideal”.

002

In her position at the apex of Canadian state, governmental and judicial functions, the Monarch is the fountain of justice in that all judicial functions are carried on in her name. She is also *fons honoris*, the fountain of honour. In this capacity she is Sovereign of the Order of Canada, and also of the Order of Military Merit, and approves the award of the recently established Canadian Bravery decorations. Among her many associations with various groups across Canada, Her Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief of eleven Canadian Regiments, Honorary Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Patron of numerous associations and organizations.

003

The Queen is Head of the Commonwealth and as such is the symbol of the free association of the 32 member countries of this unprecedented, multilingual, international partnership which represents millions of all races and creeds. As Canadian Head of State, but also as Head of the Commonwealth, Her Majesty was in residence at Government House, Ottawa, from 31st July to 4th August, 1973, and received and entertained Commonwealth Heads of Government and Delegations during the first Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting to be held in Ottawa.

004

The Canadian government does not contribute to The Queen’s Privy Purse which is provided by the United Kingdom Government. Only when Her Majesty is in Canada do the Canadian Government, and Provincial Governments involved, assume responsibility for expenses.

005

Her Majesty’s full title, as formally proclaimed at Ottawa on May 29, 1953, four days before her Coronation, is: “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith” (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, SC 1952-53 c. 9).

006

Address: Buckingham Palace, London, England.

*text effective November 1973

Governor General*
The Right Hon. Jules Léger

Jules Léger was born in Saint-Anicet, Québec, on April 4, 1913, the son of Ernest and Alda, née Beauvais. He attended the Collège de Valleyfield, where he obtained his B.A. in 1933; he studied law at the University of Montreal from 1933-36, and obtained his Doctorat de l'Université at the Sorbonne in 1938. 26

Upon his return to Canada, Mr. Léger was associate editor of the Ottawa daily Le Droit from 1938 to 1939. In July 1940 he joined the Department of External Affairs as Third Secretary, and was seconded to the office of the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, who was also Secretary of State for External Affairs. From 1940 to 1942, he was professor of the history of diplomacy at the University of Ottawa. 27

Mr. Léger was a member of the Canadian mission in Chile from 1943 to 1947. In February 1947 he was appointed to London as First Secretary. In 1948 he acted as adviser to the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris (September 1948-February 1949). He returned to Ottawa in February 1949 as executive assistant to Prime Minister Louis S. Saint-Laurent. 28

In August 1950 he was appointed chief of the European Division, and the following February he became an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. In October 1953 he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico, returning in August 1954 to become Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, a post he held until November 1958, when he was made Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and Canadian Representative to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris. Mr. Léger took part in all the spring and winter ministerial meetings of NATO from 1958 until 1962, and in the 1959 Atlantic Congress in London. 29

In May 1962 Mr. Léger was appointed Ambassador to Italy, and in April 1964 he became Ambassador to France. On November 15, 1968 he assumed the position of Under-Secretary of State, with responsibilities in the fields of arts and cultural support, bilingualism, education and citizenship. 30

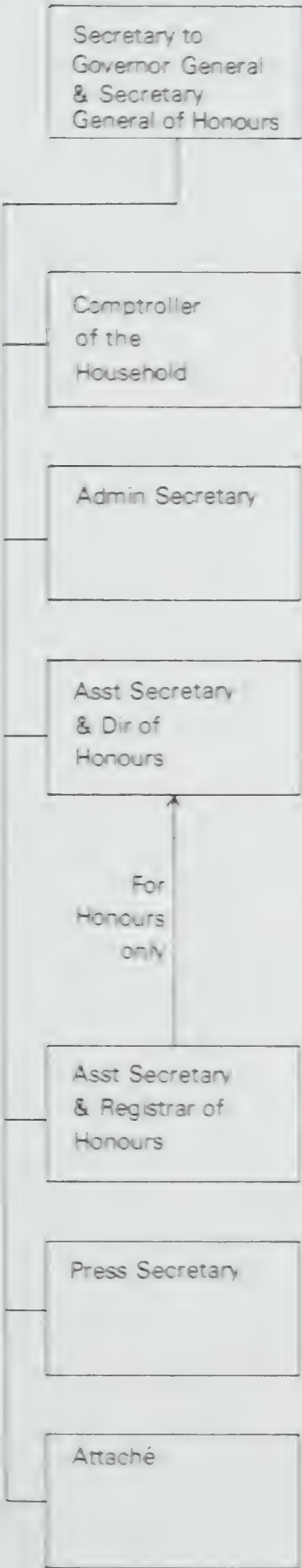
In March 1973, Mr. Léger was appointed to his present position as Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg. 31

Married to Gaby Carmel since 1938, Mr. Léger has one daughter, Hélène.

*text effective January 1974

Office of the Secretary of the Governor General 50

T B Chart - 26 July 1973



Government House
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A1

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor General and Secretary General of the Order of Canada and of the Order of Military Merit	Esmond Butler, C.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General and Director of Honours	C. J. Lochnan
Comptroller of the Household	Colonel D. C. McKinnon, C.D.
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General and Registrar of Honours	R. de C. Nantel, C.D.
Administrative Secretary to the Governor General	Brigadier General J. C. A. Garneau, C.D.
Attaché	R. E. Moore
Press Secretary	(vacant)
Aides-de-camp	Captain R. C. Coleman Captain J. R. Bodien Captain J. C. Desautels

Historical Background

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the “Office of the Secretary to the Governor General” which is designated as a department of government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act*, the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and the *Financial Administration Act*. 51

Prior to 1927, the Office acted as a channel of communication between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, His Majesty’s Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and, when necessary, directed correspondence to the appropriate Canadian government departments for reply. Subsequently, this became a function of the Department of External Affairs. 53

Overall Responsibilities

The Office is concerned with all matters relating to the Crown in Canada and is involved in the planning and organization of Royal visits. 55

The functions of the Office are administrative in that state documents, such as Proclamations, Commissions of Appointment, Orders-in-Council, etc. are received for the Governor General’s signature. Other administrative duties include: 57

(a) the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions; 59

(b) tour programs for the Governor General’s travels in Canada, programs of visits of Heads of State and other distinguished visitors to Canada;

(c) organization and planning of State or official visits by the Governor General to Commonwealth and foreign countries; 60

(d) administration of the Canadian System of Honours; and

(e) maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace, and other Royal Households.

The Secretary, who is the senior officer, has the general responsibility for the effective and efficient operation of his Office. He advises the Governor General on policy matters. 62

*text effective December 1973

64 The Assistant Secretary and Director of Honours is responsible for the direction
and operation of the Canadian System of Honours, which includes the Order of
Canada, the Order of Military Merit, and the Canadian Bravery Decorations.

66 The Comptroller of the Household administers the Privy Purse (grant provided
to cover housekeeping and hospitality expenses), prepares the annual estimates of
the Office, and controls funds provided.

68 The Assistant Secretary and Registrar of Honours is responsible for making the
travel arrangements for the Governor General's tours in Canada and abroad, and
for the administration of the Honours Secretariat.

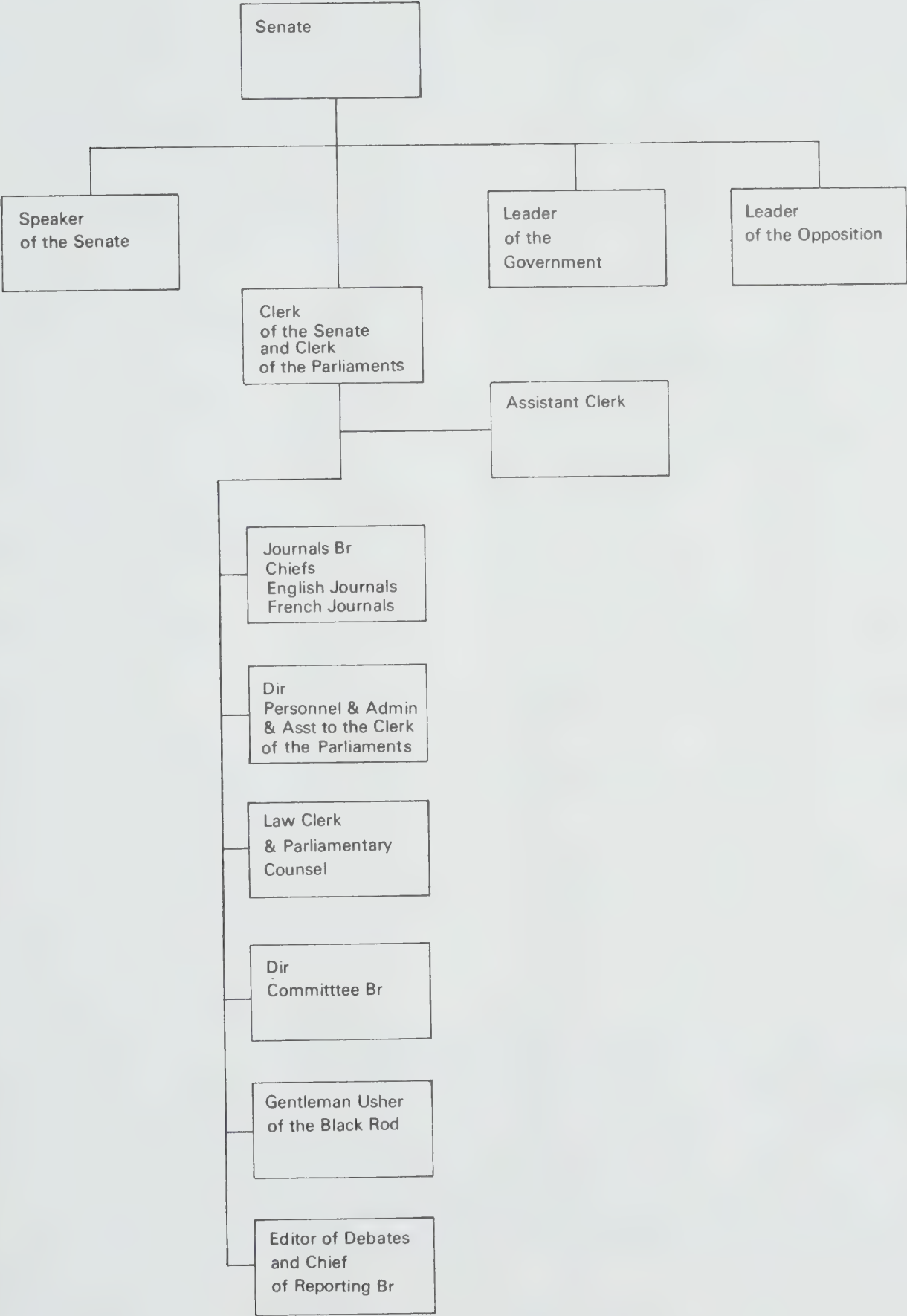
70 The Administrative Secretary deals with the day-to-day correspondence and the
administration of the Office, including organization of some of the major ceremonial
events involving the Governor General.

72 The Attaché is normally seconded from the Department of External Affairs and
acts as liaison with that department and with the Diplomatic Corps.

74 The Department of National Defence provides three officers who act as Aides-
de-Camp to the Governor General for approximately two-year periods. They attend
Their Excellencies both at Government House and at outside engagements.

Senate 75

Senate Chart - November 1973



Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A4

Speaker

The Hon. Muriel McQ. Fergusson, D.C.L.

Leader of the Government

The Hon. Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C.

Leader of the Opposition

The Hon. Jacques Flynn, P.C., Q.C.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments	Robert Fortier, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel	E. Russel Hopkins, B.A., LL.B.
First Clerk Assistant	Alcide Paquette, B.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	A. G. Vandelac, M.C., C.D.
Director of Committees	Pierre Godbout, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.
Director of Administration and Personnel and Assistant to the Clerk of the Parliaments	J. Walter Dean
Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch	T. S. Hubbard
Chief of Minutes and Journals	
(English)	Mrs. Jean F. Sutherland
(French)	Miss Madeleine Ouimet
Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	Alfred Fortier, E.D., C.D.
Postmaster	Harold King
Supervisors	
(Stenographic Service [English])	Miss Edith Wray
(Stenographic Service [Bilingual])	Mrs. Jocelyne Latrémouille
Chief of Stationery Branch and Furniture Control Officer	(vacant)
Chiefs	
(Joint Distribution Office)	J. E. Levesque
(Protective Service)	W. Maheux
Manager (Parliamentary Restaurant)	W. Pentecost

Historical Background

As originally constituted, the Senate consisted of three divisions (Ontario, Québec, and the Maritime Provinces), each of which was represented by 24 senators. In 1915 a fourth division comprising the Western Provinces, and also represented by 24 senators, was created. As each new province entered the Union it was given representation (Manitoba and British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905, and Newfoundland in 1949).

At the present time the 102-seat Senate** has the following provincial representation: Newfoundland six; Prince Edward Island four; Nova Scotia 10; New Brunswick 10; Québec 24; Ontario 24; Manitoba six; Saskatchewan six; Alberta six; and British Columbia six.

*text effective November 1973

**see para 143-146 for list.

80 With the exception of appropriation and tax bills, the Senate shares with the House of Commons authority to initiate legislation.

Appointments

82 Senators are appointed by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, and hold their places in the Senate until they attain the age of 75 years.

84 To be eligible for appointment a person must:

- (a) be of the full age of 30 years;
- (b) be either a natural born or a naturalized subject of the Queen;
- (c) be legally or equitably seised as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-allevu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same;
- (d) have real and personal property together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities;
- (e) be a resident in the province for which he is appointed, and, in the case of Québec, must have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed or be a resident therein.

Each senator must before taking his/her seat take the oath of allegiance and make a declaration that by law he/she is duly qualified to be appointed a member of the Senate of Canada.

Vacancies

89 A senator may resign his place in the Senate by a letter of resignation addressed to the Governor General.

91 The place of a senator becomes vacant if:

- (a) for two consecutive sessions of the Parliament, he fails to give his attendance in the Senate;
- (b) he takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen of a foreign power;
- (c) he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit or any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter;
- (d) he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; or
- (e) he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence provided that he shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the Government of Canada while holding an office under that government requiring his presence there.

Speaker

94 The Speaker is appointed by the Governor-in-Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Under a long standing custom the appointment is made only for the duration of a Parliament and that an English speaking Speaker be succeeded by one who is French speaking and vice versa.

96 The debates and proceedings, which may be conducted in either language, are governed by rules and orders.

Committees

100 The following standing committees are established by the Senate at the beginning of each session:

Agriculture

Banking, Trade and Commerce

Foreign Affairs
Health, Welfare and Science
Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration
Legal and Constitutional Affairs
Library of Parliament (Joint)*
National Finance
Printing of Parliament (Joint)*
Regulations and other Statutory Instruments (Joint)*
Restaurant of Parliament (Joint)
Rules and Orders
Transport and Communications

In certain instances, the two Houses may unite in the formation of a special joint committee. The Senate may appoint special committees as it deems advisable and may set the terms of reference and indicate the powers to be exercised and the duties to be undertaken by such a committee. 114

Composition of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate

The Clerk of the Senate, who is also Clerk of the Parliaments, is the chief officer. He takes minutes of all proceedings. He has the rank of a “deputy head”. He reads the commission appointing a new Speaker and administers the oaths required by law to new members as one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. As Clerk of the Parliaments, he has the custody of all the original Acts of Parliament. His seal of office is affixed to copies of all Acts delivered to the Registrar General of Canada pursuant to the *Publication of Statutes Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-40, Sec. 3) or Acts required to be produced before courts of justice. He also certifies copies of Acts, upon application, for individuals who require them. 116

Assistant Clerk

The duties of the Assistant Clerk include the reading of petitions, committee reports and other papers in the Chamber; writing the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole and acting as Clerk to that Committee. He assists the Clerk of the Senate in the business of the Senate. At the beginning of each sitting, he provides the Speaker of the Senate with all required information on the business of the Chamber, and prepares all related documentation. With the Clerk, he acts as advisor on all matters relating to parliamentary procedure. 120

Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate gives legal advice to the Senate, Committees of the Senate, and individual senators on all matters connected with past or present legislation. He is required, among other duties, to read all public and private bills which come before the Senate and check the accuracy of all references to Acts or parts of Acts referred to therein; to advise solicitors upon any matter which may be dealt with in private bills and check the form of such bills; to attend meetings of all Senate Committees which are considering legislation (whether public or private); and advise the Chairman and members of the Committee as required; and to advise the officers of the Senate on matters of law. 124

He also is required to prepare drafts of public bills for senators who wish to present such bills to the Senate. 126

*a joint committee means one which includes members from the Senate and the House of Commons.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for supervising the details in regard to the opening of Parliament, summoning the Speaker and members of the House of Commons to hear the Speech from the Throne or for Royal Assent or prorogation. It is he who carries out the orders for the arrest or imprisonment of persons guilty of violation of privilege or contempt. He is responsible for keeping order and for the security service and for certain maintenance services. He is called upon to perform special duties when dignitaries visit the Senate; during conferences such as those held by NATO, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union; and, when a new Governor General is sworn in.

Committees Branch

This branch furnishes secretarial and clerical assistance to the Senate standing and special committees; prepares reports of committees for presentation to the Senate; and arranges for the printing and distribution of the Senate Committees' proceedings. This branch also examines and prepares reports on all petitions to Parliament for private bills.

Debates and Reporting Branch

This branch reports the debates of the Senate. These reports are then edited and prepared for printing. The daily edition of *Debates of the Senate* is distributed the morning after each day's sitting. A revised edition of the *Debates* is published in bound form after the end of each session. This branch also reports the evidence given before, and the proceedings of standing and special committees as ordered. The transcript of committee reports is turned over to the Committees Branch for inclusion with Minutes and other papers to be sent to the Department of Supply and Services for printing and then for sale by Information Canada.

Journals Branch

This branch is responsible for the preparation and editing, from the scroll of the Clerk of the Senate, of the Minutes of the Proceedings, the Orders of the Day, and the Routine Proceedings of the Senate. These are published together under the title *Senate: Minutes of Proceedings* and are available to Members of Parliament on the morning after each day's sitting. At the close of each session of Parliament the *Minutes of Proceedings* are edited and indexed, and are published in bound form as the *Journals of the Senate of Canada*. The *Journals* constitute the authoritative record of the proceedings of the Senate.

Senators*

The Honourable	Designation** and/or Division	Mailing Address
Aird, John B. (Lib.)***	Toronto	Toronto, Ont.
Argue, Hazen (Lib.)	Regina	Kayville, Sask.
Asselin, Martial (P.C.)	Stadacona	La Malbaie, Qué.
Basha, Michael G. (Lib.)	West Coast	Curling, Nfld.
Beaubien, Louis Philippe (P.C.)	Bedford	Montréal, Qué.

*text effective December 21, 1973.

** A designation is not a constituency. Senators from each province other than Québec are representative of the province "at large", but each senator is also free to designate a geographical area within his province. Each senator from Québec is appointed from one of the 24 Electoral Divisions of what was formerly Lower Canada. (The limits of the divisions are given in the *Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter I, Schedule "A"*. The spelling of the Division's names remain unchanged, except for two. Sorel is spelt Saurel in the 1859 Schedule, and Mille Îles has been spelt Mille Isles, Mille Îles, Mille-fles, Mille Isle ever since 1902 when the list was first published in the Senate Debates).

*** political affiliation.

The Honourable

Bélisle, Rhéal (P.C.)
Benidickson, William Moore (Lib.)
Blois, Fred M. (P.C.)
Bonnell, M. Lorne (Lib.)
Boucher, William A. (Lib.)
Bourget, Maurice (Lib.)
Bourque, Romuald (Lib.)
Buckwold, Sidney L. (Lib.)
Burchill, G. Percival (Lib.)

Cameron, Donald (Ind. Lib.)
Carter, Chesley W. (Lib.)
Choquette, Lionel (P.C.)
Connolly, Harold (Lib.)
Connolly, John J. (Lib.)
Cook, Eric (Lib.)
Côté, Joseph Julien
 Jean-Pierre (Lib.)
Croll, David A. (Lib.)
Davey, Keith (Lib.)
Denis, Azellus (Lib.)
Deschatelets, Jean-Paul (Lib.)
Desruisseaux, Paul (Lib.)
Duggan, James (Lib.)
Eudes, Raymond (Lib.)
Everett, Douglas D. (Lib.)
Fergusson, Muriel McQueen (Lib.)
 (Speaker)
Flynn, Jacques (P.C.)
Forsey, Eugene A. (Lib.)
Fournier, Edgar (P.C.)

Fournier, Michel (Lib.)

Fournier, Sarto (Lib.)
Gélinas, Louis P. (Lib.)
Giguère, Louis de G.
Godfrey, John M. (Lib.)
Goldenberg, H. Carl (Lib.)
Gouin, Leon Mercier (Lib.)
Graham, Alasdair (Lib.)
Greene, John James (Lib.)
Grosart, Allister (P.C.)
Haig, J. Campbell (P.C.)
Hastings, Earl A. (Lib.)
Hayden, Salter A. (Lib.)
Hays, Harry (Lib.)
Heath, Ann-Elizabeth
 Haddon (Lib.)
Hicks, Henry D. (Lib.)
Inman, F. Elsie (Lib.)
Kickham, Thomas J. (Lib.)

Designation
and/or Division**

Sudbury
Kenora-Rainy River
Colchester Hants
Murray River
Prince Albert
The Laurentides
De la Vallière
Saskatoon
Northumberland-
 Miramichi
Banff
The Grand Banks
Ottawa East
Halifax North
Ottawa West
Harbour Grace

Kennebec
Toronto-Spadina
York
La Salle
Lauzon
Wellington
Avalon
De Lorimier
Fort Rouge

Fredericton
Rougemont
Nepean
Madawaska-
 Restigouche
Restigouche-
 Gloucester
De Lanaudière
Montarville
De la Durantaye
*
Rigaud
De Salaberry
The Highlands
Niagara
Pickering
River Heights
Palliser-Foothills
Toronto
Calgary

Nanaimo-Malaspina
Annapolis Valley
Murray-Harbour
Cardigan

Mailing Address

Sudbury, Ont.
Kenora, Ont.
Truro, N.S.
Murray River, P.E.I.
Prince Albert, Sask.
Lévis, Qué.
Outremont, Qué.
Saskatoon, Sask.

Nelson-Miramichi, N.B.
Banff, Alta.
St. John's, Nfld.
Ottawa, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.
Ottawa, Ont.
St. John's, Nfld.

Longueuil, Qué.
Toronto, Ont.
Don Mills, Ont.
Montréal, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Sherbrooke, Qué.
St. John's, Nfld.
Montréal, Qué.
Winnipeg, Man.

Fredericton, N.B.
Québec, Qué.
Ottawa, Ont.

Iroquois, N.B.

Pointe Verte, N.B.
Montréal, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Toronto, Ont.
Westmount, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Sydney, N.S.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Calgary, Alta.
Toronto, Ont.
Calgary, Alta.

Nanaimo, B.C.
Halifax, N.S.
Montague, P.E.I.
Souris, P.E.I.

*Designation not yet chosen

The Honourable

Lafond, Paul C. (Lib.)
Laing, Arthur (Lib.)
Laird, Keith (Lib.)
Lamontagne, Maurice (Lib.)
Lang, Daniel A. (Lib.)
Langlois, Leopold (Lib.)
Lapointe, Renaude (Lib.)
Lawson, Edward M. (Ind.)
Lefrançois, J. Eugène (Lib.)
Macdonald, John M. (P.C.)
Macnaughton, Alan (Lib.)
Manning, Ernest C. (S.C.)
Martin, Paul (Lib.)
McDonald, A. Hamilton (Lib.)
McElman, Charles (Lib.)
McGrand, Fred A. (Lib.)

McIlraith, George (Lib.)
McLean, Donald A. (Lib.)
McNamara, William C. (Lib.)
Michaud, Hervé J. (Lib.)
Molgat, Gildas L. (Lib.)
Molson, Hartland de M. (Ind.)
Neiman, Joan (Lib.)
Norrie, Margaret F. (Lib.)

O’Leary, M. Gratton (P.C.)
Paterson, Norman McL. (Lib.)
Perrault, Raymond (Lib.)
Petten, William J. (Lib.)
Phillips, Orville H. (P.C.)
Prowse, J. Harper (Lib.)
Quart, Josie D. (P.C.)
Robichaud, Louis J.
Riel, Maurice (Lib.)
Rowe, Frederick William (Lib.)
Smith, Donald (Lib.)
Sparrow, Herbert O. (Lib.)

Stanbury, Richard J. (Lib.)
Sullivan, Joseph A. (P.C.)
Thompson, Andrew (Lib.)
van Roggen, George C. (Lib.)
Walker, David (P.C.)
Welch, Frank C. (P.C.)
Williams, Guy R. (Lib.)
Yuzyk, Paul (P.C.)

Designation
and/or Division**

Gulf
Vancouver South
Windsor
Inkerman
South York
Grandville
Mille Isles
Vancouver
Repentigny
Cape Breton
Sorel
Edmonton West
Windsor-Walkerville
Moosomin
Nashwaak Valley
Sunbury

Ottawa Valley
Charlotte County
Winnipeg
Kent
Ste. Rose
Alma
Peel

Colchester-
Cumberland
Carleton
Thunder Bay
*
Bonavista
Prince
Edmonton
Victoria
*
Shawinegan
Lewisporte
Queens-Shelburne
The Battlefords

York Centre
North York
Dovercourt
Vancouver Point-Grey
Toronto
Kings
Richmond
Fort Garry

Mailing Address

Hull, Qué.
Vancouver, B.C.
Windsor, Ont.
Aylmer, Qué.
Toronto, Ont.
Québec, Qué.
Montréal, Qué.
Vancouver, B.C.
Montréal, Qué.
North Sydney, N.S.
Montréal, Qué.
Edmonton, Alta.
Windsor, Ont.
Moosomin, Sask.
Fredericton, N.B.
Fredericton Junction,
N.B.
Ottawa, Ont.
Black’s Harbour, N.B.
Winnipeg, Man.
Buctouche, N.B.
Winnipeg, Man.
Montréal, Qué.
Caledon East, Ont.

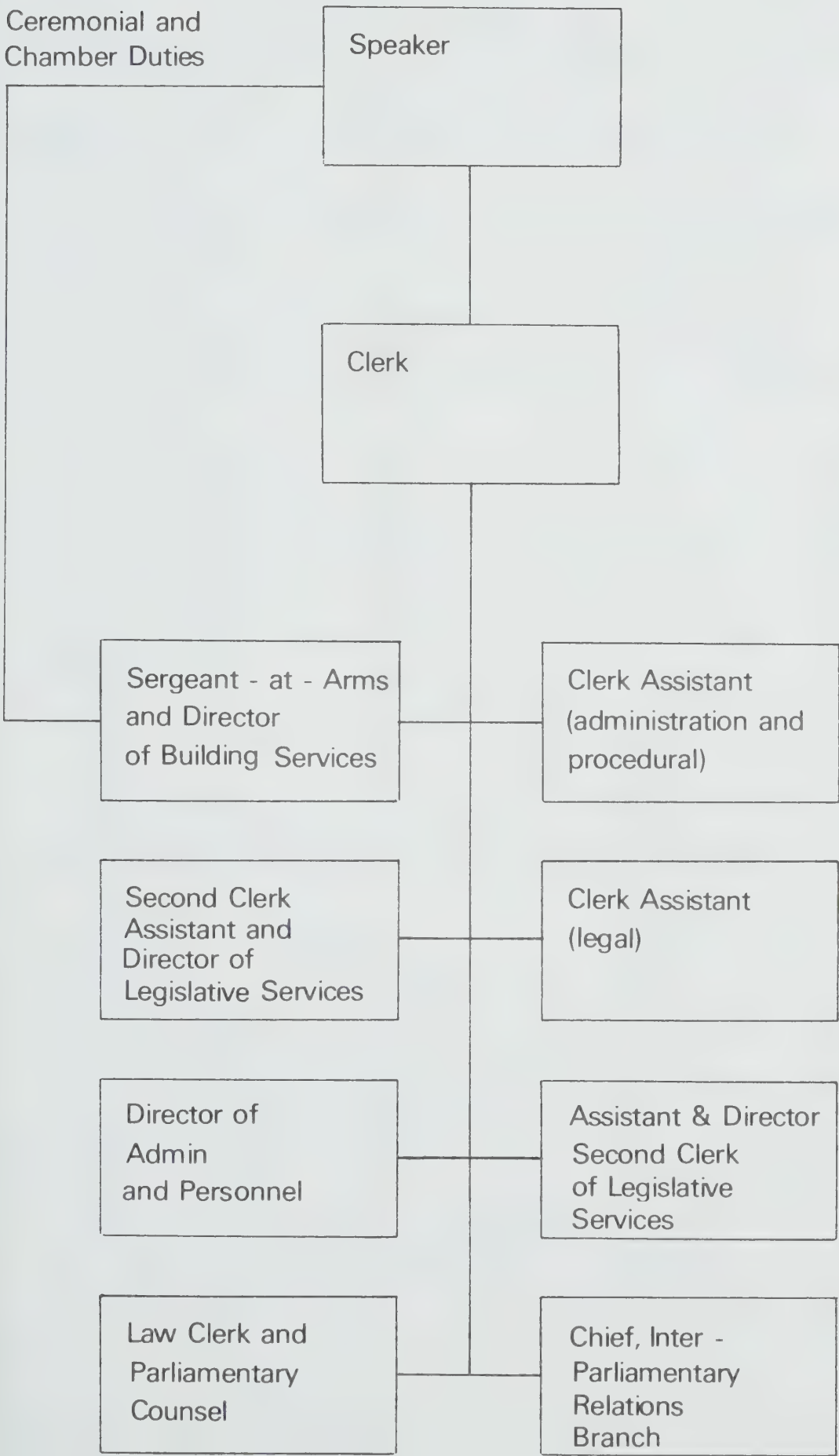
Truro, N.S.
Ottawa, Ont.
Thunder Bay, Ont.
Vancouver, B.C.
St. John’s, Nfld.
Alberton, P.E.I.
Edmonton, Alta.
Québec, Qué.
Fredericton, N.B.
Montréal, Qué.
St. John’s Nfld.
Liverpool, N.S.
North Battleford,
Sask.
Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Kendal, Ont.
Vancouver, B.C.
Toronto, Ont.
Wolfville, N.S.
Richmond, B.C.
Winnipeg, Man.

146

*Designation not yet chosen

House of Commons 150

H of C Chart - July, 1973



Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Speaker
The Hon. Lucien Lamoureux

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Whole House
Robert McCleave

Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House
Gérald Laniel

Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House
Prosper Boulanger

- Officers of the House of Commons**
- Clerk of the House of Commons..... Alistair Fraser
 - Sergeant-at-Arms and Director of Building Services Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, V.C.
 - Clerk Assistant
 - (Administrative and Procedural).....J. Gordon Dubroy
 - (Legal) Marcel R. Pelletier
 - Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel..... J. P. Joseph Maingot
 - Second Clerk Assistant and Director of Legislative Services Alexander Small
 - Third Clerk Assistant Vacant
 - Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Jean-Louis Lacroix

- Heads of Branches**
- Director of Administration and Personnel Georges A. St-Jacques
 - Assistant Director P. Macdougall
 - Financial ServicesR. J. Bond
 - Health Unit..... Miss F. Lepine, R.N.
 - Postmaster..... Y. Lavoie
 - Stationery, Printing and Office Machines J. P. Renaud
 - Director of Building Services..... Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, V.C.
 - Maintenance ServiceN. L. Cavan
 - Messenger Service S. Gauthier
 - Page Staff R. Robertson
 - Protective Service.....F. J. Yates
 - Purchasing and Equipment C. Lindsay
 - Restaurant and Cafeterias W. Pentecost
 - Director of Legislative Services Alexander Small
 - Committees and Private Legislation R. L. Boivin
 - Committee Reporting ServicesF. Belzile
 - Distribution Office.....E. Lévesque
 - Hansard Index and Reference (English)..... J. W. MacLeod
 - Hansard Index and Reference (French) Miss J. Thibault
 - Hansard Reporting Service (English)N. L. Price
 - Hansard Reporting Service (French)..... H. Lacombe

*text effective September 1973

Journals (English)	J. E. O'Connor
Journals (French)	M. Guitard
Chief, Inter-Parliamentary Relations.....	I. G. Imrie

Composition of the House of Commons

151 The *British North America Act, 1867*, federally united the then Province of Ca-
nada (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), the Province of Nova Scotia and the Pro-
vince of New Brunswick, and created four provinces to be known as Ontario, Que-
bec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

154 The Act also provided for an elected House of Commons of 181 members of
whom 82 would be elected from Ontario, 65 from Québec, 19 from Nova Scotia, and
15 from New Brunswick. Provision was made for increasing the number of members
from time to time and for the taking of a census of the population of Canada each
tenth year commencing with 1871. As new provinces entered Confederation, they
were granted representation in the House of Commons, and following each decen-
nial census, a *Representation Act* was passed providing for a readjustment of repre-
sentation in the Commons. Under present legislation, the representation of each
province is computed by a mathematical formula applied to the population of each
province, but subject to certain exceptions such as that which provides that no pro-
vince shall have fewer members than it has senators.

157 During the 1963 and 1964-65 Sessions, the *Representation Commissioner Act*
(RSC 1970 c. R-6) was enacted and Electoral Boundaries Commissions established
under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-2) to readjust the
representation in the House of Commons by provinces.

158 Since the last redistribution, the House is composed of 264 elected representa-
tives.* These members are elected from 264 electoral districts. Representation by
provinces is Alberta 19, British Columbia 23, Manitoba 13, New Brunswick ten, New-
foundland seven, Northwest Territories one, Nova Scotia 11, Ontario 88, Prince Ed-
ward Island four, Quebec 74, Saskatchewan 13, and the Yukon Territory one.

Electoral Process

160 The *Canada Elections Act* (RSC 1970 c. 14, 1st supp.), provides that with certain
specified exceptions any qualified elector under this Act, may be a candidate at an
election. Among the specified exceptions are government contractors, members of
the legislature of any province, certain public officers, and persons found guilty of
corrupt or illegal election practices during designated periods following such
conviction. To be nominated, a candidate must have the signature of 25 qualified
electors on his nomination papers and must deposit the sum of \$200.00.

163 A qualified elector is one who is of the full age of 18 years or will attain such
age on or before polling day at such election, is a Canadian Citizen, or is a British
subject who qualified as an elector on June 25, 1968, has not ceased to be a resident
and therefore will be a qualified elector for five years after June 26, 1970.

164 However, officials holding certain positions may not vote, (e.g. the Repre-
sentation Commissioner, the Chief Electoral Officer, Assistant Chief Electoral
Officer, Returning Officers during their term of office, [except where there is a
equality of votes on the official addition of votes or on a recount], judges appointed
by the Governor-in-Council, inmates of penal and certain other institutions, and
other persons disqualified by law).

Election of the House

166 A House of Commons is elected for no longer than five years following each

* see paras 189-194 for list of members of Parliament

general election, subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor General. In the event of a vacancy occurring (by death of a member or otherwise) during the life of a Parliament, a writ for the holding of a by-election must, as a rule, be issued within six months of the receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of a warrant for the issuance of such writ. Provision is made in the *British North America Act* for a Session of the Parliament of Canada at least once in every year “so that 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session”.

Appointment on an annual basis of 16 Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers is provided for by the *Parliamentary Secretaries Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-1). However, such an appointment does not disqualify a member from sitting and voting in the House.

169

Senior Officers

The House has a Speaker, a Chairman of Committees of the Whole House (who is also Deputy Speaker of the House), a Deputy Chairman of Committees, and an Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees.

Speaker

The presiding officer of the House is the Speaker, who is chosen from the elected members at the opening of each Parliament following a general election. His term of office is only for the duration of that Parliament. In the House of Commons, when the language of the Speaker is English, the language of the Chairman of Committees, is French. In addition to presiding at all meetings of the House, the Speaker enforces the observance of its rules, maintains its rights and privileges, and acts as the official spokesman of the House as occasion may require. He is also responsible to the House for the management of its internal affairs and the operation of its branches and services.

171

In addition to the Speaker, there are three other officers elected by the House from among its members to assist him.

Chairman

The Chairman of Committees of the Whole House is elected near the beginning of the first session after a general election. He acts for the full Parliament. It is his duty to preside over the Committee of the Whole, and also to replace the Speaker in the Chair when required. The Deputy Chairman, and the Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees are elected at the opening of each Session, and act for that Session only. They assist the Chairman and preside over the various Committees of the Whole House and at times take the Chair of the House.

175

Committees

The Standing Orders of the House provide for the following standing committees: Agriculture; Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts; External Affairs and National Defence; Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; Fisheries and Forestry; Health, Welfare and Social Affairs; Indian Affairs and Northern Development; National Resources and Public Works; Justice and Legal Affairs; Labour, Manpower and Immigration; Regional Development; Transport and Communications; Veterans Affairs; Miscellaneous Estimates; Miscellaneous Private Bills and Standing Orders; Privileges and Elections; Public Accounts; Procedure and Organization.

178

There are also standing joint committees on Printing; Regulations and other Statutory Instruments; and the Library of Parliament. These committees are composed of members of the House of Commons and the Senate. In addition, special com-

181

mittees are appointed each Session as required. Some are joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons.*

Commissioners of Internal Economy

184 Under the *House of Commons Act* (RSC 1970 c. H-9) the financial administration, and control of the internal affairs of the House are vested in a body, known as the Commissioners of Internal Economy, consisting of the Speaker and four Ministers of the Crown appointed by Order-in-Council.

Clerk of the House

187 The Clerk of the House, who is also a commissioner appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to members of the House, holds the rank of deputy minister. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House. He has the direction and control of all its officers and clerks, subject to such orders as he may, from time-to-time, receive from the Speaker or from the House. The Clerk is the recording officer of the House, and his minutes are a summary of the daily proceedings of the House. He records all divisions when votes are taken in the House. He is frequently consulted whenever questions arise with respect to the rules, usages, and proceedings of Parliament.

Sergeant-at-Arms

190 The Sergeant-at-Arms, who is also Director of Building Services, attends the Speaker with the Mace (the symbol of the authority of the House) on all required occasions. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace, and the furniture and fittings of the House. At the outset of each session, or as the service of the House from time-to-time requires, with the approval of the Speaker, he engages such sessional and temporary constables, messengers, pages, and labourers as are necessary.

Clerk Assistants

193 The Clerk Assistants read the *Order of Business and Notices* and act as reading clerks for any committee reports or other documents or papers required to be read in the House. They also act as advisors to the Presiding Officer in the House or to Committees of the Whole House. All orders of the House for the production of papers or other documents are signed by the Clerk Assistants on behalf of the Clerk. When the House is in committee, one of the Clerk Assistants acts as clerk of the Committee. He takes minutes of committee proceedings, and keeps any other necessary records. He counts, but does not record, the members when votes are taken in Committees of the House. One of the Clerk Assistants acts for the Clerk in the latter's absence.

196 The Clerk Assistants are responsible for seeing that all bills, motions, and resolutions being processed through the House and any other documents required by the House are on the Table and are available to members. The Clerk Assistants scan all questions, notices of motions, etc., submitted by members for inclusion in the *Order of Business and Notices*, to ascertain if they come within the provisions of the Standing Orders. They also call the names of the members when a division takes place in the House. When the House is in committee, they keep records and minutes and prepare memoranda or other data as required.

*see paras 221-244 for list of Committees

Administrative Organization

Operation of the administrative organization of the House of Commons is delegated to three directors who are responsible to the Clerk of the House: Director of Administration and Personnel; Director of Building Services; Director of Legislative Services. 199

Heads of Branches

Director of Administration and Personnel

- This director is responsible for the following administrative services: 200
- (a) Financial Services Branch is responsible for the preparation of the House of Commons estimates and for the control of expenditures in accordance with the amounts that have been authorized;
 - (b) Personnel Service is responsible for the personnel administration program which includes recruitment, the classification of positions, and the administration of a salary plan. It is also responsible for the maintenance and custody of all personnel records;
 - (c) Post Office Branch provides postal and other services to members and staff of the House and Library of Parliament;
 - (d) Health Unit provides nursing and first aid services on Parliament Hill; and
 - (e) Stationery, Printing, and Office Machines Branch is responsible for the purchase, storing, and issue of stationery supplies and office equipment.

Director of Building Services

The Sergeant-at-Arms, as Director of Building Services, maintains various services for the House, including a protective and security service, a uniformed messenger service, and, during the session, a uniformed page staff which services the members in the Commons Chamber. He is also responsible for the maintenance and care of the interior, including office furniture and fixtures, of that part of the Parliament Building which is under the control of the House of Commons, and for the operation of the Parliamentary Restaurant and cafeterias. In relation to the foregoing duties, he reports to the Clerk of the House; in relation to his historical ceremonial duties, he reports direct to the Speaker. 205

Director of Legislative Services

- The Second Clerk Assistant, who is also Director of Legislative Services, is responsible for the following: 207
- (a) Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office which provides for the daily distribution of public documents to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, and others;
 - (b) Committees and Private Legislation Branch provides clerical assistance for the meetings of all standing and special committees of the House; advises on procedure in such committees, and assists chairmen of committees in the preparation of reports. This branch also handles matters relating to Private Bills and Petitions;
 - (c) Index and Reference Branch prepares periodic cumulative and sessional indexes to the Commons Debates, and the sessional index to the Commons Journals. This branch also provides reference service to members, officials, and the public. The branch has both an English and a French section; 208
 - (d) Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation, editing, and indexing of the day-to-day minutes and proceedings of the House. This report, known as *Votes and Proceedings*, is issued daily during the session. A copy, signed by the Clerk 209

of the House, is forwarded to the Governor General each day. At the close of each Session the daily *Votes and Proceedings* are revised and printed in a bound volume known as the *Journals of the House of Commons of Canada*, (the official record of the proceedings of the House).

The branch also is responsible for the editing of all notices of questions, motions, resolutions and the like which are received by the Table from members of the House for inclusion in the *Notice Paper* (appended to the Order Paper). The branch has charge of the preparation of the *Order of Business and Notices*, commonly referred to as the "Order Paper", (the daily agenda of the House). The branch acts as custodian of all documents tabled from time-to-time in the House.

An information service, with respect to all documents tabled, is available to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, newsmen, and other interested parties. The branch has both an English and a French section and the daily publications and sessional Journals appear separately in each language.

210 (e) Hansard Reporting Service, which also has an English and a French section, provides a verbatim reporting service covering the debates which take place in the House. Each daily edition of the *Debates of the House* is edited, translated, printed overnight, and distributed in both languages to members and others the following morning. A revised edition, in bound volumes, is published progressively during the course of each Session together with a separate index at the end of each Session. A similar reporting service in both languages provides coverage for standing and special committees; and

211 (f) Committee Reporting Services provides a verbatim reporting service covering the committee meetings of the House of Commons. The proceedings of the committees are edited, translated, printed, and distributed to members in both languages.

212 A system of sound amplification and simultaneous interpretation, from English to French and vice versa, is also provided in the Chamber and Committee rooms. The system provides for House or Committee proceedings to be recorded and interpreted simultaneously into five different languages in order to service international parliamentary associations, or conferences being held in Ottawa.

Law Branch

214 Reporting direct to the Clerk of the House of Commons is the Law Branch, which is headed by the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel. This branch provides assistance to members of the House of Commons in the drafting of bills, motions, and resolutions. The branch prepares memoranda and opinions on legal and constitutional subjects, and practices; advises on proposed amendments to bills, and, when amendments are adopted, inserts them in the reprinted bills, certifies all bills for printing; prepares parchments of "passed" bills for transmission to the Senate. The branch also is responsible for the editing of the annual statutes at the close of each session of Parliament.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the House of Commons*

(1st Session—29th Parliament)

Name of Member	Constituency/Address
a	
Alexander, Lincoln M. (PC)**	Hamilton West/Hamilton, Ont.
Alkenbrack, A. D. (PC)	Frontenac-Lennox and Addington/ Napanee, Ont.
Allard, Eudore (SC)	Rimouski/Rimouski, Québec
Allmand, Hon. Warren (Lib.)	Notre-Dame-de-Grâce/Montréal, Québec
Andras, Hon. Robert K. (Lib.)	Port Arthur/Thunder Bay, Ont.
Andre, Harvie (PC)	Calgary Centre/Calgary, Alta.
Arrol, Ian (PC)	York East/Toronto, Ont.
Atkey, Ron (PC)	St. Paul's/Toronto, Ont.
b	
Baker, Walter (PC)	Grenville-Carleton/Ottawa, Ont.
Baldwin, G. W. (PC)	Peace River/Peace River, Alta.
Balfour, Jim (PC)	Regina East/Regina, Sask.
Barnett, Thomas S. (NDP)	Comox-Alberni/Campbell River, B.C.
Basford, Hon. Ron (Lib.)	Vancouver Centre/Vancouver, B.C.
Bawden, Peter C. (PC)	Calgary-South/Calgary, Alta.
Beattie, Duncan M. (PC)	Hamilton Mountain/Hamilton, Ont.
Beatty, Perrin (PC)	Wellington-Grey-Dufferin-Waterloo Fergus, Ont.
Beaudoin, Léonel (SC)	Richmond/Bromptonville, Québec
Béchar, Albert (Lib.)	Bonaventure-Îles de la Madeleine Carleton, Québec
Bégin, Miss Monique (Lib.)	Saint-Michel/Montréal, Québec
Bell, Tom (PC)	Saint Jean-Lancaster/Saint John's, N.B.
Benjamin, Les (NDP)	Regina-Lake Centre/Regina, Sask.
Blais, J.-J. (Lib.)	Nipissing/North Bay, Ont.
Blackburn, Derek (NDP)	Brant/Brantford, Ont.
Blaker, Rod (Lib.)	Lachine-Lakeshore/Point-Claire, Québec
Blenkarn, Don (PC)	Peel South/Mississauga, Ont.
Blouin, Gustave (Lib.)	Manicouagan/Sept-Îles, Québec
Boisvert, Jean-Marie (SC)	Drummond/Drummondville, Québec
Boulanger, Prosper (Lib.)	Mercier/Pte-aux-Trembles, Québec
Breau, Herb (Lib.)	Gloucester/Tracadie, N.B.
Brewin, Andrew (NDP)	Greenwood/Ottawa, Ont.
Broadbent, Edward (NDP)	Oshawa-Whitby/Oshawa, Ont.
Buchanan, Judd (Lib.)	London West/London, Ont.
c	
Caccia, Chas. L. (Lib.)	Davenport/Toronto, Ont.
Cafik, Norman A. (Lib.)	Ontario/Pickering, Ont.
Campbell, John (Lib.)	LaSalle/LaSalle, Québec
Caoutette, Gilles (SC)	Charlevoix/La Malbaie, Québec
Caouette, Réal (SC)	Témiscamingue/Rouyn, Québec
Caron, Yves (Lib.)	Beauce/Ville St.-George, Québec
Carter, Walter C. (PC)	St. John's West/St. John's, Nfld.
Chrétien, Hon. Jean (Lib.)	Saint-Maurice/Shawinigan, Québec
Clark, Joe (PC)	Rocky Mountain/Edson, Alta.
Clarke, Bill (PC)	Vancouver Quadra/Vancouver, B.C.

*text effective 19 November 1973

**political affiliation

Name of Member**Constituency/Address**

Clermont, Gaston (Lib.)	Gatineau/Thurso, Québec
Coates, Robert C. (PC)	Cumberland-Colchester North Amherst, N.S.
Comtois, J.-Roland (Lib.)	Terrebonne/Repentigny, Québec
Corbin, Eymard (Lib.)	Madawaska-Victoria/Edmundston N.B.
Corriveau, Léopold (Lib.)	Frontenac/Thetford Mines, Québec
Cossitt, Tom (PC)	Leeds/Brockville, Ont.
Côté, Florian (Lib.)	Richelieu/Ste-Brigitte-des-Saults, Québec
Crouse, Lloyd R. (PC)	South Shore/Lunenburg, N.S.
Cullen, Jack (Lib.)	Sarnia-Lambton/Sarnia, Ont.
Cyr, Alexandre (Lib.)	Gaspé/Chandler, Québec

d

Danforth, H. W. (PC)	Kent-Essex/Blenheim, Ont.
Danson, Barnett J. (Lib.)	York North/Willowdale, Ont.
Darling, Stan (PC)	Parry Sound-Muskoka/Burks Falls, Ont.
Davis, Hon. Jack (Lib.)	Capilano/Ottawa, Ont.
De Bané, Pierre (Lib.)	Matane/Québec, Québec
Demers, Yves (Lib.)	Duvernay/Laval, Québec
Dick, Paul (PC)	Lanark-Renfrew-Carleton Kanata, Ont.
Diefenbaker, Rt. Hon. J. G. (PC)	Prince Albert/Ottawa, Ont.
Dinsdale, Hon. W. G. (PC)	Brandon-Souris/Ottawa, Ont.
Dionne, Charles-Eugène (SC)	Kamouraska/Kamouraska, Québec
Douglas, T. C. (NDP)	Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands Nanaimo, B.C.
Drury, Hon. C. M. (Lib.)	Westmount/Ottawa, Ont.
Dubé, Hon. Jean-Eudes (Lib.)	Restigouche/Campbellton N.B.
Dupont, Raymond (Lib.)	Sainte-Marie/Ville Laflèche, Québec
Dupras, Maurice (Lib.)	Labelle/St. Jérôme, Québec
Duquet, Gérard (Lib.)	Quebec-East/Québec, Québec

e

Ellis, J. R. (PC)	Hastings/Belleville, Ont.
Epp, Jake (PC)	Provencher/Steinbach, Man.
Ethier, Denis (Lib.)	Glengarry-Prescott-Russell/Dalkeith, Ont.

f

Fairweather, R. Gordon L. (PC)	Fundy-Royal/Rothesay, N.B.
Faulkner, Hon. James Hugh (Lib.)	Peterborough/Lakefield, Ont.
Firth, Wally (NDP)	Northwest Territories/Yellowknife, N.W.T.
Fleming, Jim (Lib.)	York West/Weston, Ont.
Forrestall, J. M. (PC)	Dartmouth-Halifax East/Dartmouth, N.S.
Fortin, André (SC)	Lotbinière/Victoriaville, Québec
Foster, Maurice (Lib.)	Algoma/Desbarats, Ont.
Fox, Francis (Lib.)	Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes Oka, Québec
Frank, William C. (PC)	Middlesex/Hyde Park, Ont.
Fraser, John A. (PC)	Vancouver South/Vancouver, B.C.

g

Gauthier, C.A. (SC)	Roberval/Mistassini, Québec
Gauthier, Jean-Robert (Lib.)	Ottawa East/Ottawa, Ont.
Gendron, Rosaire (Lib.)	Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata Rivière-du-Loup, Québec
Gilbert, John (NDP)	Broadview/Toronto, Ont.

Name of Member	Constituency / Address
Gillespie, Hon. Alastair (Lib.)	Etobicoke / Toronto, Ont.
Gillies, James (PC)	Don Valley / Thornhill, Ont.
Gleave, A.P. (NDP)	Saskatoon-Biggar / Biggar, Sask.
Godin, Roland (SC)	Portneuf / Les Écureuils, Québec
Goyer, Hon. Jean-Pierre (Lib.).....	Dollard / Saint-Laurent, Québec
Grafftey, Heward (PC).....	Brome-Missisquoi / Knowlton, Québec
Gray, Hon. Herb (Lib.)	Windsor West / Windsor, Ont.
Grier, Terry (NDP).....	Toronto-Lakeshore / Toronto, Ont.
Guay, Joseph-Philippe (Lib.).....	St. Boniface / St. Boniface, Man.
Guay, Raynald (Lib.).....	Lévis / Lauzon, Québec
Guilbault, Jacques (Lib.)	Saint-Jacques / Montréal, Québec

h

Haidasz, Hon. Stanley (Lib.)	Parkdale / Toronto, Ont.
Hales, A. D. (PC).....	Wellington / Guelph, Ont.
Haliburton, Charles E. (PC)	South Western Nova / Digby, N.S.
Hamilton, Hon. Alvin (PC).....	Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain Manotick, Ont.
Hamilton, Frank (PC)	Swift Current-Maple Creek Swift Current, Sask.
Harding, Randolph (NDP).....	Kootenay West / Silverton, B.C.
Hargrave, Bert (PC)	Medicine Hat / Walsh, Alta.
Harney, John (NDP).....	Scarborough West / Toronto, Ont.
Hees, Hon. George (PC).....	Prince Edward-Hastings / Cobourg, Ont.
Hellyer, Hon. Paul (PC).....	Trinity / Ottawa, Ont.
Herbert, H. T. (Lib.).....	Vaudreuil / Hudson, Québec
Higson, Kenneth J. (PC)	Lincoln / Grimsby, Ont.
Hollands, Dan (PC).....	Pembina / Ardrossan, Alta.
Holmes, J. R. (PC)	Lambton-Kent / Wallaceburg, Ont.
Hopkins, Leonard (Lib.).....	Renfrew North-Nipissing East Petawawa, Ont.
Horner, J. H. (PC)	Crowfoot / Pollockville, Alta.
Horner, Norval (PC)	Battleford-Kindersley / Rosetown, Sask.
Howard, Frank (NDP)	Skeena / Terrace, B.C.
Howie, J. Robert (PC).....	York-Sunbury / Fredericton, N.B.
Hueglin, Joe (PC)	Niagara Falls / Niagara Falls, Ont.
Hurlburt, Ken (PC).....	Lethbridge / Fort Macleod, Alta.
Hymmen, Keith (Lib.).....	Kitchener / Kitchener, Ont.

i

Isabelle, Gaston (Lib.).....	Hull / Lucerne, Québec
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j

Jamieson, Hon. Donald C. (Lib.).....	Burin-Burgeo / Ottawa, Ont.
Jarvis, Bill (PC)	Perth-Wilmot / Stratford, Ont.
Jelinek, Otto (PC)	High Park-Humber Valley / Toronto, Ont.
Jerome, J. A. (Lib.)	Sudbury / Sudbury, Ont.

k

Kempling, Bill (PC).....	Halton-Wentworth / Dundas, Ont.
Knight, Bill (NDP).....	Assiniboia / Weyburn, Sask.
Knowles, Stanley (NDP).....	Winnipeg North Centre / Winnipeg, Man.
Knowles, William (PC).....	Norfolk-Haldimand / Langton, Ont.
Korchinski, S. J. (PC).....	Mackenzie / Rama, Sask.

Name of Member

Constituency / Address

218

I

Lachance, George-C. (Lib.).....	Lafontaine / Montréal, Québec
Laflamme, Ovide (Lib.)	Montmorency / Québec, Québec
Lajoie, Claude G. (Lib.).....	Metropolitan Trois-Rivières Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Québec
Lalonde, Hon. Marc (Lib.).....	Outremont / Montréal, Québec
Lambert, Adrien (SC).....	Bellechasse / Berthier-sur-mer, Québec
Lambert, Hon. Marcel (PC)	Edmonton West / Ottawa, Ont.
Lamoureux, Hon. Lucien (Ind.).....	Stormont-Dundas / Cornwall, Ont.
Lang, Hon. Otto E. (Lib.).....	Saskatoon-Humboldt / Saskatoon, Sask.
Langlois, Paul (Lib.).....	Chicoutimi / Chicoutimi, Québec
Laniel, Gérald (Lib.).....	Beauharnois-Salaberry / Valleyfield, Québec
Laprise, Gérard (SC).....	Abitibi / La Sarre, Québec
La Salle, Roch (Ind.).....	Joliette / Joliette, Québec
Latulippe, Henry (SC)	Compton / Lac-Mégantic, Québec
Lawrence, Allan (PC).....	Northumberland-Durham / Janetville, Ont.
Leblanc, Fernand-E. (Lib.).....	Laurier / Montréal, Québec
LeBlanc, Romeo (Lib.).....	Westmorland-Kent / Moncton, N.B.
Lefebvre, T. (Lib.)	Pontiac / Davidson, Québec
Leggatt, Stuart (NDP)	New Westminster / Port Coquitlam, B.C.
Lessard, Marcel (Lib.).....	Lac-Saint-Jean / Alma, Québec
Lewis, David (NDP).....	York South / Toronto, Ont.
L'Heureux, Yvon (Lib.)	Chambly / Beloeil, Québec
Loiselle, Gérard (Lib.).....	Saint-Henri / Montréal, Québec
Lundrigan, John (PC).....	Gander-Twillingate / St. John's, Nfld.

m

MacDonald, Hon. Daniel J. (Lib.).....	Cardigan / Bothwell, P.E.I.
MacDonald, David (PC)	Egmont / Alberton, P.E.I.
Macdonald, Hon. Donald S. (Lib.)	Rosedale / Ottawa, Ont.
MacDonald, Miss Flora (PC).....	Kingston and the Islands Kingston, Ont.
MacEachen, Hon. Allan J. (Lib.).....	Cape Breton Highlands-Canso / Ottawa, Ont.
MacGuigan, Mark (Lib.).....	Windsor-Walkerville / Windsor, Ont.
MacInnis, Donald (PC).....	Cape Breton-East Richmond Glance Bay, N.S.
MacInnis, Mrs. Grace (NDP).....	Vancouver Kingsway / Vancouver, B.C.
Mackasey, Hon. Bryce (Lib.).....	Verdun / Ottawa, Ont.
MacKay, Elmer M. (PC).....	Central Nova / Lorne, N.S.
MacLean, Hon. J. A. (PC)	Malpeque / Belle River, P.E.I.
Macquarrie, Heath (PC).....	Hillsborough / Victoria, P.E.I.
Madill, Ellwood (PC)	Peel-Dufferin-Simcoe / Orangeville, Ont.
Marceau, Gilles (Lib.)	Lapointe / Jonquière, Québec
Marchand, Hon. Jean (Lib.).....	Langelier / Ottawa, Ont.
Marchand, Len (Lib.).....	Kamloops-Cariboo / Kamloops, B.C.
Marshall, Jack (PC)	Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe Corner Brook, Nfld.
Masniuk, Peter P. (PC).....	Portage / Inwood, Man.
Mather, Barry (NDP)	Surrey-White Rock / Surrey, B.C.
Matte, René (SC)	Champlain / St-Marc-des Carrières, Québec
Mazankowski, Don (PC)	Vegreville / Vegreville, Alta.
McCain, Fred (PC).....	Carleton-Charlotte / Florenceville, N.B.
McCleave, Robert (PC).....	Halifax-East Hants / Halifax, N.S.

Name of Member	Constituency / Address
McGrath, James A. (PC)	St. John's East / St. John's, Nfld.
McKenzie, Dan (PC)	Winnipeg South Centre / Winnipeg, Man.
McKinley, R. E. (PC)	Huron / Zurich, Ont.
McKinnon, Allan B. (PC)	Victoria / Victoria, B.C.
McRae, Paul E. (Lib.)	Fort William / Thunder Bay, Ont.
Mitges, Gus (PC)	Grey-Simcoe / Owen Sound, Ont.
Morgan, Trevor (PC)	St. Catharines / St. Catharines, Ont.
Morin, Mrs. Albanie (Lib.)	Louis-Hébert / Sillery, Québec
Muir, Robert (PC)	Cape Breton-The Sydneys Sydney Mines, N.S.
Munro, Donald W. (PC)	Esquimalt-Saanich / Victoria, B.C.
Munro, Hon. John C. (Lib.)	Hamilton East / Hamilton, Ont.
Murta, Jack (PC)	Lisgar / Carman, Man.

n

Neale, Paddy (NDP)	Vancouver East / Vancouver, B.C.
Neil, Doug (PC)	Moose Jaw / Moose Jaw, Sask.
Nelson, Ed (NDP)	Burnaby-Seymour / Burnaby, B.C.
Nesbitt, W. B. (PC)	Oxford / Woodstock, Ont.
Nesdoly, Elias (NDP)	Meadow Lake / Shellbrook, Sask.
Nielsen, Erik (PC)	Yukon / Whitehorse, Yukon
Nowlan, J.P. (PC)	Annapolis Valley / Wolfville, N.S.
Nystrom, Lorne (NDP)	Yorkton-Melville / Yorkton, Sask.

o

Oberle, F (PC)	Prince George-Peace River Chetwynd, B.C.
O'Connor, Terry (PC)	Halton / Oakville, Ont.
Olaussen, Harry (NDP)	Coast Chilcotin / Powell River, B.C.
Olivier, Jacques (Lib.)	Longueuil / Longueuil, Québec
Orlikow, David (NDP)	Winnipeg North / Winnipeg, Man.
O'Sullivan, Sean (PC)	Hamilton-Wentworth / Stoney Creek, Ont.
Ouellet, Hon. André (Lib.)	Papineau / Ottawa, Ont.

p

Paproski, Steven E. (PC)	Edmonton Centre / Edmonton, Alta.
Patterson, Alex (PC)	Fraser Valley East / Abbotsford, B.C.
Pelletier, Hon. Gérard (Lib.)	Hochelaga / Ottawa, Ont.
Pelletier, Irénée (Lib.)	Sherbrooke / Sherbrooke, Québec
Penner, B. Keith (Lib.)	Thunder Bay / Dryden, Ont.
Peters, Arnold (NDP)	Timiskaming / New Liskeard, Ont.
Portelance, Arthur (Lib.)	Gamelin / Montréal, Québec
Poulin, Hugh (Lib.)	Ottawa Centre / Ottawa, Ont.
Prud'homme, Marcel (Lib.)	Saint-Denis / Montréal, Québec

r

Railton, S. Victor (Lib.)	Welland / Port Colborne, Ont.
Reid, John M. (Lib-Lab.)	Kenora-Rainy River / Kenora, Ont.
Reilly, Peter (PC)	Ottawa West / Ottawa, Ont.
Reynolds, John (PC)	Burnaby-Richmond-Delta / Delta, B.C.
Richardson, Hon. James (Lib.)	Winnipeg South / Winnipeg, Man.
Ritchie, Gordon (PC)	Dauphin / Dauphin, Man.
Roche, Douglas (PC)	Edmonton-Strathcona / Edmonton, Alta.
Rodriguez, John (NDP)	Nickel Belt / Coniston, Ont.
Rompkey, William (Lib.)	Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador St. John's, Nfld.

Name of Member**Constituency / Address**

Rondeau, Gilbert (SC)	Shefford / Granby, Québec
Rooney, Dave (Lib.)	Bonavista-Trinity Conception Lower Island Cove, Nfld.
Rose, Mark (NDP)	Fraser Valley West / Langby, B.C.
Rowland, Doug (NDP)	Selkirk / Winnipeg, Man.
Roy, Jean-R. (Lib.)	Timmins / Timmins, Ont.
Roy, Marcel (Lib.)	Laval / Laval-des-Rapides, Québec
Rynard, P.B. (PC)	Simcoe North / Orillia, Ont.

S

Saltsman, Max (NDP)	Waterloo-Cambridge / Galt, Ont.
Sauvé, Hon. Jeanne (Lib.)	Ahuntsic / Outremont, Québec
Schellenberger, Stan (PC)	Wetaskiwin / Spruce Grove, Alta.
Schumacher, Stan (PC)	Palliser / Drumheller, Alta.
Scott, W. C. (PC)	Victoria-Haliburton / Kinmount, Ont.
Sharp, Hon. Mitchell (Lib.)	Eglinton / Ottawa, Ont.
Skoreyko, William (PC)	Edmonton East / Edmonton, Alta.
Smith, G. A. Percy (Lib.)	Northumberland-Miramichi Newcastle, N.B.
Smith, Walter (Lib.)	Saint-Jean / Hemmingford, Québec
Stackhouse, Reg (PC)	Scarborough East / Scarborough, Ont.
Stanbury, Hon. Robert (Lib.)	York-Scarborough / Don Mills, Ont.
Stanfield, Hon. Robert L. (PC)	Halifax / Ottawa, Ont.
Stevens, Sinclair (PC)	York-Simcoe / King City, Ont.
Stewart, Craig (PC)	Marquette / Minnedosa, Man.
Stewart, Douglas (Lib.)	Okanagan-Kootenay / Kimberley, B.C.
Stewart, Ralph (Lib.)	Cochrane / Ottawa, Ont.
Stollery, Peter (Lib.)	Spadina / Toronto, Ont.
Symes, Cyril (NDP)	Sault Ste. Marie / Sault-Ste.-Marie, Ont.

T

Taylor, Keith (PC)	Churchill / Flin Flon, Man.
Tétrault, Oza (SC)	Villeneuve / Val-d'Or, Québec
Thomas, Antonio (Lib.)	Maisonnette-Rosemont / Montréal, Québec
Thomas, Charles H. (PC)	Moncton / Moncton, N.B.
Towers, Gordon (PC)	Red Deer / Red Deer, Alta.
Trudeau, Right Hon. P. E. (Lib.)	Mount Royal / Ottawa, Ont.
Trudel, Jacques-L. (Lib.)	Montreal-Bourassa / Montréal, Québec
Turner, Charles (Lib.)	London East / London, Ont.
Turner, Hon. John N. (Lib.)	Ottawa-Carleton / Ottawa, Ont.

W

Wagner, Claude (PC)	Saint-Hyacinthe / Montréal, Québec
Walker, J. E. (Lib.)	York Centre / Toronto, Ont.
Watson, Ian (Lib.)	Laprairie / Laprairie, Québec
Whelan, Hon. E. F. (Lib.)	Essex-Windsor / Amherstburg, Ont.
Whicher, Ross (Lib.)	Bruce / Wiarton, Ont.
Whittaker, G. H. (PC)	Okanagan Boundary / Kelowna, B.C.
Wise, John (PC)	Elgin / St. Thomas, Ont.
Woolliams, Eldon M. (PC)	Calgary North / Calgary, Alta.

Y

Yanakis, Antonio (Lib.)	Berthier / Saint-Gabriel de Brandon, Québec
Yewchuk, Paul (PC)	Athabasca / Lac-la-Biche, Alta.

Alphabetical List of Standing, Special and Joint Committees*

(1st Session, 29th Parliament)

Agriculture (30 members)

221

Chairman: Mr. Ross Whicher Vice-Chairman: Mr. Walter Smith

Mr. Beaudoin,	Mr. Horner (Battleford-	Mr. McKinley,
Mr. Caron,	Kindersley),	Mr. Murta,
Mr. Corriveau,	Mr. Kempling,	Mr. Neil (Moose Jaw),
Mr. Côté,	Mr. Knight,	Mr. Nesdoly,
Mr. Epp,	Mr. Lambert	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Ethier,	(Bellechasse),	Mr. Rooney,
Mr. Frank,	Mr. La Salle,	Mr. Schellenberger,
Mr. Gleave,	Mr. Lessard,	Mr. Stewart (Okanagan-
Mr. Hamilton (Swift	Mr. MacKay,	Kootenay),
Current-Maple Creek),	Mr. Marchand (Kamloops-	Mr. Towers,
Mr. Hargrave,	Cariboo),	Mr. Yanakis

Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts (19 members)

222

Chairman: Mr. Ralph Stewart Vice-Chairman: (vacant)

Mr. Andre,	Mr. Fleming,	Mr. Marceau,
Mr. Arrol,	Mr. Foster,	Mr. McGrath,
Mr. Beatty (Wellington-	Mr. Grafftey,	Mr. Roche,
Grey-Dufferin-	Mr. Guilbault,	Mr. Rose,
Waterloo),	Mr. Herbert,	Mr. Stollery,
Mr. Blaker,	Mr. Jarvis,	Mr. Symes
Mr. Clark (Rocky	Mr. Lambert	
Mountain),	(Bellechasse),	

External Affairs and National Defence (30 members)

223

Chairman: Mr. Georges Lachance Vice-Chairman: Mr. Barney Danson

Mr. Balfour,	Mr. Lambert (Edmonton	Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-
Mr. Brewin	West),	Saanich),
Mr. Corbin	Mr. Langlois,	Mr. Paproski,
Mr. Cyr,	Mr. Laprise,	Mr. Patterson,
Mr. Douglas,	Mr. MacDonald	Mr. Rowland,
Mr. Dupras,	(Egmont),	Mr. Roy (Timmins),
Mr. Fairweather,	Mr. Macquarrie,	Mr. Stackhouse,
Mr. Gendron,	Mr. Matte,	Mr. Stewart (Marquette),
Mr. Harney,	Mr. McKinnon,	Mr. Wagner,
Mr. Hopkins,	Mrs. Morin,	Mr. Walker
Mr. Hymmen,		

*text effective 31 October 1973

Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs (19 members)

Chairman: Mr. Jacques L. Trudel

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Harold T. Herbert

Mr. Blenkarn,
Mr. Breau,
Mr. Broadbent,
Mr. Clermont,
Mr. Comtois,
Mr. Darling,

Mr. Hellyer,
Mr. Lambert (Edmonton
West),
Mr. Latulippe,
Mr. Leblanc (Laurier),
Mr. Leggatt,

Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. Ritchie,
Mr. Smith (Saint-Jean),
Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Stollery,
Mr. Woolliams

Fisheries and Forestry (19 members)

Chairman: Mr. Albert Béchar

Vice-Chairman: (vacant)

Mr. Allard,
Mr. Barnett,
Mr. Carter,
Mr. Crouse,
Mr. Cyr,
Mr. Darling,
Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Guay (Lévis),

Mr. LeBlanc
(Westmorland-Kent),
Mr. MacLean,
Mr. Marshall,
Mr. McCain,
Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-
Saanich),

Mr. Olaussen,
Mr. Rompkey,
Mr. Rooney,
Mr. Smith
(Northumberland-
Miramichi),
Mr. Watson

Health, Welfare and Social Affairs (19 members)

Chairman: Mr. Gaston Isabelle

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Victor Railton

Mr. Beatty (Wellington-
Grey-Dufferin-
Waterloo),
Mr. Beaudoin,
Mr. Caccia,
Mr. Corbin,
Mr. Epp,

Mr. Gauthier (Ottawa
East),
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Horner (Crowfoot),
Mr. Hueglin,
Mr. Hymmen,
Mr. Jarvis,

Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg
North Centre),
Mr. Macquarrie,
Mr. Roche,
Mr. Roy (Laval),
Mr. Saltsman,
Mr. Walker

Indian Affairs and Northern Development (19 members)

Chairman: Mr. Judd Buchanan

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Alexandre Cyr

Mr. Barnett,
Mr. Clark (Rocky
Mountain),
Mr. Côté,
Mr. Darling,
Mr. Dinsdale,
Mr. Firth,
Mr. Gauthier (Roberval),

Mr. Horner (Battleford-
Kindersley),
Mr. Korchinski,
Mr. Lajoie,
Miss MacDonald
(Kingston and the
Islands),

Mr. Marchand (Kamloops-
Cariboo),
Mr. McRae,
Mr. Neil (Moose Jaw),
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Poulin,
Mr. Watson

Justice and Legal Affairs (27 members)

228

Chairman: Mr. James Jerome

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Albanie Morin

Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Atkey,
Mr. Beaudoin,
Mr. Béchard,
Mr. Blais,
Mr. Blaker,
Mr. Fairweather,
Mr. Fortin,
Mr. Fox,

Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Guay (Lévis),
Mr. Howard,
Mr. Kempling,
Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Leggatt,
Miss MacDonald
(Kingston and the
Islands),

Mr. MacGuigan,
Mr. Morgan,
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Olivier,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Poulin,
Mr. Prud'homme,
Mr. Stackhouse,
Mr. Woolliams

Labour, Manpower and Immigration (19 members)

229

Chairman: Mr. Arthur Portelance

Vice-Chairman: Mr. James Fleming

Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Arroll,
Mr. Atkey,
Mr. Beattie (Hamilton
Mountain),
Mr. Blenkarn,

Mr. Caccia,
Mr. Clermont,
Mr. Dionne,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Leggatt,
Mr. MacGuigan,

Mr. McGrath,
Mr. Poulin,
Mr. Prud'homme,
Mr. Ritchie,
Mr. Roche,
Mr. Roy (Laval)

Library of Parliament

230

Representing the Senate: (17 members)
The Honourable the Speaker and the
Honourable Senators

Asselin,
Bélisle,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Côté,
Forsey,
Fournier (De Lanaudière),
Fournier (Madawaska-Restigouche),
Gouin,
Heath,
Hicks,
Lapointe,
McIlraith,
O'Leary,
Quart,
Yuzyk

Representing the House of Commons:
(20 members)
The Honourable the Speaker

Mr. Blackburn,
Mr. Boisvert,
Mr. Cafik,
Mr. Caron,
Mr. Gauthier (Ottawa East),
Mr. Jelinek,
Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West),
Mr. L'Heureux,
Mr. MacDonald (Egmont),
Mr. MacGuigan,
Mr. MacKay,
Mr. Mitges,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Pelletier (Sherbrooke),
Mr. Prud'homme,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. Ritchie,
Mr. Roche,
Mr. Rose

Miscellaneous Estimates (19 members)

Chairman: Mr. Fernand Leblanc Vice-Chairman: (vacant)

Mr. Béchard,	Mr. Demers,	Mr. Kempling,
Mr. Blais,	Mr. Epp,	Mr. Langlois,
Mr. Caouette	Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Nielsen,
(Charlevoix),	Mr. Gauthier (Ottawa	Mr. Rose,
Mr. Clermont,	East),	Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Corbin,	Mr. Harney,	Mr. Wagner
Mr. Darling,	Mr. Jelinek,	

Miscellaneous Private Bills and Standing Orders (12 members)

Chairman: Mr. Gérard Duquet Vice-Chairman: Mr. Peter Stollery

Mr. Baker,	Mr. Jarvis,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Caron,	Mr. Lessard,	Mr. Scott,
Mr. Clermont,	Mr. Mackenzie,	Mr. Thomas (Moncton)
Mr. Fortin,		

National Resources and Public Works (19 members)

Chairman: Mr. Keith Hymmen Vice-Chairman: Mr. Denis Ethier

Mr. Andre,	Mr. Harding,	Mr. Rooney,
Mr. Balfour,	Mr. McCain,	Mr. Schumacher,
Mr. Bawden,	Mr. McKenzie,	Mr. Stevens,
Mr. Blais,	Mr. McRae,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Douglas,	Mr. Railton,	Mr. Tétrault
Mr. Gendron,	Mr. Rompkey,	

Printing

Representing the Senate: (15 members) the Honourable Senators	Representing the House of Commons: (19 members)
Asselin,	Mr. Barnett,
Bonnell,	Mr. Caouette (Charlevoix),
Bourque,	Mr. Corbin,
Duggan,	Mr. Dupont,
Fournier (Restigouche-Gloucester),	Mr. Ellis,
Gouin,	Mr. Ethier,
Greene,	Mr. Forrestall,
Haig,	Mr. Fox,
Heath,	Mr. Grafftey,
Macdonald,	Mr. Hopkins,
McGrand,	Mr. Howie,
Michaud,	Mr. Hymmen,
Neiman,	Mr. Marshall,
O'Leary,	Mr. Masniuk,
Sullivan	Mr. McRae,
	Mrs. Morin,
	Mr. Patterson,
	Mr. Rowland,
	Mr. Stackhouse

Privileges and Elections (19 members)

235

Chairman: Mr. Maurice Dupras Vice-Chairman: Mr. Douglas Stewart

Mr. Andre,	Mr. Dick,	Mr. McKinnon,
Mr. Blais,	Mr. Howard,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Blaker,	Mr. MacDonald (Egmont)	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Brewin,	Miss MacDonald	Mr. Poulin,
Mr. Caccia,	(Kingston and the	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Clark (Rockey	Islands),	Mr. Stollery
Mountain),	Mr. Matte,	

Procedure and Organization (12 members)

236

Chairman: Mr. James E. Walker Vice-Chairman: Honourable Marcel Lambert

Mr. Baldwin,	Mr. LeBlanc	Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-
Mr. Blaker,	(Westmorland-Kent),	Saanich),
Mr. Fortin,	Mr. MacDonald	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Foster,	(Egmont),	Mr. Reid
	Mr. Morgan,	

Public Accounts (19 members)

237

Chairman: Mr. A. D. Hales Vice-Chairman: Mr. Maurice Dupras

Mr. Blaker,	Mr. Gauthier (Ottawa East),
Mr. Caouette (Charlevoix),	Mr. Knight,
Mr. Clarke (Vancouver Quadra),	Mr. Leblanc (Laurier),
Mr. Clermont,	Mr. McKinnon,
Mr. Crouse,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Cullen,	Mr. Schumacher,
Mr. Darling,	Mr. Stollery,
Mr. Demers,	Mr. Towers
Mr. Frank,	

Regional Development (19 members)

238

Chairman: Mr. Keith Penner Vice-Chairman: Mr. Marcel Lessard

Mr. Blais,	Mr. Knight,	Mr. Muir,
Mr. Dick,	Mr. LeBlanc	Mr. Neil (Moose Jaw),
Mr. Epp,	(Westmorland-Kent),	Mr. Pelletier
Mr. Foster,	Mr. MacInnis (Cape	(Sherbrooke),
Mr. Gauthier (Roberval),	Breton-East	Mr. Prud'homme,
Mr. Howie,	Richmond),	Mr. Railton,
Mr. Kempling,	Mr. MacKay,	Mr. Rodriguez

Regulations and Other Statutory Instruments

Joint Chairmen: The Honourable Senator Eugene A. Forsey
and Mr. Gordon Fairweather, M.P.

Representing the Senate: (8 members)
the Honourable Senators

Flynn,
Goldenberg,
Lafond,
Neiman,
Rowe,
Thompson,
Walker

Representing the House of Commons:
(12 members)

Mr. Atkey,
Mr. Balfour,
Mr. Béchar, d,
Mr. Brewin,
Mr. Fortin,
Mr. Fox,
Mr. Marceau,
Mr. Morgan,
Mrs. Morin,
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Poulin

Restaurant of Parliament

Representing the Senate: (7 members)
The Honourable the Speaker and the
Honourable Senators

Heath,
Inman,
Langlois,
Macdonald,
Norrie,
Welch

Representing the House of Commons:
(21 members)
The Honourable the Speaker and

Mr. Allard,
Miss Bégin,
Mr. Bell,
Mr. Crouse,
Mr. Danson,
Mr. Foster,
Mr. Gleave,
Mr. Guay (St. Boniface),
Mr. Hales,
Mr. Harding,
Mr. Langlois,
Mr. Leblanc (Laurier),
Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich),
Mr. Neil (Moose Jaw),
Mr. Nesbitt,
Mr. Paproski,
Mr. Portelance,
Mr. Roy (Laval),
Mr. Schumacher,
Mr. Thomas (Moncton)

Selection Committee (Striking Committee) (6 members)

Chairman: Hon. Allan MacEachen

Mr. Baldwin,
Mr. Bell,

Mr. Fortin,
Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg
North Centre),

Mr. Lefebvre

(This Committee's First Report was presented and concurred in January 8, 1973; the
Second Report was presented and concurred in January 18, 1973.)

Transport and Communications (19 members)

242

Chairman: Mr. Jack H. Horner

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Paul McRae

Mr. Benjamin,	Mr. Haliburton,	Mr. Poulin,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Loiselle,	Mr. Stewart (Cochrane),
Mr. Ellis,	Mr. MacKay,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Gendron,	Mr. Mazankowski,	Mr. Thomas (Moncton),
Mr. Godin,	Mr. McKenzie,	Mr. Turner (London East)
Mr. Guay (St. Boniface),	Mr. Peters,	

Trends in Food Prices (25 members)

243

Chairman: Mr. Jack Cullen

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Marcel Roy

Mr. Atkey,	Mr. Gleave,	Mrs. Morin,
Mr. Boisvert,	Mr. Grier,	Mr. Murta,
Mr. Caccia,	Mr. Horner,	Mr. Neil (Moose Jaw),
Mr. Clarke (Vancouver	(Battleford-Kindersley),	Mr. Penner,
Quadra),	Mr. Horner (Crowfoot),	Mr. Stollery,
Mr. Darling,	Mr. LeBlanc	Mr. Whicher,
Mr. Fleming,	(Westmorland-Kent),	Mr. Whittaker,
Mr. Frank,	Mrs. MacInnis,	Mr. Yanakis
Mr. Gauthier (Roberval),	Mr. McGrath,	

Veterans Affairs (19 members)

244

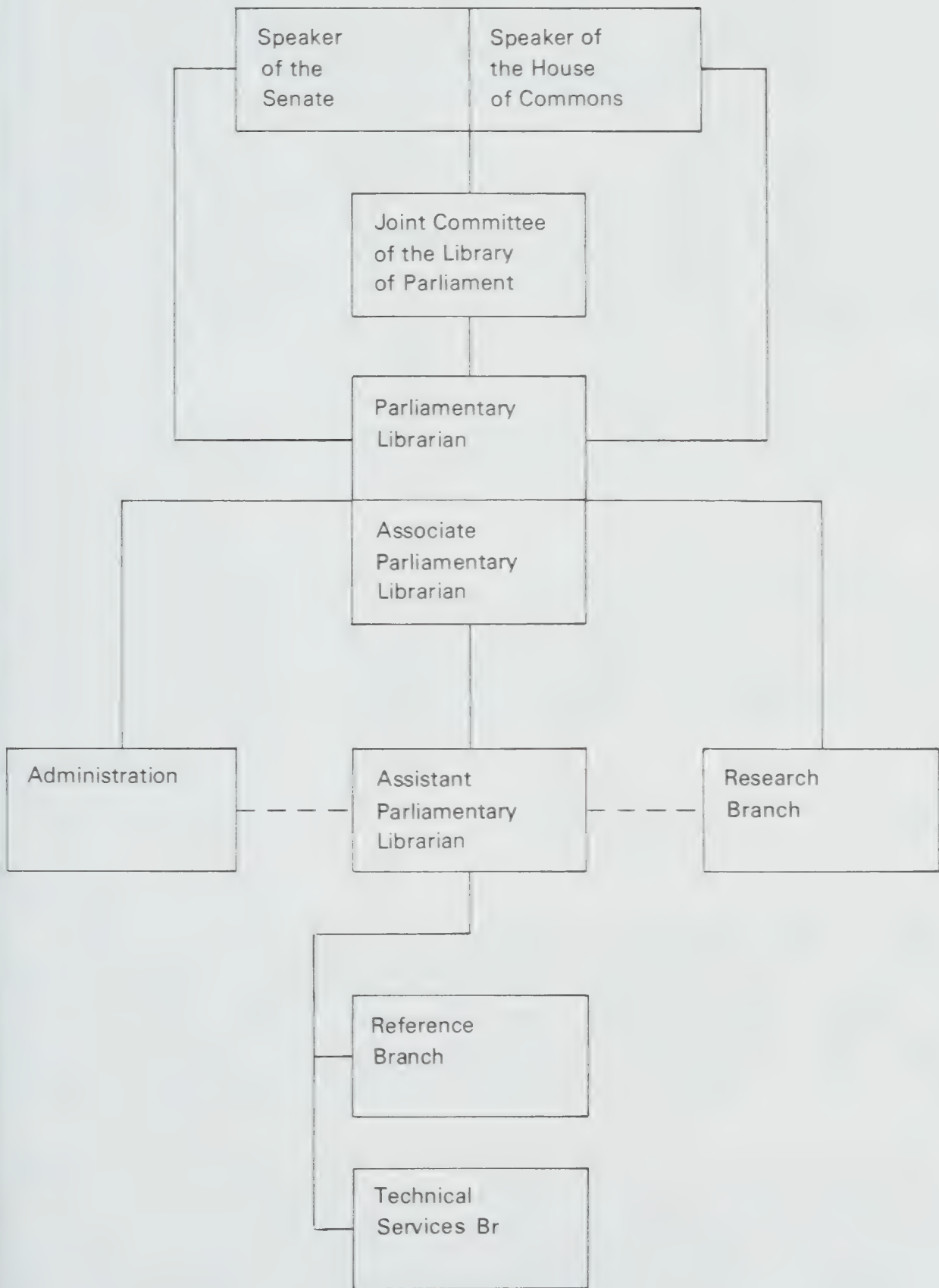
Chairman: Mr. Maurice Dupras

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Harold T. Herbert

Mr. Beattie (Hamilton	Mr. Knowles (Norfolk-	Mr. Peters,
Mountain),	Haldimand),	Mr. Railton,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg	Mr. Scott,
Mr. Frank,	North Centre),	Mr. Thomas
Mr. Guay (St. Boniface),	Mr. Latulippe,	(Maisonneuve-
Mr. Hamilton (Swift	Mr. Loiselle,	Rosemont),
Current-Maple Creek),	Mr. Madill,	Mr. Turner (London East)
Mr. Kempling,	Mr. Marshall,	

Library of Parliament 300

LP Chart - October 1973



Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A9

Members Responsible

The Hon. Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker of the House of Commons, and
The Hon. Muriel McQ. Fergusson, Speaker of the Senate

Principal Officers

Parliamentary Librarian	Eric John Spicer
Associate Parliamentary Librarian	Gilles Frappier
Assistant Parliamentary Librarian	A. Pamela Hardisty
Director (Reference Branch)	Simonne Chiasson
Director (Research Branch).....	Philip A. C. Laundry
Director (Technical Services Branch).....	Florence B. Moore
Director (Administration)	A. Edward Luxton

Historical Background

The Library of Parliament was established by *An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament* (SC 1871 c. 21 - now the *Library of Parliament Act* [RSC 1970 c. L-7]). The Library was formed initially by the amalgamation of the legislative libraries of Upper and Lower Canada after these two provinces were united into the Province of Canada in 1841. 301

Overall Responsibilities

The direction and control of the Library of Parliament is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. The Parliamentary Librarian and the Associate Parliamentary Librarian are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Parliamentary Librarian holds the rank of a deputy minister. 303

Organization and Programs

The Library serves the Senate and the House of Commons in both a reference and research capacity. 305

Reference Branch

This branch answers inquiries, selects and provides source material for use in speeches, papers, etc., prepares bibliographies, indexes and abstracts, maintains a vertical file and clipping service, and lends library materials. Because of the quality and size of the collections this branch also provides substantial assistance to commissions of inquiry and task forces, government departments, the academic community and other non-parliamentary groups and individuals when such service does not interfere with parliamentary priority. 307

Research Branch

This branch established in 1965, complements the Reference Branch, but serves only senators and members of Parliament. Its lawyers, economists and other professional personnel prepare requested research papers and notes for speeches for senators, members of Parliament, parliamentary committees, and parliamentary associations. When possible, in addition to written work, direct staff assistance is 309

*text effective October 1973

provided by consultation (or loan) to parliamentary committees and parliamentary associations.

Other Services

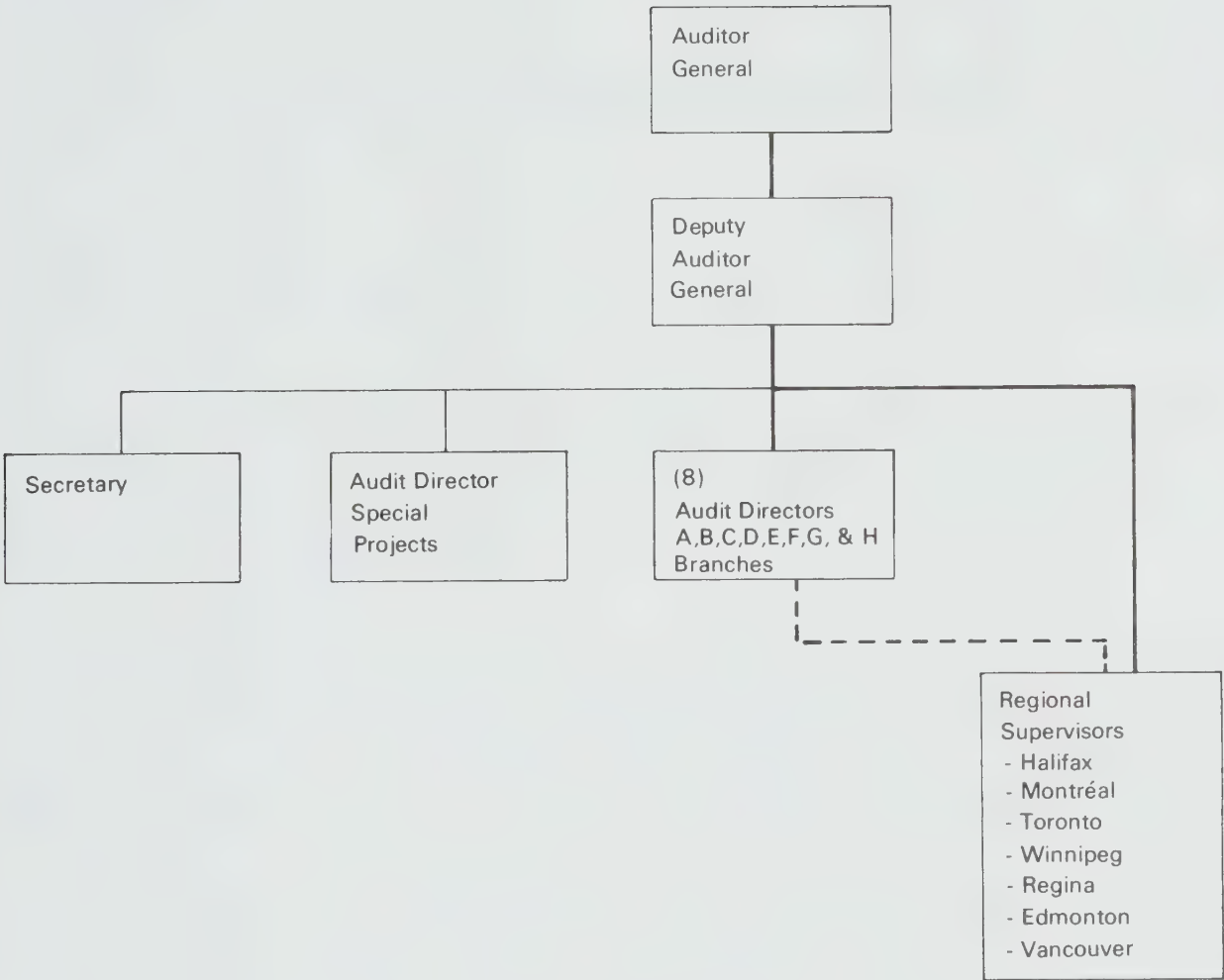
311 The Library is also the public's Information Centre for parliamentary information. The Parliamentary Librarian is the Canadian Correspondent for the Inter-Parliamentary Union's International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation at Geneva, and President and Canadian Correspondent for the Parliamentary and Administrative Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations at The Hague, Netherlands. Useful contact is maintained with similar institutions throughout the world.

313 Since 1954 the Parliamentary Reading Room has been administratively part of the Library of Parliament. Its large collection of current daily and weekly Canadian and foreign newspapers, popular periodicals, and small collection of recreational literature supplements the much more extensive collections of the Library itself.

315 Early in 1973, an additional newspaper, periodical and recreational literature reading room and a small branch library to provide reference service were opened in the Confederation Building to serve parliamentarians and parliamentary staff located there.

Auditor General 325

TB Chart - 23 July 1973



Head Office

La Promenade
151 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G6

Minister who is spokesman for Auditor General in Parliament

Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Auditor General J. J. Macdonell
Assistant Auditor General G. R. Long

Historical Background

The Office of the Auditor General is provided for in the *Financial Administration Act* (RSC 1970 c. F-10). The office was originally established in 1878, when An *Act to provide for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts* (SC 1878 c. 7) provided for the appointment of the Auditor General, to examine the public accounts and report annually to the House of Commons.

326

Overall Responsibilities

The Auditor General is appointed by the Governor-in-Council, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada to hold office during good behaviour until he attains the age of 65 years, and is removable only by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-in-Council may appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the Auditor General during a vacancy in the position.

328

The function of the Auditor General's office is to examine the accounts relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property. The office also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other public agencies.

The annual report of the Auditor General calls attention to any unauthorized or uncertified expenditure, any loss through fraud, any payment by special warrant, or any other matter which the Auditor General considers should be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. The annual report is required to be laid before the House by the Minister of Finance on or before the 31st day of December or, if Parliament is then not in session, within 15 days after the commencement of the next session. If the Minister does not, within the time prescribed, present the report, the Auditor General shall transmit the report to the Speaker for tabling in the House.

Regional Offices

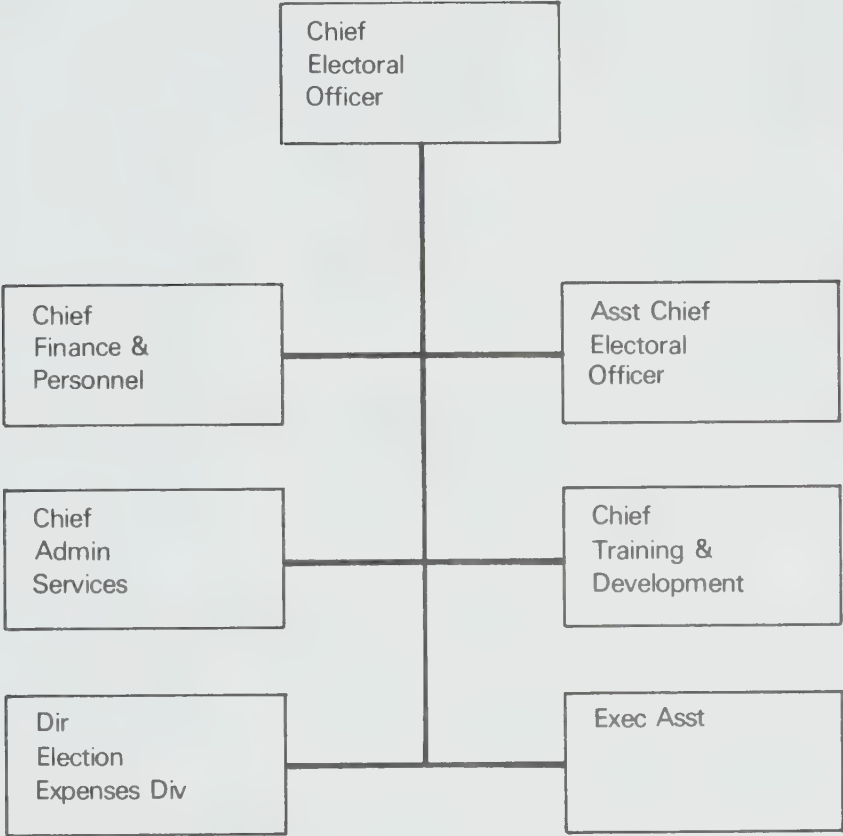
Regional supervisors are stationed at Halifax N.S.; Montréal Qué.; Toronto Ont.; Winnipeg Man.; Regina Sask.; Edmonton Alta.; and Vancouver B.C.

334

*text effective September 1973

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer 340

TB Chart - 15 August 1973



Head Office

440 Coventry Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M6

Minister who is spokesman for Chief Electoral Officer in Parliament

President of the Privy Council

Principal Officers

Chief Electoral Officer Jean-Marc Hamel, M.Sc. Com., M.P.A.
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer J. P. Dewis

Historical Background

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada was established by the *Dominion Elections Act* (SC 1920 c. 46) now the *Canada Elections Act* (RSC 1970 c. 14, 1st Supp.). Prior to that time the *Dominion Elections Act, 1874* (SC 1874 c. 9) assigned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the Chief Electoral Officer.

341

Overall Responsibilities

The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons. He has the rank of a deputy head of a department under the terms of the Act. He communicates with the Governor-in-Council through the President of the Privy Council.

343

In the event of the death of the Chief Electoral Officer while Parliament is not sitting, or of his inability or neglect to perform the duties of his office, a substitute shall, upon the application of the President of the Privy Council, be appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada, or in his absence by the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada then present in Ottawa.

Upon his appointment such substitute shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer in his place and stead until 15 days after the commencement of the next following session of Parliament unless the Chief Justice of Canada, or the judge by whom the order appointing him was made, sooner directs that such order be rescinded.

In the absence of both the Chief Justice of Canada and the judge of the Supreme Court of Canada by whom a substitute for the Chief Electoral Officer has been appointed, the order appointing such substitute may be rescinded by any other judge of the said court.

The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to exercising the powers and performing the duties with respect to elections, exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of federal elections. After an election, he reports to the Speaker of the House of Commons on any matters arising out of the course of the election about which, in his judgment, an account ought to be submitted to the House of Commons. In addition, throughout every election, he directs all returning officers. He is also responsible for any vote taken under the *Canada Temperance Act*, and for the election of members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Yukon Territory.

345

*text effective September 1973

Statutes

347

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible to the House of Commons for the administration of the following statutes:

Canada Elections Act (RSC 1970 c. 14, 1st Supp)

Canada Temperance Act (RSC 1970 c. T-5)

171 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T8

Minister who is spokesman for Commissioner in Parliament
Prime Minister

Principal Officers

Commissioner of Official Languages.....	Keith Spicer
Deputy Commissioner	Jean-Marie Morin
Director (Complaints)	Marcel Blais
Director (Special Studies).....	Lloyd Stanford
Secretary of the Office	Guy Robitaille
Director (Administration)	G. Edgar Charron

Historical Background

The *Official Languages Act* (RSC 1970 c. O-2) established the office of the Commissioner of Official Languages for Canada and also that a Commissioner be appointed (after approval of the appointment) by resolution of the Senate and House of Commons. The Act, assented to on the 9th day of July, 1969, came into force 60 days after the date of assent.

The Commissioner, who has the rank and all the powers of a deputy head of a department, must devote himself exclusively to the duties of his office. He may not hold any other office under Her Majesty or engage in any other employment. He holds office during good behaviour for a term of seven years and is eligible to be re-appointed for a further term not exceeding seven years.

351

Overall Responsibilities

It is the duty of the Commissioner to take all actions and measures within his authority to ensure recognition of the status of each of the official languages and compliance with the spirit and intent of the Act in the administration of the affairs of the institutions of Parliament and the Government of Canada. For that purpose, he conducts and carries out investigations either on his own initiative or pursuant to any complaint made to him, and he reports and makes recommendations with respect thereto as provided in the Act.

The Commissioner shall each year prepare and submit to Parliament an annual report relating to the conduct of his office and the discharge of his duties under the Act during the preceding year. In the report, he will include his recommendations, if any, for any proposed changes in the Act that he deems necessary or desirable in order that effect may be given to the Act according to its spirit and intent.

Every report or statement to Parliament made by the Commissioner must be made by being transmitted to the Speaker of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Commons for tabling respectively in those Houses.

353

* text effective September 1973

Received 11 July 1972

28 Oct. 15 July 1972

Head Office

Tower “A”
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M7

Minister who is spokesman for the Commission in Parliament

Secretary of State

Commissioners

Chairman John J. Carson
Members..... Irene E. Johnson
Charles A. Lussier

Historical Background

Arrangements were made for civil service appointment under the first *Civil Service Act of 1868*, but the first Civil Service Commission was established in 1908 under the *Civil Service Amendment Act*, which introduced the principle of selection by merit as established by competitive examination. This Act did not apply to positions outside Ottawa, but the 1918 Act later placed the entire civil service under the Commission. The 1962 *Civil Service Act* preserved the independence of the Commission and maintained the fundamental principles of the merit system. In March 1967, this Act was repealed by the *Public Service Employment Act* (SC 1966-67 c. 71).** This Act changed the name “civil service” to “public service” in addition to reaffirming the merit principle and allowing the Public Service Commission to delegate its authority and power—except for appeals. The Commission’s main task became staffing and its former responsibilities for pay, classification, and conditions of employment were transferred to the Treasury Board.

361

Overall Responsibilities

- The general powers and duties of the Commission are to:
- (a) appoint or provide for the appointment of qualified persons to or from within the public service under the provisions and principles of the Act;
 - (b) operate and assist deputy heads with the operation of staff training and development programs;
 - (c) engage competent persons to assist in the performance of its duties;
 - (d) establish boards to make recommendation concerning any delegation of the Commission’s authority, to make decisions concerning allegations of political partisanship;
 - (e) report, as considered desirable, to the Governor-in-Council on matters about the administration and operations of the Act and regulations; and
 - (f) perform such other duties and functions concerning the public service as assigned by the Governor-in-Council.

363

Organization and Programs

The Public Service Commission, which reports direct to Parliament, consists of a chairman and two other members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council. A commissioner holds office during good behaviour for ten years from the date of appointment and may be removed during that period only by the Gover-

364

*text effective September 1973
** (now RSC 1970 c. P—32)

nor-in-Council upon address of the Senate and the House of Commons. When the first or a subsequent term of office ends, a commissioner may be reappointed for a further term not exceeding ten years. A commissioner may not hold any other office in the public service or engage in any other employment.

The Public Service Commission is composed of the following nine branches or divisions, plus several special program components: Staffing Branch, Staff Development Branch (which includes the Language Bureau and the Bureau of Staff Development and Training), Appeals Branch, Anti-Discrimination Branch, Public Relations Division, Personnel Division, Financial and Administrative Services Division, and the Secretariat. The special components include the Office of Equal Opportunities for Women, Native Employment Program, Career Assignment Program, Co-ordinator of Bilingual Programs, and Incentive Award Program.

Staffing Branch

365 This branch has the responsibility of staffing the Public Service by means of recruitment, selection, placement, transfer, and promotion. In a number of areas, however, the Commission delegates this authority to deputy heads of departments. The branch also carries out operational manpower planning on assignment from Treasury Board for selected occupational groups.

Staff Development Branch

366 This branch's responsibility is the development and provision of training courses having service-wide application, including language training and the development of bilingualism among senior officers. Through the Bureau of Staff Development and Training, the branch also assists departments and agencies in carrying out their in-house training programs.

Appeals Branch

367 This branch hears appeals from public servants in respect to alleged breaches of the *Public Service Employment Act* involving appointments, promotions, or demotion or release on grounds of incapacity.

Anti-Discrimination Branch

368 This branch processes allegations of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, national origin, colour, and religion made by persons within the public service, or persons seeking government employment. The branch has full authority from the Commission to take appropriate action where a complaint proves to have been justified.

Public Relations Division

369 This division advises the Commission on public relations matters and is responsible for news releases and liaison with the news media. This division is also responsible for publications and advertising put out by the Commission, and for all general information services.

Personnel Division

370 This division's principal functions are staffing administration, staff relations, training and development administration, classification, and advice on bilingualism.

Financial and Administrative Services Division

This division’s responsibilities include financial management, property and material management, management improvement services, records management, library services, translation, stenographic services, and related administrative services. 371

Secretariat

This office promulgates general or procedural policy. It is also responsible for replies to parliamentary and general inquiries, and for the preparation of submissions to the Governor-in-Council. 372

Career Assignment Program

Its function is the development of potential executives from middle management ranks within the public service. It operates an assessment centre for the selection of candidates for its courses, and it arranges job assignments for participants who have completed the initial in-residence training phase of the program. 373

Office of Equal Opportunities for Women

This office has the responsibility of ensuring that women are afforded the same opportunities as men within the public service, and that qualified women are encouraged to compete for the higher level positions. 374

Native Employment Program

This program undertakes to promote employment opportunities and career development for Indians, Eskimos, Metis, and non-status Indians in the public service. 375

Co-ordinator of Bilingual Programs

This office is responsible for the co-ordination of bilingual policies and programs among the various branches of the Commission, for liaison between the Commission, Treasury Board, and departments, and for the determination of the degree of language ability required by the Commission for groups and classes of positions. 376

Regional Offices

The Commission maintains offices at: Halifax, N.S.; Québec City (sub-office), and Montréal, Qué.; Ottawa, and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C. 377

Other Agencies

The Minister also is responsible for the following agency:

Incentive Award Board

This board provides recognition to public service employees, through a system of awards, constructive and cost-saving ideas, for outstanding performance, and for long and faithful service. There are four awards programs: Outstanding Achievement, Merit, Suggestion, Long Service. 378

The Outstanding Achievement Award was introduced by the government in 1966 to provide a means for publicly according recognition to career employees of the Public Service of Canada for outstanding accomplishment and distinguished service of national or international significance. 379

380 For the past several years the Selection Committees have recommended that
the award honorarium be increased from \$5,000 to an amount more in keeping with
the highest award granted by the federal government to one of its employees, and
with other similar awards of much greater amounts, such as the Royal Bank Award
for outstanding achievement and the Molson Award for cultural achievement.

381 The objective of the Merit Award is to provide management with a means for
recognizing exceptional and outstanding performance. A Merit Award Committee in
each department examines nominations received from departmental officials and
forwards their recommendations, together with supporting documentation, to the
deputy head. After indicating his concurrence, the deputy head forwards his recom-
mendation to the Incentive Award Board for consideration and approval of the
specified award.

382 In brief, these awards are in recognition of performance or contributions of
unusual merit to the operations of a department or improved service to the public,
which may have national or international implications, and frequently come forward
as the result of the work of appraisal boards.

383 Cash awards normally range from \$500 up to the maximum amount of \$2,500.
In addition to the monetary award, recipients receive a Merit Award Certificate
signed by the Chairman of the Incentive Award Board.

384 The aim of the Suggestion Award is to provide a formal structure whereby
management may solicit, evaluate, and implement suggestions which increase
efficiency or effect economies in the Public Service and, in accordance with the
eligibility regulations applicable to the program, reward those whose suggestions
are adopted. In brief, the Program provides a vehicle for:

- (a) reducing costs;
- (b) increasing efficiency;
- (c) improving employee relations, and staff development.

385 The Long Service Award involves federal government employees who have
completed "25 years of faithful service to the Government of Canada". Recipients
of this award receive a Retirement Certificate signed by the Prime Minister and the
deputy head of their respective departments.

440 Coventry Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R7

Minister through whom Commissioner reports to Parliament
Secretary of State

Principal Officer

Representation Commissioner Nelson Castonguay

Historical Background

The Office of the Representation Commissioner was established on December 21, 1963 under the *Representation Commissioner Act* (SC 1963 c. 40—now RSC 1970 c. R-6). 391

Overall Responsibilities

The Representation Commissioner is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons and holds office during good behaviour, but is removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons, and ceases to hold such office upon attaining the age of 65 years. He has the rank and all the powers of a deputy head of a department and communicates with the Governor-in-Council through the Secretary of State. 393

The Commissioner carries out the following duties and such other duties and functions as are assigned to him by the Parliament of Canada; and may carry out such other assignments and engage in such other activities as may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council: 395

- (a) As soon as possible after the completion of any decennial census prepare maps showing the distribution of population in each province and set out alternative proposals respecting the boundaries of electoral districts in each province;
- (b) review and study methods of registration of electors used in provincial and national elections in provinces and countries where continuous electoral rolls are maintained;
- (c) review and study methods of absentee voting used in provincial and national elections in provinces and countries where provision is made for absentee voting by electors who, by reason of absence, illness or other cause, are unable to vote at such elections in the polling districts or division in which they ordinarily reside; and
- (d) prepare a report setting forth his recommendations as to whether, or the extent to which, (b) and (c) above might be applied, or adapted for use in, federal elections in Canada.

*text effective September 1973

Judiciary*

Introduction

Section 101 of the *British North America Act* provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance, and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this authority there have been established the Supreme Court of Canada, which is now the final court of appeal for Canada, and the Federal Court of Canada which consists of two divisions, The Federal Court—Appeal Division known as the Federal Court of Appeal and the Federal Court—Trial Division.

There also have been established several boards that are, by statute, designated as courts of record, e.g. the Tariff Board, Immigration Appeal Board, and the Canadian Transport Commission.

The *British North America Act* provides that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each province except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It also provides that the salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges so appointed shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. This publication does not deal with the constitution and organization of these provincial courts.

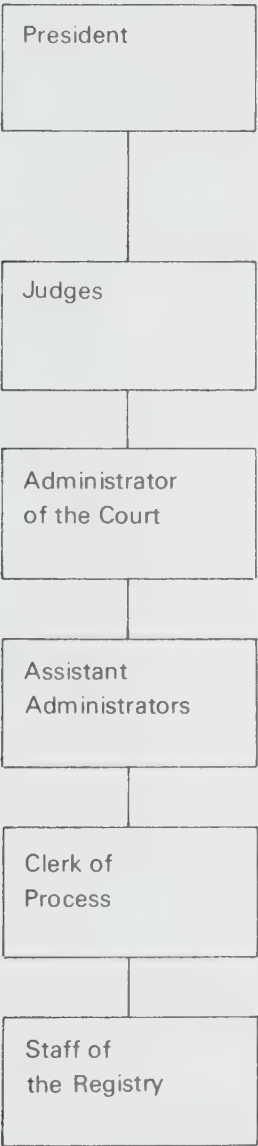
By virtue of the provisions of the *Supreme Court Act* and the *Federal Court Act*, Judges of those courts hold office during good behaviour up to the age of 75 years, except that Federal Court Judges appointed after the 1st day of June 1971 cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 70 years. Supreme Court and Federal Court Judges are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the Canadian Transport Commission and of the Tax Review Board, as well as certain officials such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Public Service Commissioners, are removable during their tenure of office only by the Governor General upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The provisions concerning salaries, allowances, and pensions of judges are found in the *Judges Act* (RSC 1970 c. J-1 as amended).

*text effective September 1973

Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada 400

CMAC chart - November 1973



Supreme Court of Canada Building
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H9

President

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. F. Gibson

Judges

- The Hon. Mr. Justice W. R. Jackett
- The Hon. Mr. Justice A. L. Thurlow
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Camil Noel
- The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Alex. Cattanach
- The Hon. Mr. Justice A. A. M. Walsh
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Rod Kerr
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Pratte
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Darrel V. Heald
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Frank U. Collier
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Yves Bernier
- The Hon. Mr. Justice David M. Dickson
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon C. Hall
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon L. S. Hart
- The Hon. Mr. Justice William J. O. Henderson
- The Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur R. Jessup
- The Hon. Mr. Justice William R. McIntyre
- The Hon. Mr. Justice William R. Sinclair
- The Hon. Mr. Justice George E. Tritschler
- The Hon. Mr. Justice David R. Verchere

Principal Officers

Administrator of the Court..... Walter C. Collier

Registry of the Court

Assistant Administrator..... (vacant)
Clerk of Process Robert Biljan

Historical Background

The Court Martial Appeal Court is a superior Court of record established by an amendment to Section 190 of the *National Defence Act* assented to March 20, 1959 (now RSC 1970 c. N-4, Part IX, sec. 201). The Court succeeds the Court Martial Appeal Board.

401

Constitution of the Court

The Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court consist of not less than four judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The President, one of the Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor-in-Council. Three judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court constitute a quorum.

403

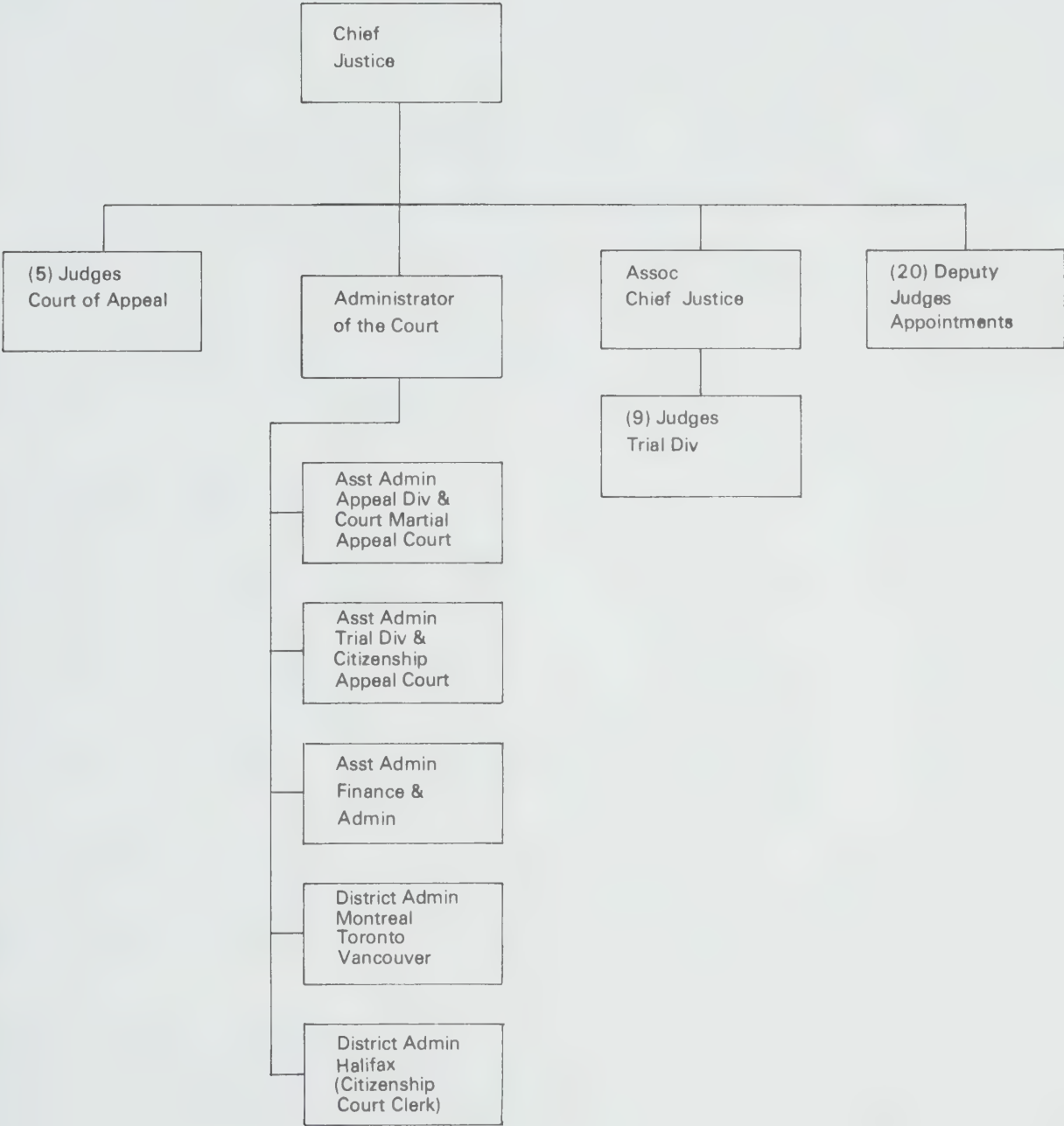
The Court may sit and hear appeals at any place or places.

*text effective November 1973

The Administrator of the Federal Court of Canada is *ex officio* the Administrator of the Court Martial Appeal Court and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Federal Court perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

Federal Court of Canada 415

TB Chart 31 July 1973



Supreme Court of Canada Building
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H9

Judges

Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada and
President of the Federal Court of Appeal..... The Hon. Mr. Justice W. R. Jackett
Associate Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada
and President of the Federal Court—
Trial Division The Hon. Mr. Justice Camilien Noel

Court of Appeal Judges

The Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Louis Thurlow
The Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Pratte
The Hon. Mr. Justice John J. Urie

Trial Division Judges

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Alex Cattanach
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hugh Francis Gibson
The Hon. Mr. Justice Allison Mariotti Walsh
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rod Kerr
The Hon. Mr. Justice Darrell Verner Heald
The Hon. Mr. Justice Frank U. Collier
The Hon. Mr. Justice George A. Addy
The Hon. Mr. Justice Raymond G. Decary
The Hon. Mr. Justice Patrick M. Mahoney

Principal Officers

Administrator of the Court Walter C. Collier

Registry of the Court

Principal Office—Ottawa
Assistant Administrator—Appeal Division (vacant)
Assistant Administrator—Trial Division (vacant)
Clerk of Process—Appeal Division—Robert Biljan
Clerk of Process—Trial Division—Rene A. Barbeau

Local Offices of the Court

Montréal, Qué.
District Administrator Joseph L. Daoust

Toronto, Ont.
District AdministratorJ. A. Preston

Vancouver, British Columbia
District AdministratorDavid Barry Tait

Halifax, N.S.
District Administrator(vacant)

*text effective November 1973

Winnipeg, Man.	
District Administrator	M. F. Erin
Saskatoon, Sask.	
District Administrator	O. A. Heidgerken
Regina, Sask.	
District Administrator	F. C. Newis
Calgary, Alta.	
District Administrator	(vacant)
Edmonton, Alta.	
District Administrator	M. B. Funduk
Québec City, Qué.	
District Administrator	Joachim Tardif
St. John's, Nfld.	
District Administrator	(vacant)
Saint John, N.B.	
District Administrator	B. R. Guss
Fredericton, N.B.	
District Administrator	A. M. DiGiacinto

Constitution of the Court

417

The Federal Court of Canada was established by the *Federal Court Act* (RSC 1970 c. 10 [2nd Supp.]) and is a court of law, equity and admiralty and it is a superior court of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Court is divided into two divisions called the Federal Court—Appeal Division and the Federal Court—Trial Division. The Appeal Division may be called the Court of Appeal or Federal Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada and five other judges. The Trial Division consists of the Associate Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada and nine other judges. Every judge is an *ex officio* member of the Division of which he is not a regular member.

In addition to the establishment of full-time judges, an added capacity to cope with the purely judicial work of the Court is provided by the authority to invite retired federally appointed judges to act as Deputy Judges of the Court. This authority extends also to federally appointed Judges who are still in office, but only with the consent of the appropriate Chief Justice or Attorney General. Former District Judges in Admiralty are also Deputy Judges of the Court and their services can be utilized on a limited basis.

While all the full-time judges must reside in or near the National Capital Region, each Division of the Court can sit any place in Canada and the place and time of the sittings must be arranged to suit the convenience of the litigants.

Jurisdiction of the Court

Trial Division

Claims against the Crown

418

The Trial Division has original jurisdiction in all cases where relief is claimed against the Government of Canada. The expression “original jurisdiction” refers, of course, to the authority to entertain claims when they are first brought to court as

opposed to a jurisdiction to entertain appeals from some other court. Except where otherwise provided, this jurisdiction is an “exclusive” jurisdiction—ie., except where otherwise provided, the Trial Division is the only court that has jurisdiction to entertain claims against the Government of Canada in the first instance. The main exceptions are a damage claim under \$1,000, which, if the claimant so chooses, may be brought in a provincial court under Part II of the *Crown Liability Act*, and a claim arising out of the activities of a corporate agency of the Crown which may, if the claimant so chooses, be enforced, under the statutes regulating the activities of the particular corporation, by action against the corporate agency in a provincial court.

Claims by the Crown

The Attorney General of Canada has an option of enforcing any claim of the Government of Canada either in the Trial Division or in any other court that has jurisdiction.

419

Miscellaneous Cases involving the Crown

Where the Government of Canada and any other party have agreed that the Court shall do so, the Trial Division may decide what amount should be paid by one party to the other or any question of law, fact or mixed law and fact. The Trial Division has jurisdiction (interpleader jurisdiction) to determine to which of two or more persons the Crown is under an obligation. The Trial Division also has jurisdiction in relation to any matter coming within the class of subject of bills of exchange and promissory notes if Her Majesty in right of Canada is a party to the proceedings.

420

Claims Against or Concerning Crown Officers and Servants

The Court has concurrent jurisdiction in proceedings in which relief is sought against an officer or servant of the Government of Canada for anything done or omitted to be done in the performance of his duties. This jurisdiction extends in appropriate cases to an action for a declaration against the Attorney General of Canada or some other Minister that a legislative enactment is *ultra vires*. The Court also has exclusive jurisdiction in relation to Crown Writ proceedings concerning members of the Canadian Forces serving outside Canada.

421

Relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and Other Tribunals

The Trial Division has exclusive jurisdiction of a very broad character in respect of federal boards, commissions and other tribunals. In the *Federal Court Act*, the expression “federal board, commission or other tribunal” means any body or person having, exercising or purporting to exercise jurisdiction or powers under an Act of the Parliament of Canada other than a superior, district or county court of a province or other body set up by provincial legislation. The Trial Division’s jurisdiction in respect of such tribunals is to issue

422

- (a) an injunction
- (b) a writ of *certiorari*
- (c) a writ of prohibition
- (d) a writ of *mandamus*
- (e) a writ of *quo warranto*,

or to grant declaratory relief. This jurisdiction extends, in addition to other proceedings designed to obtain equivalent relief such as actions against the Attorney General for a declaration. The statute does not seem to create a new kind of proceeding in relation to such matters; any such proceeding in the Trial Division under the *Federal Court Act*, must, I should have thought, be a proceeding that would have been available in some court even if the Act had not come into force.

Moreover, this jurisdiction of the Trial Division in respect of federal boards, commissions and other tribunals is subject to two exceptions, namely:

- (a) where the Federal Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to hear and determine an application to review and set aside a decision or order of such a tribunal, the Trial Division has no jurisdiction to entertain any proceeding in respect of that decision or order; and
- (b) where there is a right of appeal under a federal statute to the Federal Court, to the Supreme Court of Canada, to the Governor-in-Council or to the Treasury Board from a decision or order of such a tribunal, that decision or order is not subject to be reviewed or otherwise dealt with “to the extent that it may be so appealed” except “to the extent and in the matter” provided for in that statute.

Inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial Disputes

423 Section 19 of the Act operates in conjunction with certain provincial legislation to confer jurisdiction on the Trial Division in controversies between provinces or between Canada and a province.

Industrial Property Matters

424 Section 20 of the Act must be read with such statutes as the *Patent Act*, the *Trade Marks Act*, the *Copyright Act*, and the *Industrial Design and Union Label Act* to ascertain the precise limits of the Court’s jurisdiction in industrial property matters. Generally speaking, a person who claims that there has been an infringement of a right created by one of those statutes has a choice of proceeding in the appropriate court of his province or in the Federal Court. On the other hand, the jurisdiction of supervising the registration or grant of such rights is vested in the Federal Court. Put another way, the Federal Court has a concurrent jurisdiction in infringement actions and an exclusive jurisdiction in impeachment or expungement proceedings.

Admiralty Jurisdiction

425 Section 22 of the Act continues the Admiralty jurisdiction that was conferred on the Court by the *Admiralty Act*, but without the limitations on such jurisdiction imposed by that statute when it was conferred the jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice in England as of a time when it was subject to various artificial statutory and other limitations on the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty. Having regard to the problems created by the history of Admiralty jurisdiction, section 22 of the Act contains many detailed provisions designed either to resolve doubts as to the extent of that jurisdiction or to extend that jurisdiction.

Income Tax and Estate Tax Appeals

Section 24 of the Act provides for the Trial Division exercising jurisdiction in the appeals that may be taken to the Federal Court from assessments under the *Income Tax Act* and the *Estate Tax Act*.

Citizenship Appeals

426 Section 21 of the Act confers on the Trial Division jurisdiction to act as the Citizenship Appeal Court in appeals under the *Canadian Citizenship Act* from decisions of citizenship courts.

Aeronautics—Interprovincial Works and Undertakings

Concurrent jurisdiction is conferred on the Trial Division by section 23 of the Act in respect of a claim in relation to a matter coming within either of the above classes of subjects unless such jurisdiction has been otherwise specially assigned.

Residuary Jurisdiction

Section 25 of the Act confers original jurisdiction on the Trial Division in any case in which a claim for relief is made under the laws of Canada if there is no other Canadian Court that has such jurisdiction. In this context, a “law of Canada” is not limited to a statute enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The expression extends to include laws “within the legislative competence” of Parliament. 427

Miscellaneous Jurisdiction of Trial Division

Many federal statutes confer jurisdiction in specific matters on the Federal Court. If, in any matter other than an “appeal”, such a statute does not specify whether jurisdiction is conferred on the Trial Division or the Court of Appeal, the Trial Division has jurisdiction. In any such case, however, the jurisdiction may be transferred to the Court of Appeal.

Federal Court of Appeal

Appeals from Trial Division

The Court of Appeal has jurisdiction in appeal from every decision of the Trial Division whether that decision is an interlocutory decision or a final decision. 428

Appeals from Other Tribunals

Various statutes, as amended by the *Federal Court Act* or as enacted at the same time as that Act or since, provide for an appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal. In other cases, there is provision for an appeal to the Federal Court without specifying which division has jurisdiction. In the latter cases, except in the case of an income tax or estate tax appeal, the jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Appeal unless it has been transferred to the Trial Division. 429

- Among the statutes providing expressly for an appeal to the Court of Appeal are:
- (a) the *Broadcasting Act*,
 - (b) the *Immigration Appeal Board Act*,
 - (c) the *National Energy Board Act*,
 - (d) the *Railway Act*, and
 - (e) the *Government Railways Act*.

Such statutes as the *Canada Shipping Act*, the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act*, the *Excise Tax Act*, the *Patent Act*, and the *Trade Marks Act* provide for appeals to the Federal Court. Such appeals are appeals to the Court of Appeal by virtue of section 30 except in the case of certain appeals under the *Canada Shipping Act* and the *Trade Marks Act* where jurisdiction has been transferred to the Trial Division under section 30(2) of the Act.

Review of Decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions

Section 28 of the Act confers on the Federal Court of Appeals a jurisdiction to hear and determine an application to review and set aside a decision of a federal board, commission or other tribunal: 430

- (a) if the decision is not of an administrative character, or
- (b) even if the decision is of an administrative character, if it is required by law (expressly or impliedly) to be made on a judicial or quasi-judicial basis.

Section 28 applies to a decision of any tribunal having, exercising, or purporting to exercise powers conferred by or under a federal statute other than a superior, county or district court of a province or other body constituted by or under provincial law. It does not apply to a decision or order of the Governor-in-Council, the Treasury Board, a superior Court or the Pension Appeals Board, or to a decision or order concerning “service” offences under the *National Defence Act*. Furthermore,

section 28 does not apply to the extent that there is a right of appeal to the Federal Court itself, the Supreme Court of Canada, the Governor-in-Council, or the Treasury Board.

432 Unlike the jurisdiction conferred by Section 18 on the Trial Division which is a jurisdiction in respect of pre-existing well-known remedies, the jurisdiction conferred by section 28 on the Court of Appeal would seem to be defined in the statute itself. It is a jurisdiction to review and set aside a decision made by a tribunal on the ground that the tribunal did one of three things, *viz*:

- (a) failed to observe a principal of natural justice or otherwise acted beyond or refused to exercise its jurisdiction;
- (b) erred in law in making its decision or order, whether or not the error appears on the face of the record, or
- (c) based its decision or order on an erroneous finding of fact that it made in a perverse or capricious manner or without regard for the material before it.

There is here no cross-reference to pre-existing remedies and it is to be hoped that this law will turn out to be free of those rules developed in earlier times that were not based on obvious principles of justice.

434 It should be emphasized that the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal under Section 28 is not an appeal jurisdiction. It is a jurisdiction to "set aside" a decision of a board, commission or other tribunal, but does not involve a power to substitute a decision of the Court of Appeal for the decision of the tribunal.

Another important feature of this jurisdiction is that, unlike the situation in other proceedings in the Court of Appeal, a duty is imposed on the Court to ensure that applications to "set aside" are determined "without delay". In other matters, if the parties concur in delay, the Court has no duty to interfere. In applications to "set aside", the Court has a duty to act, of its own motion, to ensure that each application is "heard and determined" without delay.

Appeals from Tribunals and Reviews under Section 28 Affecting the Same Decision

436 Special consideration is required for those decisions that fall within the *words* of section 28(1) of the *Federal Court Act* in respect of which there is elsewhere in the statutory law a provision for an appeal.

I have in mind, on the one hand, a decision in respect of which there is an unlimited right of appeal, such as a decision of the Commissioner of Patents that can be appealed under section 44 of the *Patent Act*, which reads as follows:

44. Every person who has failed to obtain a patent by reason of refusal or objection of the Commissioner to grant it may, at any time within six months after notice as provided for in sections 42 and 43 has been mailed, appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Exchequer Court and that Court has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine such appeal.

438 On the other hand, I have in mind decisions in respect of which there is a right of appeal that is restricted to an appeal on a question of law, or an appeal on a question of law "including jurisdiction" such as appeals from decisions of the Tariff Board under the *Customs Act* or the *Estate Tax Act*, and appeals from decisions under the *Broadcasting Act*, the *Immigration Appeal Board Act*, the *National Energy Board Act*, the *Railway Act*, and the *Government Railways Act*.

In respect of these latter appeals, reference must be made to section 29 of the *Act*, which reads in part as follows:

29. Notwithstanding sections 18 and 28, where provision is made by an Act of the Parliament of Canada for an appeal to the Court, . . . from a decision or order of a federal board, commission or other tribunal, . . . that decision or order is not, to the extent that it may be so appealed, subject . . . to be . . . set aside . . . except to the extent and in the manner provided for in that Act.

It is clear from section 29 that sections 18 and 28 of the *Federal Court Act* do not in any way cut down or change the remedies available by virtue of a special statutory provision for appeal from a particular class of decision.

Secondly, it seems clear, from section 29, that, to the extent that remedies are available by virtue of such a special statutory appeal provision, no remedy is available by way of application to set aside under section 28. There is, in other words, no overlap. Any particular relief that is available under an appeal provision cannot be granted on an application to set aside.

Finally, any relief that is not available by virtue of such a statutory appeal provision but is provided for by section 28 is available on an application to set aside under section 28 notwithstanding the existence of the special statutory appeal provision.

In other words, the whole area covered by section 28 is covered in a case where there is a statutory right of appeal, but the person aggrieved can only get his relief

- (a) by proceeding under the statutory appeal provision for the relief that is available thereunder, and
- (b) by applying to set aside under section 28 for relief that is not available under the statutory appeal provision but is available under section 28.

In the case of an unrestricted right of appeal, the matter is relatively simple. It seems clear that any grievance that may be remedied by an application to set aside a decision under section 28 may be remedied by the exercise of an unrestricted right of appeal. It follows, I should have thought that section 28 can have no application, for example, to a “decision” from which there is an appeal under section 44 of the *Patent Act*. In such a case, therefore, it would not seem that a person who desires to attack a decision need not concern himself about section 28.

On the other hand, where this is a right of appeal restricted to questions of law and it is only available if leave to appeal is obtained, the appellant may well feel that he must proceed under section 28 at the same time that he seeks leave to appeal in order to be sure that he is protected against all contingencies. If leave to appeal is refused, he can then proceed with his application to set aside. If the Court should find that he has a grievance covered by section 28 that cannot be remedied by an appeal on a question of law, it can then exercise its powers under section 28.

Where there is such a restricted right of appeal, it might be thought that the sensible course to follow, having instituted the section 28 proceeding at the same time as the appeal proceeding, would be to leave the section 28 proceeding in abeyance until such time, if any, as it appeared necessary to invoke it. This would simplify the conduct of the matter. However, any such attempt would run foul of section 28(5), which requires that the section 28 application be heard and determined “without delay”.

Where, therefore, a party desires to have the section 28 proceeding as a second string to his bow, he must carry it on contemporaneously with the appeal, and, indeed, so as not to run foul of section 28(5), he will have to ensure that the appeal proceeding is brought to hearing “without delay” because the section 28 proceeding cannot, in such a case, be heard and decided before the appeal proceeding is heard and decided.

To facilitate a party who is thus faced with the necessity of carrying on the two proceedings simultaneously, the Rules of Court have been framed so that, to the extent possible, having regard to the various statutory provisions, the two proceedings can be joined together and treated as one proceeding.

Rule 1314 has been included in the Rules to facilitate this. It provides for an order, after the appeal has been commenced and the section 28 application has been launched by which the two proceedings are joined, and for directions as to the conduct of the joint proceedings. Such an order, in addition to dealing with mechanical details such as the style of cause to be used in the joint proceedings, would give directions as to the preparation of a single case, would fix dates for filing and service of memoranda of points of argument and would fix the date for the

hearing of the joint proceedings. In other words, where there is an appeal in relation to a particular decision, the procedure would be assimilated to that provided for an application to set aside and the Court would make a special order establishing a program of dates for the various steps to be taken in the case.

References by Federal Boards and Commissions

446 Where an application may be made to “set aside” a decision of a board, commission, or other tribunal, the tribunal may, at any stage of the proceedings, refer any question or issue of law, of jurisdiction, or of practice and procedure to the Court of Appeal for hearing and determination. In respect of such a reference, the Court has a duty, as in the case of an application to “set aside”, to ensure that the matter is heard and determined without delay.

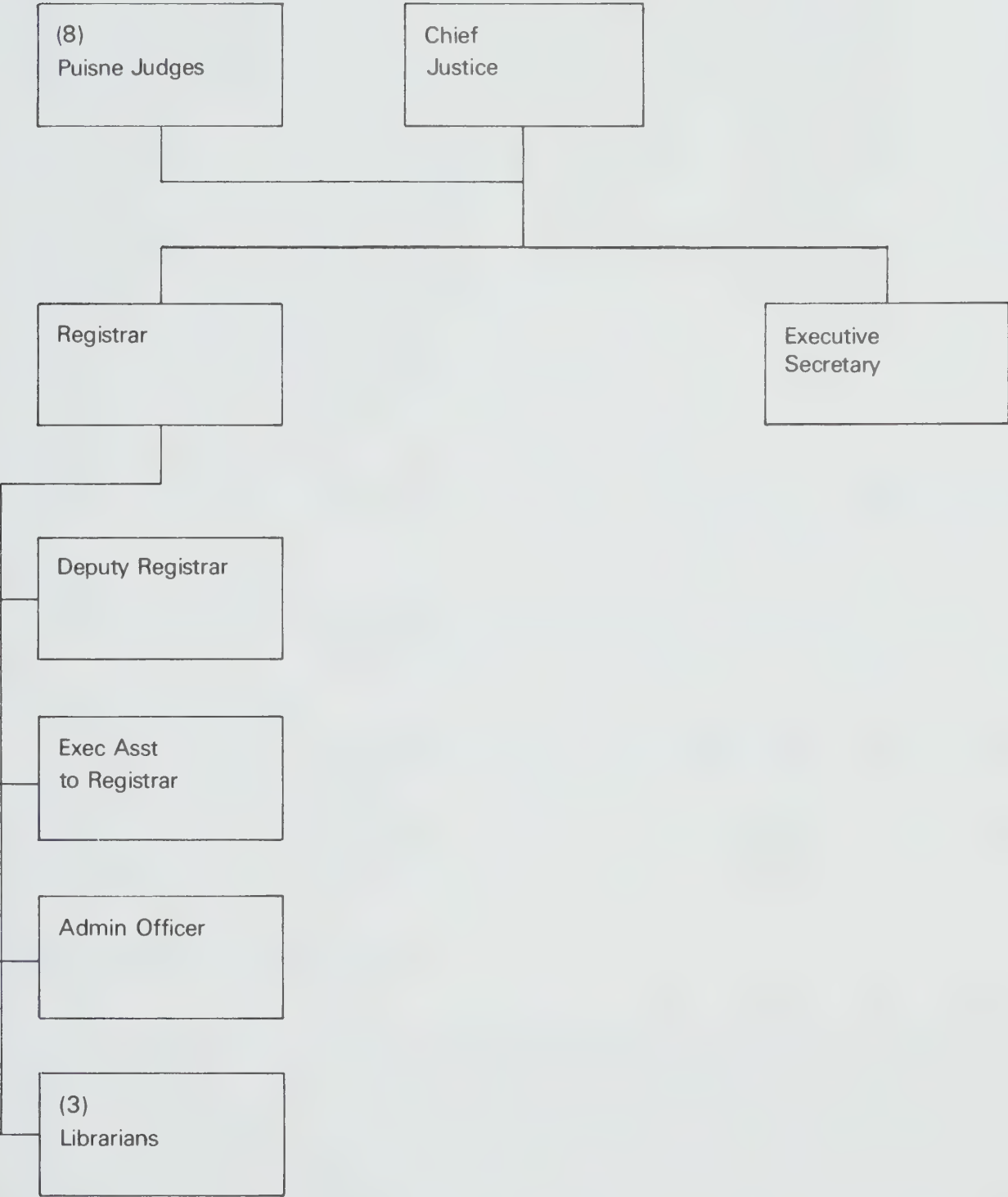
Administrative Machinery of the Court

448 The Court has one Registry for all of Canada. That Registry consists of a principal office in Ottawa and other offices in the different parts of the country where the convenience of litigants makes it expedient that there be such offices.

 The officer of the Court who has overall responsibility for the operation of the Registry is known as the Administrator of the Court.

Supreme Court of Canada 450

TB Chart - 31 July 1973



Supreme Court Building
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J1

Chief Justice of Canada
The Right Hon. Gerald Fauteux, P.C.

Puisne Judges
The Hon. Mr. Justice Douglas Charles Abbott, P.C.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Ronald Martland
The Hon. Mr. Justice Wilfred Judson
The Hon. Mr. Justice Roland Almond Ritchie
The Hon. Mr. Justice Wishart Flett Spence
The Hon. Mr. Justice Louis-Philippe Pigeon
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bora Laskin
The Hon. Justice Robert George Brian Dickson

Principal Officers
Registrar François des Rivières, Q.C.
Deputy Registrar..... Mills Shipley

Historical Background
The Supreme Court of Canada was established by the *Supreme and Exchequer Court Act* (SC 1875 c. 11 now the *Supreme Court Act* (RSC 1970 c. S-19). 451

Overall Responsibilities
The Supreme Court has, holds, and exercises exclusive ultimate appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada, and the judgment of the Court in all cases is final and conclusive. 453
The Court also has jurisdiction to head and consider matters referred to it by the Governor-in-Council, and other matters under the jurisdiction conferred upon it by statute.

Constitution of the Court
The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice, called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge who is or has been, a judge of a Superior Court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces. At least three of the judges must be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, or the barristers or advocates of the Province of Québec. The judges cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years. 455

Registrar of the Court
The Registrar is appointed by the Governor-in-Council by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. Subject to the 457

*text effective September 1973

direction of the Minister of Justice, the Registrar oversees and directs the officers, clerks, and employees appointed to the Court. He also has authority to exercise such of the jurisdiction of a judge sitting in chambers as may be conferred upon him by general rules or orders under the *Supreme Court Act*.

Deputy Registrar

459

The Deputy Registrar is appointed also by the Governor-in-Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. He exercises and performs such powers and duties of the Registrar as are assigned to him by the Registrar, and may exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Registrar if he is absent or unable to act or the office of the Registrar is vacant.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Minister directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court.

Court Reports

461

The reports of the decisions of the Court are published as the *Canada Supreme Court Reports / Recueil des arrêts de la Cour Suprême du Canada*. These reports are utilized for judicial guidance and are also sold to the legal profession and to the public.

Supreme Court Library

463

The Library, which deals with both French civil law and English common law, is utilized by the judges and officials of both the Supreme Court of Canada and the Federal Court of Canada and by members of the legal profession practising before these courts. It is also accessible to, and is largely used by, departmental solicitors and members of the bar in general.

The Executive*

Introduction

The Executive power in Canada is vested in the Queen by the (BNA) *British North America Act, 1867*.

It consists of:

- (a) statutory power which is derived from the BNA Act and from legislation of Parliament; and
- (b) prerogative power which may be described as a residual authority of the Sovereign as Head of the State.

The Governor General is the Queen’s representative in Canada. The Executive function is expressed on behalf of the Queen by the Governor-in-Council.

The Governor-in-Council is the Governor General, the representative of the Queen as Sovereign of Canada, “acting by and with the advice of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada” (Section 13, BNA Act).

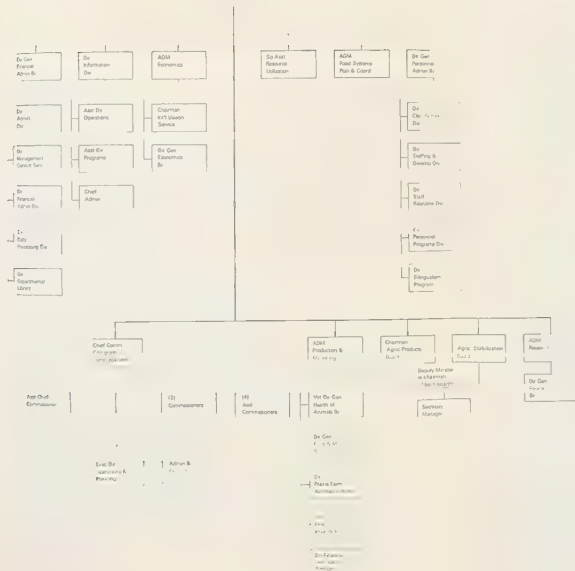
The Privy Councils in Canada and in the United Kingdom are the only bodies of their kind in the Commonwealth. The Members of the Canadian Privy Council, when duly sworn, remain Privy Councillors for life. However, in actual constitutional practice the Executive body is the Committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of those members who make up the administration of the day (i.e. the Cabinet). The formal acts of the Governor-in-Council emerge as orders or minutes** of council, supplemented when necessary by a proclamation.

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is composed of the ministers of the Crown who make up the administration in power. Ministers are required to take an oath as Privy Councillors, and, in addition, an oath of ministerial office. In practice, they are chosen from among the members of the House of Commons or Senate, or they seek election to the House of Commons shortly after their appointment to the Cabinet.*** The Cabinet has no statutory basis; its functions rest on conventions and customs created in the development of a constitutional monarchy and democratic system. The Cabinet remains in office only so long as it retains the confidence of the House of Commons. Cabinet Ministers are normally put in charge of departments which are established by statute. There are also Ministers of State**** some of whom are responsible for Ministries of State which are established to develop new and comprehensive policies in areas of federal concern. Other Ministers of State may be assigned special responsibilities by the Governor-in-Council.

The numerous and varied activities of the government are coordinated by the Cabinet. As a policy-making body, the Cabinet is expected to provide Parliament and the country with policies required for governing Canada.

*text effective January 1974
**commonly referred to as Orders-in-Council, and Cabinet Minutes
***see para 6023
****Prior to 1970, they were known as Ministers without Portfolio

1972

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$


Head Office

Sir John Carling Building
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Minister

The Hon. Eugene F. Whelan, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Sydney B. Williams
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Research).....	Dr. J. C. Woodward
(Production and Marketing).....	W. E. Jarvis
(Economics)	Dr. Rolland Poirier
(Food Systems).....	Dr. A. E. Hannah

Historical Background

The Department of Agriculture (originally the Bureau of Agriculture created by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada 1852) was established by an Act of the Organization of the Department of Agriculture SC 1867-68 c. 53—now the Department of Agriculture Act (RSC 1970 c. A-10).

501

Organization and Programs

The department’s organizational structure comprises the executive, seven branches, and several special administrations.

505

Executive

The Minister of Agriculture is the executive head of the department. He is responsible to Parliament for initiating and administering all federal legislation relating to agriculture. Assisting him is the deputy minister who is the administrative head of the department and its senior public servant.

The deputy minister, the four assistant deputy ministers and four directors-general form a senior executive that formulates and directs the departmental programs within the framework of federal legislation. At present, the department administers some 30 Acts affecting the agricultural industry.

510

Information Division

Using all channels of communication, this division conducts a public information program to keep the agricultural industry and the public informed about policies, programs, and activities of the department and of new knowledge gained from its agricultural research. Services of the Information Division are provided in both official languages through four sections: News Media Services, Public Services, Publications, Research and Development.

515

Research Branch

This branch is the principal agricultural research organization serving Canadian agriculture. Its headquarters is located on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa,

520

*text effective September 1973

along with a research station, two research services (engineering and statistical), and six research institutes (animal, chemistry and biology, entomology, food, plant, and soil). An additional institute, specializing in research on the use of chemicals in pest control, is at London, Ontario. The branch also has 34 other establishments—research stations, experimental farms, and substations—located across Canada to serve areas of varied soil and climatic conditions.

523 The research program is problem-oriented with objectives specifically designed to solve the problems of production, protection, and utilization of Canada's major agricultural crops and animals. In addition, extensive soil surveys are carried out, and research is conducted on mycology and plant and insect taxonomy.

Production and Marketing Branch

525 This branch administers legislation and carries out programs in agricultural production and marketing to assist producers to realize fair market returns. The branch is composed of the following seven divisions and two services.

Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable, Livestock, and Poultry Divisions

527 These divisions are responsible for grading, inspection, market regulation, and promotion of dairy products; fresh and processed fruit, vegetables, honey, and maple products; livestock and livestock products; and poultry and poultry products, respectively.

Grains and Special Crops Division

529 This division develops programs to assist producers of grains and special crops.

Plant Products Division

531 This division regulates the farm inputs—feeds, fertilizers, control products (pesticides), and seeds—to ensure they are useful and effective, safe to man, animals, and the environment; and truthfully represented in the marketplace.

Plant Protection Division

534 This division enforces regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of plant diseases and insects, maintains the high quality of seed potatoes, and ensures that plant and plant product exports meet requirements of importing countries.

Marketing Services

535 This service provides marketing advisory services to the branch and the agricultural industry, and disseminates information on the production and marketing of agricultural products.

Food Advisory Services

537 This service acts as a link between the department and consumers, co-operating in the development of markets for Canadian food products, and advising consumers on food buying, preparation, and grades.

Health of Animals Branch

542 This branch is the veterinary agency of the department and operates throughout Canada. It carries out animal disease control and eradication measures. Branch inspectors at meat packing and other food processing plants ensure that hygienic and wholesomeness standards are met. Its laboratories conduct research and provide diagnostic services. Three divisions make up the branch.

Contagious Diseases Division

In the Contagious Diseases Division, veterinarians are engaged in control and eradication of diseases established within Canada, and prevention of the entry of foreign animal diseases into the country. They ensure that health standards of export animals meet the requirements of importing countries. 544

Meat Inspection Division

Veterinarians in the Meat Inspection Division carry out continuous ante-and post-mortem inspection of all meat and poultry at various stages of processing. They ensure that processing is done under hygienic conditions and that meat products are wholesome and fit for human consumption and meet export standards. Other responsibilities involve the humane slaughter of food animals and the examination of meats imported into Canada. 546

Animal Pathology Division

The staff of the Animal Pathology Division carry out research on animal diseases that could cause significant economic losses in livestock. They also ascertain the nature, causes and prevention of animal diseases. This division also provides diagnostic and consultative services in conjunction with the functions of the other two divisions, and on behalf of the livestock industry in general. 548

Economics Branch

This branch provides the social science component, primarily economics, that is essential in developing policies and programs to: 553

- (a) help the agriculture and food industry achieve maximum growth;
- (b) maintain and enhance the industry's economic viability; and
- (c) meet the social requirements associated with regional economic disparities and personal welfare within the agriculture and food sector.

The branch identifies agricultural economic problems and opportunities, recommends policies and programs, and contributes to a better understanding of opportunities and problems through research. It projects trends and prospects in agriculture, disseminates economic information, and develops and operates certain national economic programs for agriculture. 555

The branch comprises a Program Co-ordination and Development Group, a Policy Advisory Group and five divisions: Marketing and Trade, Farm and Rural Development, CANFARM (Canadian Farm Management Data System), Research, Administration. In addition to the headquarters office at Ottawa, the branch has regional offices at Truro, N.S.; Regina, Sask.; and Vancouver B.C. and has economists assigned to Research Branch stations at Charlottetown P.E.I.; Ste. Foy, Qué., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Financial and Administration Branch

This branch develops and applies departmental administrative policies and procedures and advises the department's senior executive on administrative matters. It provides financial, property, material, office management, and consulting services for the department as a whole. The department's data processing and library services, and the emergency measures planning section are also in the domain of this branch. 560

Personnel Administration Branch

565

This branch provides advice to line management on manpower development training, personnel research, classification and pay, staff relations, employment and staff services. In doing so, it serves a staff of about eleven thousand.

Food Systems Branch

570

This branch was established in 1972 to bring a new approach to agricultural co-ordination and development based on a market-oriented food systems concept. Its responsibilities include providing leadership on behalf of the department in the development of national objectives for the food system, ensuring a flow of information among components of the system, and identifying opportunities and constraints. The branch works with all segments of the food system, including producers, processors, distributors, and government. It is functioning initially in three areas; beef, oilseeds, and high-energy grains. Other commodities will be developed after experience is gained in these systems.

International Liaison Service

575

This service, established in 1969, is the department's 'foreign affairs' arm. It maintains liaison on behalf of the department with international agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Food Program. The service co-ordinates departmental participation in these organizations, and in aid and development programs undertaken by the Canadian International Development Agency, the International Development Research Center, and international foundations. It also reports regularly on agriculture policy trends abroad and evaluates the impact of these changes on Canadian agriculture and trade.

Statutes

580

The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for administering the following statutes:

Agricultural Products Board Act (RSC 1970 c. A-5)
Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act (RSC 1970 c. A-6)
Agricultural Products Marketing Act (RSC 1970 c. A-7)
Agricultural Stabilization Act (RSC 1970 c. A-9)
Animal Contagious Diseases Act (RSC 1970 c. A-13)
Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act (RSC 1970 c. A-8)
Canada Dairy Products Act (RSC 1970 c. D-1)
Canada Grain Act (RSC 1970 c. G-16)
Canadian Dairy Commission Act (RSC 1970 c. C-7)
Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act (RSC 1970 c. C-17)
Cold Storage Act (RSC 1970 c. C-22)
Criminal Code (RSC 1970 c. C-34, Sec. 178 Race Track Betting)
Crop Insurance Act (RSC 1970 c. C-36)
Department of Agriculture Act (RSC 1970 c. A-10)
Destructive Insect and Pest Act (RSC 1952 c. 81)
Experimental Farm Stations Act (RSC 1970 c. E-14)
Farm Credit Act (RSC 1970 c. F-2)
Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 65)
Farm Syndicates Credit Act (RSC 1970 c. F-4)
Feeds Act (RSC 1970 c. F-7)
Fertilizers Act (RSC 1970 c. F-9)
Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act (RSC 1970 c. F-31)

Hay and Straw Inspection Act (RSC 1970 c. H-2)
Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act (RSC 1970 c. H-10)
Inspection and Sale Act (RSC 1970 c. I-14)
Livestock and Livestock Products Act (RSC 1970 c. L-8)
Livestock Feed Assistance Act (RSC 1970 c. L-9)
Livestock Pedigree Act (RSC 1970 c. L-10)
Maple Products Industry Act (RSC 1970 c. M-2)
Meat Inspection Act (RSC 1970 c. M-7)
Milk Test Act (RSC 1970 c. M-13)
Pest Control Products Act (RSC 1970 c. P-10)
Pesticide Residue Compensation Act (RSC 1970 c. P-11)
Prairie Farm Assistance Act (RSC 1970 c. P-16)
Seeds Act (RSC 1970 c. S-7)
Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act (RSC 1970 c. W-9)

Other Agencies

The minister also is responsible for the following agencies:

Agricultural Products Board

This board has the authority to buy, sell or import agricultural products. It may purchase and hold commodities for later sale, emergency relief in Canada or assistance programs abroad. 585

Agricultural Stabilization Board

This board, with its advisory committee of farmers and representatives of farm organizations, administers the *Agricultural Stabilization Act*, which in 1958 replaced the *Agricultural Prices Support Act*. Under this legislation, the board can take measures to stabilize prices of agricultural products. The objective is to maintain a fair relationship between farmers' production costs and the prices they receive for their produce. 590

The board may stabilize the price of a product in one or more of three ways: by buying the product, by granting a deficiency payment, or by making a fixed payment to the producer.

Canadian Dairy Commission (see para 700)

Canadian Grain Commission

Established in 1971 under the new *Canada Grain Act*, the commission continues the functions of the former Board of Grain Commissioners, which had been in operation since 1921. The commission provides general supervision of grain handling in this country, recommends and implements grade specifications for Canadian grain, licenses grain elevators, inspects and weighs grain, provides documentation services relating to grain delivered to terminal elevators, and operates a cereals and oilseeds research laboratory and six canadian government elevators in Western Canada. The head office of the commission is at Winnipeg. 595

Canadian Livestock Feed Board (see para 725)

Crop Insurance Administration

This agency administers the federal *Crop Insurance Act*, which was passed in 1959 to assist the provinces in protecting farmers against the financial effects of fluctuating yields and crop disasters. Under the Act, which has undergone periodic amendment since 1959 (now RSC 1970 c. C-36), the federal government shares with the provinces the administrative costs of their all-risk crop insurance programs and 600

contributes to the farmers' premium cost. By providing financial protection against crop losses from drought, wind, frost, plant disease, and other hazards, crop insurance plays an important role in achieving economic stability for farmers. Headquarters are at Ottawa.

Farm Credit Corporation (see para 750)

National Farm Products Marketing Council

605

This council was established in 1972 under the *Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act*. The council consults with producers, commodity boards, and provincial and federal governments and co-ordinates their views on the establishment and operation of national marketing agencies. It assists and supervises the operations of agencies and promotes more effective marketing of farm products in inter-provincial and export trade. The goal is to maintain and promote an efficient, competitive, and expanding agricultural industry.

The council consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, two full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council and is directly responsible to the Minister of Agriculture. Council headquarters are at Ottawa.

Prairie Farm Assistance Administration (PFAA)

610

Established under the *Prairie Farm Assistance Act of 1939*, this administration helps farmers in the western spring wheat area to continue their farm operations when serious crop failure occurs. Payments are made to farmers operating in areas where the average yield of wheat is eight bushels or less per acre. PFAA offices are at Regina.

Head Office

Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Minister Responsible

Minister of Agriculture

Members of Commission

Chairman E. Powers

Members

J. Thibaudeau
H. M. Johnson

Historical Background

The Canadian Dairy Commission was established as an agent of Her Majesty by the *Canadian Dairy Commission Act* (SC1966 c. 34—now RSC 1970 c. C-7). 701

Overall Responsibilities

The commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council who also designates which member is to serve as chairman and which as vice-president. 703

The Minister appoints a consultative committee of nine members to assist the commission by advising on matters pertaining to the dairy industry. The consultative committee meets at such times as are fixed by the commission.

The purpose of the commission is to maintain a national dairy policy and to achieve a sound, healthy, and viable industry.

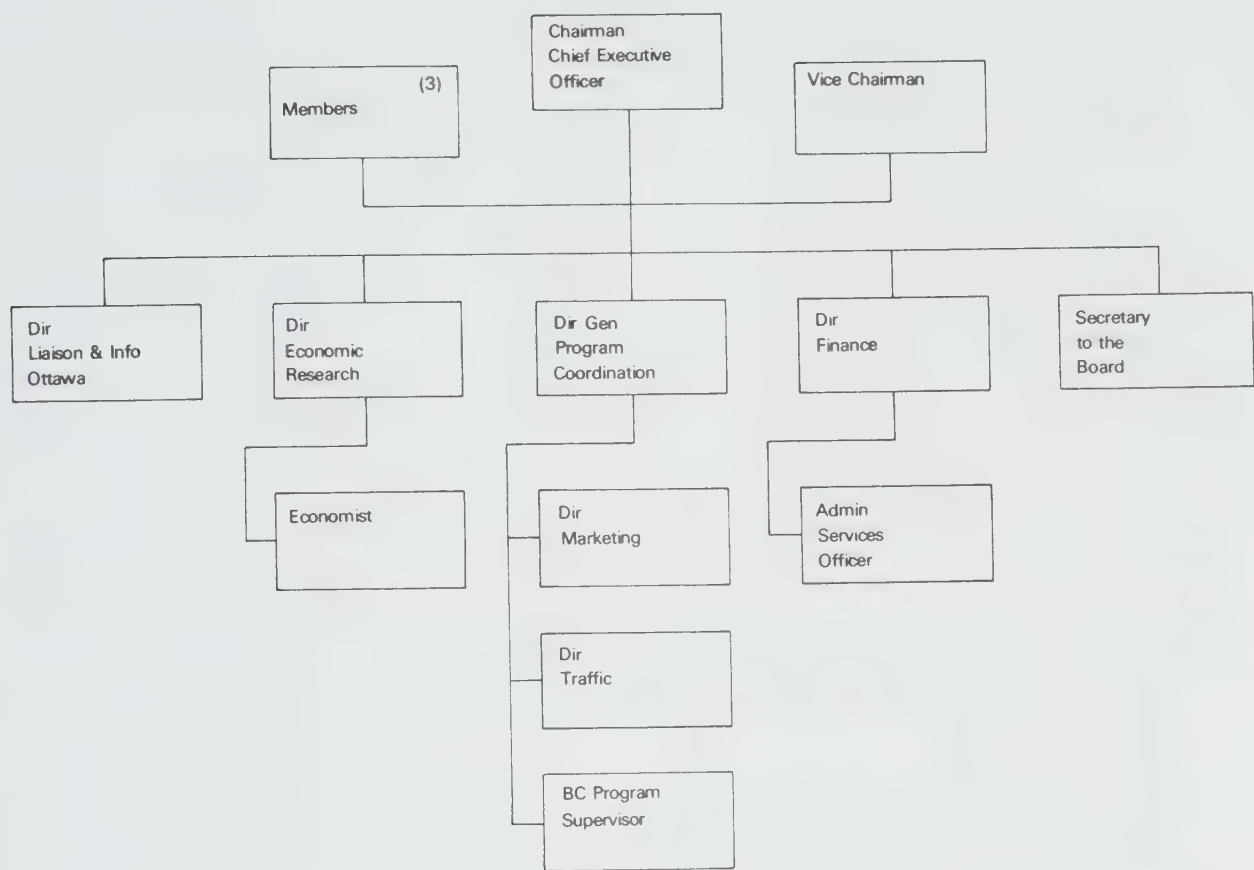
It administers the price stabilization program for manufacturing milk and cream, that forms part of the mechanism for controlling the industry and enforcing policies. Sub-objectives are: 705

- (a) develop dairy farms to viable units in size and efficiency through administration of subsidy assistance by quotas;
- (b) improve the quality of dairy production by relating quality to subsidy assistance;
- (c) maintain the price of milk products at a level that is acceptable to the consumer and competitive with substitute products and that will, with subsidy assistance (to the extent necessary), maintain a reasonable return to the efficient producer;
- (d) encourage modernization of the industry from producer to retailer by economic and cost studies by dissemination of information, and through the administration of the subsidy and price support programs; and
- (e) protect the domestic and traditional export markets from competition through unfair practices, by surveillance of world prices and world trade practices.

*text effective September 1973

Canadian Livestock Feed Board 725

TB Chart - 10 August 1973



Head Office
5250 Ferrier Street
Montréal, Québec

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 2250
St-Laurent Postal Station
Montréal, Québec

Minister Responsible
Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Board

Chairman	Roger Perreault
Vice-Chairman	Willard D. Dernier

Members
L. A. Currie
G. Sonneveld
J. M. McDonough

Historical Background

The Canadian Livestock Feed Board was established as an agent of Her Majesty by the *Livestock Feed Assurance Act* (SC 1966 c. 52 now, RSC 1970 c. L-9).

726

Overall Responsibilities

The board consists of three to five members appointed by the Governor-in-Council who also designates which member is to serve as chairman and which as vice-chairman.

The Governor-in-Council also appoints an advisory committee which consists of seven members. The committee meets at the call of the Minister or the board.

The objects of the board are to ensure:

(a) the availability of feed grain to meet the needs of livestock feeders;

(b) the availability of adequate storage space in eastern Canada for feed grain to meet the needs of livestock feeders;

(c) reasonable stability in the price of feed grain in eastern Canada and in British Columbia; and

(d) fair equalization of feed grain prices in eastern Canada and in British Columbia.

728

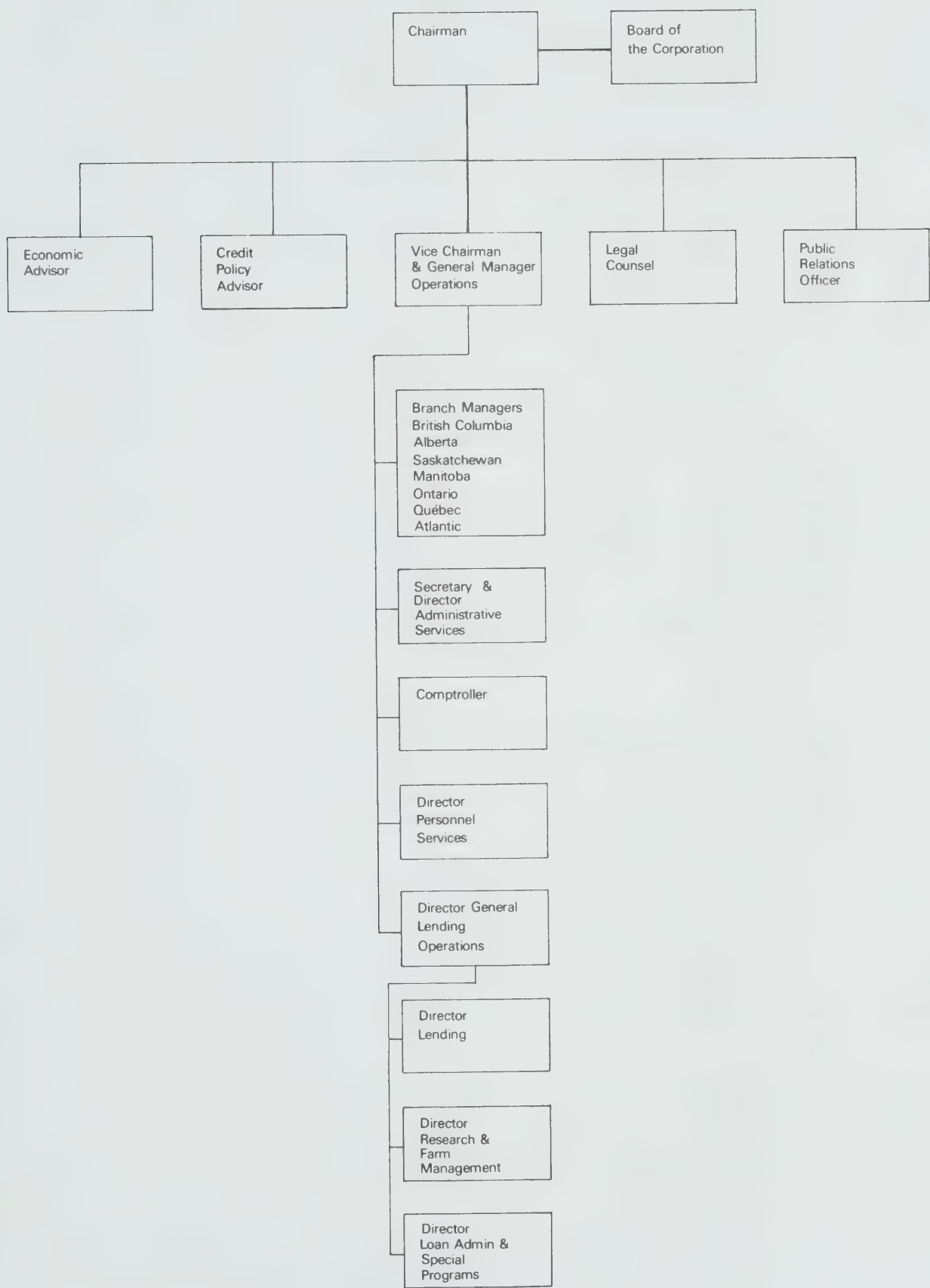
The board may, if authorized by the Governor-in-Council, buy or enter into contracts or agreements for the purchase of feed grain from agents of the Canadian Wheat Board or an agent thereof, including foreign agencies, for storage and resale for consumption by livestock in eastern Canada and British Columbia.

730

*text effective September 1973

Farm Credit Corporation 750

FCC Chart - July 1973



Head Office

Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K2A 3W9

Minister Responsible

Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Corporation

Chairman..... G. Owen
Vice-Chairman..... W. H. Ozard

Members

W. E. Jarvis
P. D. Normandeau
T. K. Shoyama

Historical Background

The Farm Credit Corporation was established by the *Farm Credit Act* (SC 1959 c. 43, now RSC 1970 c. F-2) as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The corporation is responsible for the administration of the *Farm Credit Act* and the *Farm Syndicates Credit Act* (RSC 1970 c. F-4). The corporation also acts as an agent of the Department of Agriculture in administering the Land Transfer Plan of the Small Farm Development Program.

751

Overall Responsibilities

An advisory committee of farmers and other qualified persons, appointed by the Minister, advises the corporation with respect to policy and other matters referred to it by the Minister or the corporation.

753

The *Farm Credit Act* is designed to meet the long-term mortgage credit needs of Canadian farmers. It provides two types of mortgage loans. Under Part II of the Act, loans may be made up to 75 percent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings taken as security not exceeding \$100 thousand for any farmer alone or jointly with others in a single farming business. Under Part III, supervised loans may be made to young farmers up to 75 percent of the appraised value of land and chattels, not exceeding \$100 thousand for any farmer alone or jointly with others in a single farming business. Special provision is made under this Part for loans up to 90 percent of farm assets where the owner-operator is under 35 years of age and management will be considerably above average.

Part III loans are further secured by compulsory insurance on the life of the borrower in the amount by which the loan exceeds 75 percent of the appraised value of the land, and a borrower's farming operations are subject to supervision by the corporation until the loan is reduced to 75 percent of the appraised value of the farm.

755

To be eligible under either Part II or III, persons must be principally occupied in farming and be of legal age to enter into a mortgage agreement. Individual applicants under Part III must be less than 35 years of age. Loans may be made only to Canadian citizens or those with landed immigrant status. All loans are repayable on

*text effective September 1973

an amortized basis within a period not exceeding 30 years. The interest rate varies with the cost of money to the corporation.

Funds for lending to farmers under the *Farm Credit Act* are borrowed at current interest rates from the Minister of Finance. The aggregate amount of such borrowings outstanding at any time may not exceed 25 times the capital of the corporation which was set at \$66 million by a 1972 amendment to the Act.

757

The *Farm Syndicates Credit Act* authorizes the Farm Credit Corporation to make loans to syndicates. A syndicate is a group of three or more farmers, the majority of whom have farming as their principal occupation, who have signed an agreement acceptable to the Farm Credit Corporation with respect to the joint purchase and use of machinery, equipment or buildings which can be used profitably by them in their farming operations. Co-operative farm associations and certain farming corporations may qualify as syndicates for loans without the members entering into a formal syndicate agreement. A syndicate may borrow up to 80 percent of the cost of farm machinery, buildings (including site and other improvements) and installed equipment suitable for joint use, to a maximum of \$15 thousand per member or \$100 thousand, whichever is the lesser. The corporation obtains funds for lending under this legislation from the Minister of Finance at current interest rates. Amounts owing by the corporation on this account may not exceed \$25 million.

Loans are re-payable over a period not exceeding 15 years for buildings and permanently installed equipment, and seven years for mobile machinery. Loans are secured by a promissory note signed by the members of the syndicate and such other security deemed necessary by the corporation. The interest rate is based on the cost of funds to the corporation and its expenses in servicing loans. An initial charge of one percent of the amount of each loan is made at the outset to help cover the costs of making the loan.

759

Appeal boards have been established in each province except Newfoundland. These boards, appointed by the corporation under Section 11(d) of the *Farm Credit Act*, will hear appeals from any person or group which is dissatisfied with the corporation's decision on any application under either of the Acts administered by it. These boards are composed of farmers who have established reputations for sound judgment and an active interest in agriculture in their communities. The board members, who serve on a part-time basis, make recommendations to the corporation on each application referred to them.

Organization and Programs

761

The Small Farm Development Program which came into effect in September 1972 is operative in those provinces which have entered into an agreement with the federal government. Under the Land Transfer Plan of this program, the Farm Credit Corporation makes assistance available in the form of a grant to owners of small farms who wish to sell so that they may retire or take advantage of other opportunities. If a seller is eligible for a grant it will be based on \$1500 plus ten percent of the sale price of the farm up to \$20 thousand but not exceeding \$3500 cash value.

Regional Offices

772

The corporation also has branch offices at Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; Ste-Foy, Qué.; and Moncton, N.B. The latter serves the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

774

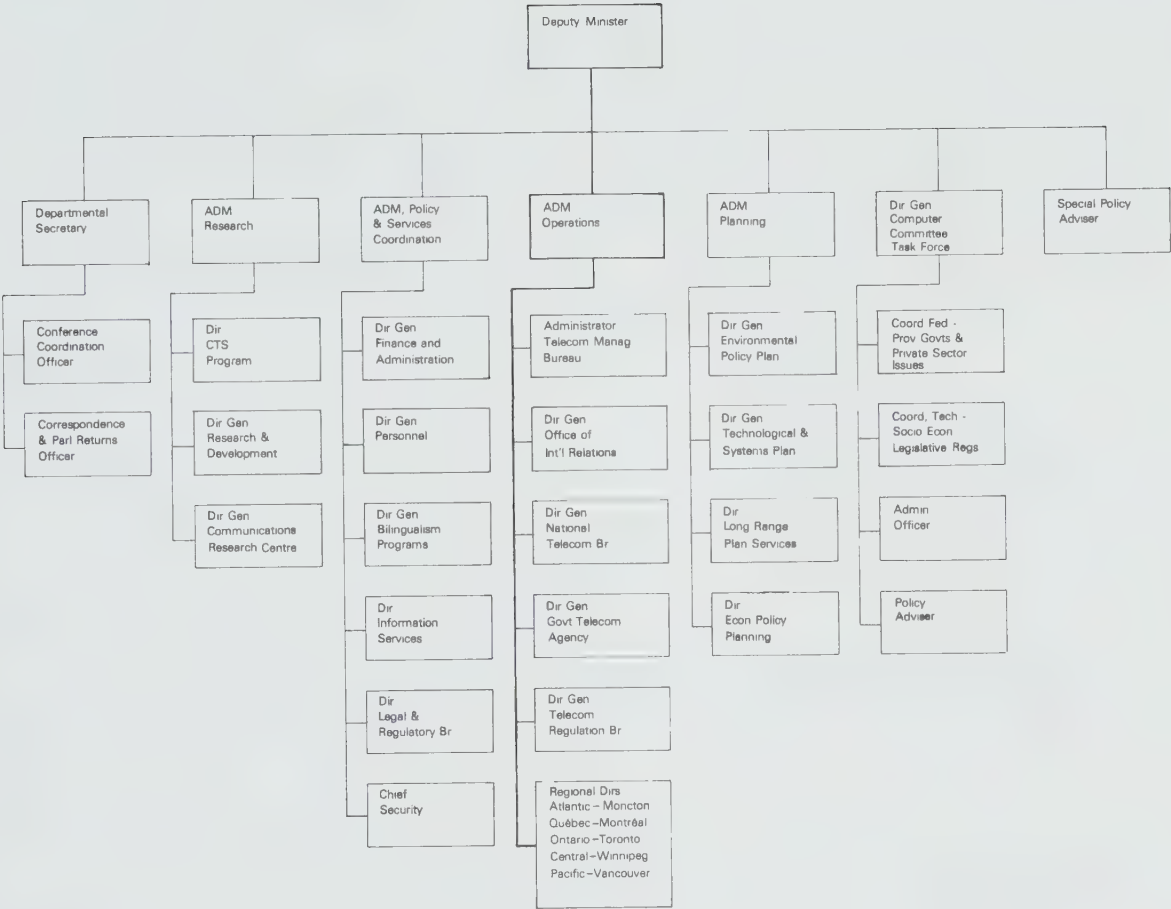
The corporation's 198 credit advisors, operating from 116 local field offices, are responsible for:

- (a) informing local farmers about the services available;
- (b) pre-loan counselling on credit use, farm planning and farm management;

- (c) advising farmers in forming syndicates;
- (d) accepting applications;
- (e) making farm appraisals; and
- (f) supervising the farming operations of Part III borrowers and such Part II borrowers as contract for this service.

Department of Communications 800

TB Chart - February 1, 1973



Head Office

Berger Building
100 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Minister

The Hon. Gérard Pelletier, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister M. F. Yalden
Assistant Deputy Ministers
 (Operations) de Montigny Marchand
 (Research)..... John Chapman
 (Planning)..... D. F. Parkhill
 (Policy and Services Coordination)André Lapointe

Historical Background

The Department of Communications was established under Part II of the *Government Organization Act* 1969 (SC 1968-69 c. 28, now *Department of Communications Act* RSC 1970 c. C-24). 801

Overall Responsibilities

The department is responsible for ensuring that all Canadians obtain access to a rapidly expanding range of communications services. Fulfillment of this task involves not only technological research and planning, but also exploration of the complex social, human, and economic issues which result from changing patterns of communications. The department protects Canadian interests in international telecommunications systems, and, further, maintains the availability of the radio frequency spectrum to permit the development and growth of radio communications. 805

Organization and Programs

Each of the four branches of the department, i.e. Operations, Research, Planning, and Policy and Services Coordination, is under the authority of an assistant deputy minister (ADM). There is also a Social Policy and Programs Branch. 815

Operations Branch

This branch exists to promote and ensure the orderly use and development of Canada's telecommunications resources. To achieve this aim it: 825
(a) sets technical standards for broadcasting, cable television and microwave equipment, and issues technical certificates and operating licenses;
(b) manages the radio spectrum;
(c) works with industry to develop national telecommunications networks;
(d) participates in the development of international telecommunications systems, standards and regulations; and
(e) co-ordinates Canadian government telecommunications.

Responsible to the ADM (Operations) are the Telecommunications Management Bureau, the National Telecommunications Division, the International Telecommuni- 835

*text effective October 1973

cations Division, the Telecommunications Regulation Division, the Government Telecommunications Agency, and the Regulatory Development Division, as well as five regional offices located in Moncton, N.B.; Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Research Branch

850 The role of the division and laboratories which come under the ADM (Research) is to carry out research on communications, implement systems, give scientific advice, and maintain an adequate level of applied research for communications in Canada.

Responsible to the ADM (Research) is the Director General of the Communications Research Centre who is responsible for four divisions: Communications Systems, Informatique, Radio Research and Satellite Communications Systems. Also reporting to the ADM (Research) is the Director General of Research and Development, who in turn has reporting to him an Industrial Programs Division, and a Research Policy and Program Division.

Planning Branch

865 This branch is responsible for the establishment of technological, social, and economic forecasts, the identification of specific areas of concern, and the definition of needs. It controls a Technological and Systems Planning Division and an Educational Systems Planning Division. The branch also includes a program office in charge of the development of planning and management techniques to be used in the department.

Policy and Services Coordination Branch

880 Responsible to the ADM (Policy and Services Coordination) are the Personnel, Finance and Administration Division (which includes Financial Services, Administrative Services, Information Retrieval Services, and Management and Computer Services), Bilingualism Programs, Information Services, Legal Services, and Security Services.

Social Policy and Programs Branch

895 The department also includes a branch which deals with the socio-economic impact of telecommunications, and, further, provides chairmanship and secretariat for the Interdepartmental Computer/Communication Policy Coordinating Committee.

Statutes

910 The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

Broadcasting Act (RSC 1970 c. B-11, part 2)

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act (RSC 1970 c. C-11)

Department of Communications Act (RSC 1970 c. C-24)

National Transportation Act (RSC 1970 c. N-17)*

Radio Act (RSC 1970 c. R-1)

Railway Act (RSC 1970 c. R-2)*

Telegraphs Act (RSC 1970 c. T-3)

Telesat Canada Act (RSC 1970 c. T-4)

*concerning telegraphs and telephones.

Other Agencies

The Minister also reports to Parliament for the following agencies:

925

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (see para 1000)

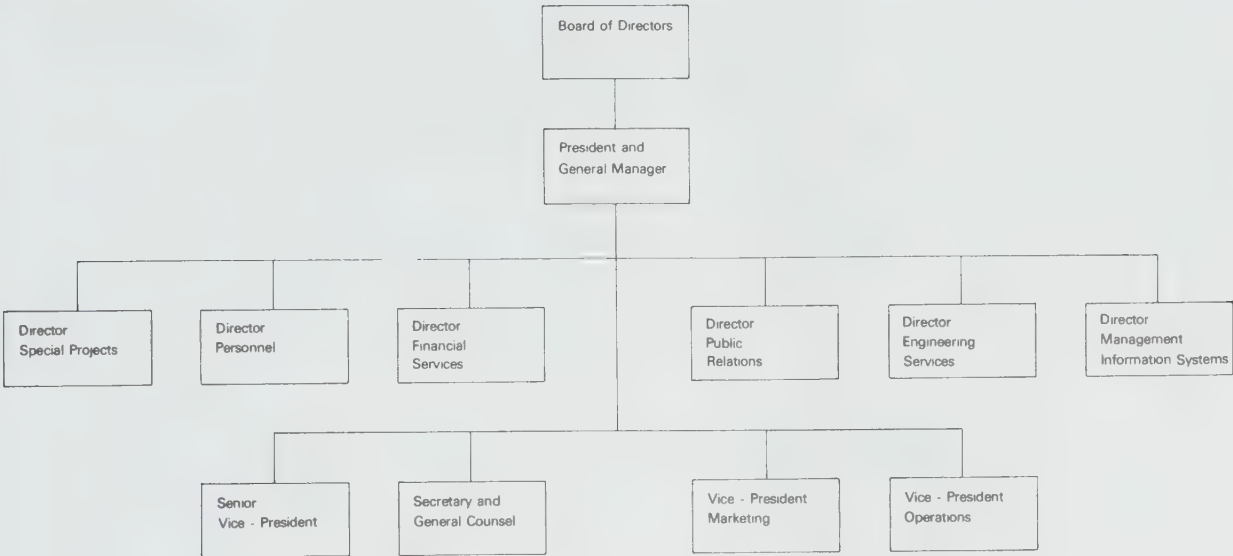
Canadian Radio-Television Commission (see para 1050)

Canadian Transport Commission (Telecommunications Committee) (see para 8900)

Telesat Canada (text to follow)

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation 1000

COTC Chart - July 1973



Head Office

625 Belmont Street
Montréal, Qué.

Minister Responsible

Minister of Communications

Board of Directors

Chairman Jean-Claude Delorme

Directors

E. Bragg	De Montigny Marchand
R. G. Lefrançois, Q.C.	Patricia Ann Tomlinson
F. Mercier, Q.C.	

Executive Officers

President and General Manager	Jean-Claude Delorme
Senior Vice-president	E. Eliassen, M.Sc., Eng.
Secretary and General Counsel.....	D. J. Lévesque
Vice-president (Marketing)	N. T. Byrne
Vice-president (Operations)	J. S. Crispin
Director (Special projects).....	D. V. Doran-Veevers
Director (Personnel)	N. Hébert
Director (Financial Services)	Y. Langlois
Director (Public Relations)	H. Potvin
Director (Engineering Services)	R. Séguin
Director (Management Information Systems)	F. P. Urbanski

Historical Background

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established by the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (SC 1949 c. 10, now RSC 1970 c. C-11). 1001

Overall Responsibilities

- The corporation was created for the following purposes: 1004
- (a) to establish, maintain and operate in Canada and elsewhere external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications;
 - (b) to carry on the business of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone or any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place;
 - (c) to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission of reception for external telecommunication purposes as related to public communication services;
 - (d) to conduct investigations and research with the object of improving the efficiency of telecommunication services generally; and
 - (e) to co-ordinate Canada’s external telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other nations.

The corporation provides overseas telecommunication services—telephone, telegraph, telex, private wire, video and data—to almost all countries of the world through interconnections with global networks of submarine cables, high-frequency radio circuits, and satellite circuits linking all continents.

Regional Offices

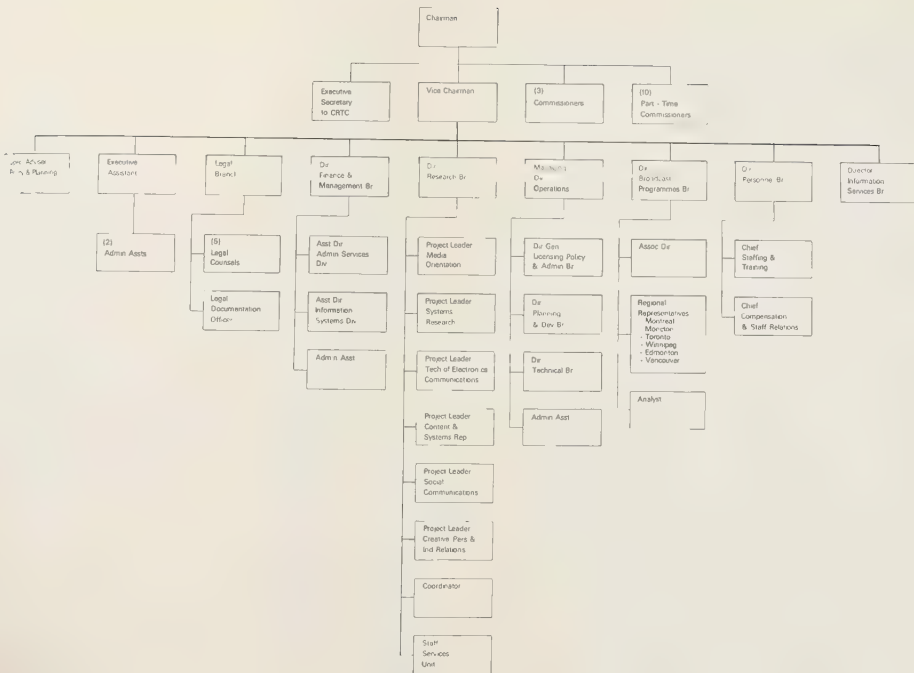
1023

The corporation also maintains stations, and offices at the following locations:

Corner Brook, Deer Lake, and St. John's, Nfld.; Beaver Harbour, Halifax, and Mill Village, N.S.; Drummondville, Grosses-Roches, and Yamachiche, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Lake Cowichan, Port Alberni, and Vancouver, B.C.; and Keawaula, Hawaii.

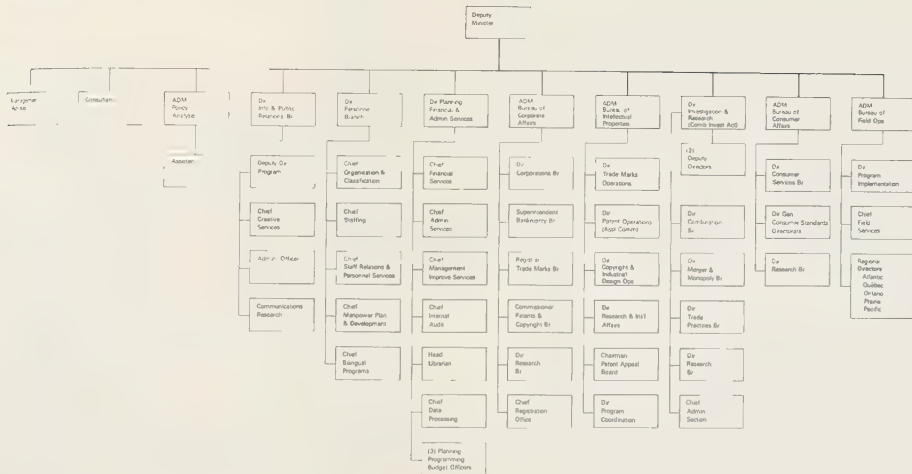
Canadian Radio - Television Commission 1050

18 Oct - 1 May 1973



Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs 1100

1100 Date: 2 March 1973



Head Office

Place du Portage
Hull, Québec
K1A 0C9

Minister

The Hon. Herb Gray, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	P. Michael Pitfield, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Consumer Affairs)	J. Blair Seaborn
(Corporate Affairs).....	J. L. Howard, Q.C.
(Intellectual Property).....	A. M. Laidlaw, Q.C.
(Competition Policy and Director of Investigation & Research.....	J. J. Quinlan, Q.C. (acting)
(Field Operations Service).....	C. L. Bolger
Director	
(Program Implementation).....	R. H. McKay
Regional Directors:	
(Atlantic)	W. Empke
(Québec)	S. Bourque
(Ontario)	J. Fell
(Prairie).....	S. Quiring
(Pacific)	M. C. Monaghan
Departmental Secretary.....	J. S. Raynor
Directors	
(Policy Analysis Group)	H. E. English (acting)
(Prices Group).....	S. D. Cameron
(Financial and Administration Services).....	W. Van Duyvendyk
(Information & Public Relations Services).....	K. A. Prittie
(Personnel).....	L. V. Thornton
(Legal Branch).....	D. Q. Patterson

Historical Background

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs was established by the *Department of Consumer and Affairs Act* (SC 1967 c. 16—now RSC 1970, c. C-27) which received Royal Assent on December 21, 1967. This statute transformed the former Department of the Registrar General into the department as it is known today. 1101

There continues to be a Registrar General of Canada who registers all instruments of summons, proclamations, commissions, letters patent, letters patent of land, writs and other instruments and documents issued under the Great Seal, and all bonds, warrants of extradition, warrants for removal of prisoners, leases, releases, deeds of sale, surrenders and all other instruments requiring registration. 1103

As Registrar General of Canada, the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs also is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada, the Privy Seal of the Governor General, the Seal of the Administrator of Canada, and the Seal of the Registrar General of Canada. 1105

*text effective December 1973

Overall Responsibilities

1107 The duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

- (a) consumer affairs;
- (b) corporations and corporate securities;
- (c) combines, merger, monopolies and restraint of trade;
- (d) bankruptcy and insolvency;
- (e) patents, copyrights, and trade marks;
- (f) standards of identity and performance in relation to consumer goods; and
- (g) legal metrology

1108 In exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions in relation to consumers' affairs under the Act, the Minister shall:

- (a) initiate, recommend or undertake programs designed to promote the interests of the Canadian consumer;
- (b) coordinate programs of the Government of Canada that are designed to promote the interests of the Canadian consumer;
- (c) promote and encourage the institution of practices or conduct tending to the better protection of the Canadian consumer and cooperate with provincial governments or agencies thereof, or any bodies, organizations or persons, in any programs having similar objects; and
- (d) undertake, recommend or assist in programs to assist the Canadian consumer to be more fully informed about goods and services offered to the consumer.

Organization and Programs

1110 The department is composed of four bureaus plus two functional services: Field Operations; Information and Public Relations. There are a number of specialized staff support groups in order to provide the Deputy Minister and the bureaus with staff support in the area of policy activities and coordination, and financial administration.

Bureau of Competition Policy

1115 This bureau is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices and for submitting evidence to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission as provided in the *Combines Investigation Act*.

1116 Investigations are instituted on the formal application of six citizens, or on direction of the Minister, or, as is usually the case, on the initiative of the Director of Investigation and Research. In the conduct of investigations the Director is authorized to examine witnesses, search premises and require written returns. These powers may only be exercised, however, upon certification by a member of the Commission. When the Director has gathered all the information available, and if he believes it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he may submit a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed to be responsible for the practice. Alternatively, he may send the report to the Attorney General of Canada for his consideration as to whether an offence has been committed and for any further action.

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

1120 The Commission, comprising not more than three members, considers the evidence submitted to it by the Director of Investigation and Research. The Commission may receive further evidence or material and give all persons involved an opportunity to be heard. After a formal hearing at which arguments are submitted

by the Director of Investigation and Research, by the persons under inquiry, and, by other interested parties, the Commission, in a written report to the Minister, reviews the evidence and material, appraises the effect on the public interest of arrangements and practices disclosed in the evidence, and makes recommendations as to the application of remedies provided in the Act, or other remedies.

On receipt of the report, the Minister may refer the matter to the Attorney General for legal proceedings, or he may take such other action as he deems advisable. However, the Minister is required by statute to publish each Commission report within 30 days of its receipt. Copies are sold by Information Canada.

1125

Bureau of Consumer Affairs

The bureau, formerly the Consumer Affairs Branch, coordinates government activities in the field of consumer affairs. The bureau is composed of: Consumer Services Branch; Research Branch; Consumer Standards Directorate.

1130

Consumer Services Branch

This branch provides direct assistance to consumers before and after they make purchases and provides information so that maximum benefits can be obtained from market place purchases. A focal point for consumer complaints and inquiries is provided through Box 99, Ottawa, which serves as a nation-wide address for consumer information and assistance.

1135

Consumer Research Branch

This branch conducts research into a wide range of consumer problems and makes recommendations with respect to consumer problems, information programs, and legislation.

1140

Consumer Standards Directorate

This directorate has three broad areas of responsibility with respect to standards for consumers. "Legal metrology" controls the types and use of weighing and measuring devices in order to ensure accurate measurement in all transactions. "Protection of the consumer against fraud" is concerned with true labelling, marking, packaging and advertising of prepackaged consumer goods, textiles, precious metals, and food products. "Product safety" covers the field of hazardous consumer products from household chemicals to toys to dangerously flammable textiles.

1145

Office of Planning and Coordination

This office, which has been added to the Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister, coordinates the development of the operational and longer-term plans for the Consumer Affairs program. It conducts a review and analysis of all project proposals. Moreover, it coordinates the programs of the several branches taking into consideration program interfaces with the Field Operations Service and the Information and Public Relations Branch.

1150

Bureau of Corporate Affairs

This bureau regulates much of the legal framework in which business operates when it incorporates under federal legislation. The bureau is composed of the Corporations Branch, the Bankruptcy Branch, the Corporate Research Branch, the Registration Division.

1165

Corporations Branch

This branch has as its primary purpose the administration of the *Canada Corporations Act* which deals with the incorporation of corporations, the filing of

1170

financial statements and annual summaries, the maintenance of a register of mortgages and charges of such corporations whether federally or provincially incorporated. (*Section 14 of Part III of the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* requires that one duplicate of the information in Section "A" of the returns be deposited with the department). This branch also administers the *Boards of Trade Act*, the *Trade Unions Act*, and the *Pension Fund Societies Act*.

Bankruptcy Branch

1175 This branch is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the *Bankruptcy Act*. The Superintendent of Bankruptcy has certain powers of control over the trustees throughout Canada in the discharge of their duties. He investigates and reports to the Minister on matters pertaining to the administration of the Act. The Superintendent also is responsible for investigating allegations as to offences and irregularities occurring prior to the bankruptcy, and reporting his findings to the Deputy Attorney General of the Province concerned, where appropriate.

1176 The branch has regional offices in Montréal, Qué., Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Securities Branch

1178 This branch is responsible for formulating and administering policies relating to the role of the federal government in the area of securities market regulations.

Office of the Registrar General

1180 The Registration Office records such official documents as proclamations, commissions of appointment, letters patent granting lands, and corporation letters patent, and seals all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada, under the Seal of the Registrar General of Canada, and most of the instruments issued under the Privy Seal of the Governor General.

Bureau of Intellectual Property

1190 In January, 1973, a Bureau of Intellectual Property was created to provide a coordinated, concentrated approach to the department's responsibilities for patents, trademarks, copyright, and industrial design. Legislation governing these four areas provide for the granting of temporary monopolies to the inventor or creator in order to encourage the disclosure of ideas and knowledge while at the same time providing financial protection and development incentives.

The formation of the bureau provides a focal point for an intensive study of the recommendations (made in the Economic Council of Canada's report on Industrial and Intellectual Property), that will eventually result in a revision of all existing laws dealing with this area.

Patents and Trade Mark

1195 The Patent and Copyright Office and the Trade Marks Office, originally with the Department of Trade and Commerce, were transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State on December 1, 1927. Responsibility for the *Patent Act* on February 3, 1964 and the *Copyright Act* on February 9, 1965, became the responsibility of the Minister of Justice. A year later, the *Trade Marks Act* also became his responsibility. However, in December 1965, this responsibility was transferred to the President of the Privy Council, but administration of the two offices remained with the Secretary of State until the formation of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Patents Branch

1200 This branch administers the *Patent Act* which relates to the granting of patents of invention. The branch publishes the *Patent Office Record* weekly.

Canadian and foreign patents may be consulted at the Patent Office Library. British patents and abridged specifications thereof from 1617 to date and United States patents from 1845 to date are available, as well as many patents, indexes, journals and reports from Australia, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. A list of the foreign patents available is published in the *Patent Office Record*. 1201

Trade Marks Branch

This branch is responsible for the administration of the *Trade Marks Act*. The branch maintains a complete record of all trade marks registered under that Act or previous statutes relating to trade marks. It publishes the *Trade Marks Journal* weekly, in which applications for the registration of trade marks are advertised, in order to give interested parties the opportunity to file their opposition to Trade Mark applications. 1205

Copyright and Industrial Designs Branch

This branch administers: the *Copyright Act*, (which provides for the registration of copyright in literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works); the *Industrial Design Act* (which deals with the registration of industrial designs); and the *Timber Marking Act* (a mark embossed on steel hammers which are used to stamp the end of all logs owned by the registrant). 1210

Functional Services

Field Operations Service

This service was created in the summer of 1972 in order to give a uniform interpretation of all laws administered by the department throughout Canada; to develop a capacity for the future enforcement of new legislation; and to make the department's field service more readily accessible to the public and more responsive to their needs. 1215

The service, which encompasses a small headquarters component and all of the departmental staff permanently located outside Ottawa, is responsible for the enforcement and execution of legislation, programs, and projects planned and developed under the Consumer Affairs, Corporate Affairs, and Combines Investigation Programs. 1216

Information and Public Relations Service

This service initiates and advises on the planning and implementation of proposed information programs and projects, provides active support for the operational programs of the department and produces and distributes information material for use by national, regional and local mass communication media. 1220

Staff Support Groups

Departmental Secretariat

This secretariat provides liaison between the Minister's office, other federal departments, provincial governments and the public. 1225

Policy Analysis Group

This group is responsible for maintaining an overview of the micro-economy so as to enable the government to assess the impact of its actual and proposed policies on the market place and on markets. 1230

Prices Group*

1235 This group is responsible for providing the department with analyses of price performance in the micro-economy, and for maintaining a contingency plan for prices and incomes controls.

Financial and Administrative Services Branch

1240 This branch is responsible for the planning, advising and servicing of all branches of the department with respect to estimates, accounting, revenue, purchasing and stores, accommodation and maintenance, library, forms and records management, suggestion award plan, building security, and the coordination of transcribing services.

Personnel Branch

1245 This branch is responsible for manpower planning and development, staff relations, classification and pay administration as well as employee welfare and counselling.

Legal Branch

1250 The branch lawyers, who are seconded from the Department of Justice, advise departmental senior officials on a wide range of legal matters. They assist in the preparation and conduct of cases that the department has turned over to the Attorney General of Canada for consideration and possible prosecution.

1252 The Legal Branch's advisory responsibilities fall into one of four principal areas:

- (a) advises the department on trade practices covered by the Combines Investigation to protect economic competition;
- (b) counsels on possible violations of consumer protection legislation, including the *Food and Drugs Act*, *Textile Labelling Act*, *Weights and Measures Act*, and *Hazardous Product Act*.
- (c) helps draft the regulations that assist in enforcing specific statutes. It also advises on cases under the *Bankruptcy Act*.
- (d) counsels the department on corporate matters that arise under the *Canada Corporations Act* or related statutes.

1254 Apart from these primary duties, the Legal Branch also gives legal opinions to the department about matters involving intellectual property, principally patents and copyright.

Statutes

1270 The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes;

Bankruptcy Act (RSC 1970 c. B-3) as amended

Boards of Trade Act (RSC 1970 c. B-8)

Canada Cooperative Associations Act (RSC 1970 c. C-29)

Canada Corporations Act (RSC 1970 c. C-32) as amended

Combines Investigation Act (RSC 1970 c. C-23) as amended

Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 41)

Copyright Act (RSC 1970 c. C-30) as amended

Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act (RSC 1970 c. C-27)

Electrical and Photometric Units Act (RSC 1952 c. 92)

Electricity Inspection Act (RSC 1970 c. E-4) as amended

Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act (RSC 1970 c. F-5)

Gas Inspection Act (RSC 1970 c. G-2)

Hazardous Products Act (RSC 1970 c. H-3)

Industrial Design Act (RSC 1970 c. I-8) as amended

*previously the staff was called the Special Study Group, and prior to that the Prices and Incomes Commission.

Length and Mass Units Act (RSC 1952 c. 164)
National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act (RSC 1970 c. N-16)
Patent Act (RSC 1970 c. P-4) as amended
Pension Fund Societies Act (RSC 1970 c. P-9)
Precious Metals Marking Act (RSC 1970 c. P-19)
Public Servants Inventions Act (RSC 1970 c. P-31)
Textile Labelling Act (RSC 1970 c. 46 [1st Supp])
Timber Marking Act (RSC 1970 c. T-8)
Trade Marks Act (RSC 1970 c. T-10) as amended
Trade Unions Act (RSC 1970 c. T-11)
Weights and Measures Act (RSC 1952 c. 292)
Winding-up Act (RSC 1970 c. W-10; Part I) as amended

The department participates* in the administration of the following statutes:

127

Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act (RSC 1970 c. A-8)
Canada Dairy Products Act (RSC 1970 c. D-1)
Currency and Exchange Act (RSC 1970 c. C-39)
Fish Inspection Act (RSC 1970 c. F-12) as amended
Food and Drugs Act (RSC 1970 c. F-27)
Maple Products Industry Act (RSC 1970 c. M-2)

Other Agencies

Canadian Consumer Council

The council was established to advise or assist the Minister or perform such duties and functions as the Governor-in-Council may specify. The remuneration and expenses to be paid to the persons appointed as members thereof are fixed by the Governor-in-Council.

1275

Copyright Appeal Board

The Copyright Appeal Board comprises three members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council. It is responsible for approving fees, royalties or other charges which the Performing Rights Societies propose to collect in compensation for the issue or grant of licenses for the performance in Canada of dramatico-musical or musical works.

1280

Food Prices Review Board

The Food Prices Review Board was established by *Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-1239* of May 25, 1973 and its terms of reference revised by *Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-2480* of August 21, 1973. It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

1285

Established under the *Inquiries Act*, the board consists of a chairman and four commissioners.

The board conducts two types of examination of food prices. In addition to preparing a regular quarterly review of food price trends, it is authorized to make special inquiries into the causes of particular food price increases.

*at the retail level

18. Capt. May 23, 1973

Head Office

588 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Minister

The Hon. Donald S. Macdonald, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Jack Austin, Q.C.
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister	G. M. MacNabb
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Mineral Development)	J. P. Drolet
(Energy Development)	W. H. Hopper
(Science and Technology)	Dr. C. H. Smith
(Planning and Evaluation)	Dr. A. T. Prince
(Administration)	Dr. S. G. Gamble

Historical Background

Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) is a comparatively new department but some of its components have long histories—one predates Confederation. The original department, Mines and Technical Surveys (M & TS) was formed in 1949, made up of segments of other departments having a base in earth sciences plus astronomy. The theme of the department at that time was that its work encompassed everthing “from the bowels of the earth to the outermost galaxies of the universe.” In January, 1966, control of the Water Resources and Resource Development Branches was transferred to M & TS from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

1401

In October, 1966, M & TS was reorganized and became Energy, Mines and Resources (the *Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act*, RSC 1970 c. E-6) with a new and important role of policy-maker in energy development added. In April 1970, the astronomy division of the Observatories Branch was transferred to National Research Council and that branch was renamed Earth Physics Branch. In June, 1971 the Water Sector (Inland Waters, Marine Sciences and Policy Research and Coordination Branches) was transferred to the new Department of the Environment.

1405

The EMR history is comparatively short, but some branches have been in existence for more than a century. The Geological Survey of Canada, founded in 1842 by Sir William Logan, is the oldest scientific organization in Canada. Earth Physics Branch, formerly the Dominion Observatory, dates from 1871. Parts of the Surveys and Mapping Branch were established in 1872, and Mines Branch was formed in 1907.

1410

Overall Responsibilities

The objective of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is to enhance the discovery, development and use of the country’s mineral and energy resources and broaden the knowledge of Canada’s landmass for the benefit of all Canadians. To attain this objective, the department devises and fosters national policies based on research and data collection in the earth, mineral, and metal sciences, and on social and economic analyses. The department also carries out an earth sciences

1415

*text effective October 1973

program directed toward the conservation and use of the Canadian landmass, and it provides, as a national service, the scientific and technical information generated in this program (such as topographic and geological maps, atlases and remote sensing data) to a wide span of customers across the country.

Organization and Programs

1420 The department comprises three sectors: Energy Development, Mineral Development, Science and Technology.

Energy Development Sector

1425 This sector is responsible for coordinating, promoting and recommending national policies and programs with respect to energy. Its mandate entails studies and appraisals of all aspects of energy resource development, production, transportation, processing, and use. It is concerned with such matters as:

- (a) the quantity and quality of existing and projected resources of energy;
- (b) the demand for energy in Canada and the availability of surplus resources;
- (c) regional development aspects associated with energy, energy transportation systems and the lead-time for their development;
- (d) policies to control foreign ownership of energy resources;
- (e) the role of the federal government itself vis-à-vis energy resource development;
- (f) the economic impact of the energy industries and the financial needs of those industries;
- (g) the scale and type of energy research that should be carried on in Canada;
- (h) the outlook for developing new energy resources to meet future needs; and
- (i) the environmental problems posed by the development, transportation, processing and use of various energy forms.

The sector also has a mandate for the management and conservation of non-renewable resources in certain land and offshore areas under federal jurisdiction.

1427 The sector includes the Resource Management and Conservation Branch which has, as its principal function, the administration and management of the federal interest in mineral resources off Canada's east and west coasts and in Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

Mineral Development Sector

1435 This sector studies, analyzes, and provides economic, foreign trade, marketing, social, statistical, and financial information on non-renewable resources. It develops policy proposals for the government and the Canadian mineral industry for the determination of policies and decisions that will ensure an adequate, dependable and timely flow of minerals to meet the country's needs at reasonable cost and contribute to the Canadian long-range economy and well-being.

1440 Many of its activities are concerned with examining and anticipating mineral and related resource issues and perspectives so as to assess the economic and social merits of alternative policy and program options. Hence, there is an emphasis on integrating broad social science analysis (economic, political science, sociology, law, commerce, and geography management sciences) with technical economic analyses of mineral industry behaviour and problems.

1445 Studies may be regional, national, or international in character. Program activities include comprehensive studies on: mineral commodities, including institutional, corporate and technological factors in supply-demand relationships; mineral sector development planning, including forecasts, futures research; economic and social development; mineral policy analysis, including taxation, legislation; multi-resource development harmonization, foreign industry developments.

Such activities reflect a concern for the effects of changing technology, mineral marketing, further processing, transportation, foreign ownership and control, domestic and international capital flows, mineral sector financing, multi-national firm behaviour, labour-management relations, government-industry relations, intergovernmental mechanisms and cooperation, manpower training and mobility, aspects of environmental quality standards, tariffs, conservation, mineral recovery, foreign development strategies, social stability, community development objectives, social dislocation, resource potential, mining community cultural patterns, attitudes and perception, modelling and forecasting techniques. 1450

The Mineral Development Sector consists of the Mineral Resources Branch, and the Explosives Division. This division is responsible for regulating all factories that produce commercial blasting explosives, military explosives, blasting accessories, gunpowder, smokeless powders and percussion primers, ammunition, fireworks and other pyrotechnics*, and for the quality and safety of their products. This responsibility extends also to the road transportation of these items and to their storage and importation. 1455

Science and Technology Sector

This sector carries out a broad range of scientific research and data collection pertaining to the earth sciences; geodesy, geology, geophysics, geochemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy, geography. It is responsible for acquiring a knowledge of the physical characteristics of the Canadian landmass, its energy and mineral resource potential, and related basic data essential for engineering and resource development purposes. Through its surveys, maps, and reports, it furnishes the scientific data about the earth's crust necessary for the efficient development, use and conservation of the country's natural resources. 1460

The Sector comprises the Surveys and Mapping Branch, the Geological Survey of Canada (which includes the Atlantic Geoscience Centre) the Mines Branch, the Earth Physics Branch, the Polar Continental Shelf Project and the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing. 1465

Surveys and Mapping Branch

This branch maintains and extends a network of horizontal and vertical control points across Canada, carries out the topographical mapping of the country at scales varying from 1:25,000 to 1:1,000,000 and legal or property surveys on Crown lands. It also participates in the survey and demarcation of interprovincial and territorial boundaries; prepares descriptions and diagrams of federal electoral districts, and is the sole agency in Canada for the preparation of aeronautical charts. The branch is responsible for the production of the *National Atlas of Canada*, which includes maps representative of many disciplines. The branch produces the thematic maps for the Atlas and for various other purposes within the department and for other government agencies. 1470

Geological Survey of Canada

The Geological Survey of Canada provides a systematic knowledge of the geology of Canada. It ascertains the potential abundance and distribution of its mineral and energy resources and facilitates the exploration, discovery and development of these resources. It promotes the effective use of the Canadian landmass and identifies geological processes that effect environmental equilibrium. Its key areas of activity include: 1475

- (a) energy resource potential studies, mineral resource potential studies,
- (b) environmental studies along the Mackenzie Valley corridor, and
- (c) studies in marine geology and geophysics.

It publishes its research in memoirs, bulletins, papers, and maps and in numerous scientific and technical journals.

*the art of making or the manufacture and use of fireworks

Mines Branch

1480 This branch is a large laboratory and pilot-plant complex carrying out applied and basic research in order to assist the Canadian mineral industry in the more efficient extraction of minerals, and to improve and broaden the uses of metals and minerals. Its facilities include a Mining Research Centre which carries out research on such matters as stability of underground and open-pit mines, methods of rock breakage, problems of environmental engineering and methods of obtaining maximum performance in mining operations. It is concerned with the identification of mineral deposits of economic interest; the production of raw materials by developing new mining technology; the processing and conversion of minerals, metals and fuels by improving methods for recovery and uses; and the improvement of the environment by preventing or abating pollution arising from mining, metallurgical, and energy-producing operations.

Earth Physics Branch*

1485 This branch investigates the magnetic, gravity and seismic characteristics of the earth as a whole and of the Canadian landmass in particular. It utilizes the results of its research and of the research done elsewhere to obtain new and more detailed knowledge of the Canadian landmass, leading to improved magnetic and gravity charts, improved knowledge of earthquake hazards and improved detection of underground nuclear explosions.

1490 Some major programs are:

- (a) studies on the properties and characteristics of the earth's crust and deep interior;
- (b) a study of the magnetic field in Canada and its variations, both to aid navigation and to investigate the ancient history of the earth; and
- (c) the study of variations in the gravitational field in Canada, relating this to the shape of the earth and to problems in accurate surveying.

The branch is concerned with the recovery of meteorites and the investigation of meteorite craters.

Polar Continental Shelf Project

1495 This project seeks to increase the scientific and technical knowledge about the arctic regions of Canada. The project works direct with other branches of the department in planning and carrying out an integrated program of arctic research and surveys; it conducts independent investigations to obtain information about arctic phenomena, resources or conditions, and it cooperates with other government departments and agencies and with universities to provide expertise and facilities for arctic studies.

1500 Major programs, most of which are undertaken in cooperation with other departmental branches or agencies, include:

- (a) aeromagnetic surveys of arctic regions and the preparation of aeromagnetic maps;
- (b) geodetic and topographic surveys of arctic regions to improve surveying techniques and knowledge of glaciology;
- (c) the investigation of the marine geology of the arctic continental shelf and continental slope; and
- (d) the investigations of the terrestrial geology of arctic regions.

Canada Centre for Remote Sensing

1505 This centre is responsible for coordinating and providing technology for a national program for resource satellites and remote airborne sensing. In 1971, Canada and the United States agreed to a joint program for use of satellites and aircraft in surveys of the natural environment. The objective of the program is the

*formerly the Dominion Observatory

use of remote sensing technology for the monitoring of air, water, land, forest, and crop conditions and the mapping of movements of ice and of ocean currents in Canadian and American waters and of geological, hydrological, vegetation, and soil phenomena. Under the agreement, the centre receives data direct from NASA's Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS), which was launched in July 1972. The Canadian ground readout station is located in Prince Albert, Sask., and the data-handling facilities are in Ottawa, Ont. Canada has a high-altitude remote sensing aircraft program to supplement the satellite data to provide greater detail where required.

The Canadian Advisory Committee on Remote Sensing, composed of representatives of federal and provincial governments, universities and industry interested in the data produced by remote sensing, advises the director of the centre on policy and priorities.

1508

Statutes

The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

1510

- Atomic Energy Control Act* (RSC 1970 c. A-19)
- Canada Lands Surveys Act* (RSC 1970 c. L-5, except Part III)
- Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-6)
- Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-5)
- Explosives Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-15)
- National Energy Board Act* (RSC 1970 c. N-6)
- Resources and Technical Surveys Act* (RSC 1970 c. R-7)

Other Agencies

The Minister is responsible also for the following agencies:

1515

Atomic Energy Control Board (see para 1525)

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (see para 1575)

Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors

- Secretary R. O. Semper
- Surveyor-General of Canada D. R. Slessor

The board has control over all matters relating to the examination, admission and qualifications of candidates who wish to qualify as Dominion Land Surveyors or Dominion Topographical Surveyors.

1517

The Governor-in-Council appoints the board which consists of the Surveyor-General of Canada (Lands) and two other members. The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources appoints a person as secretary to keep records of all proceedings and correspondence of the board.

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

- Chairman J. P. Drolet
- Secretary G. F. Delaney

The committee has just completed its 75th year of work and has as its task the recording, controlling, and coordinating of names. The board also is responsible for the standardization of geographical names.

1519

Columbia River Treaty Permanent Engineering Board

- Chairman G. M. MacNabb

The duties and responsibilities of the Board to the governments include:

- (a) assembling records of the flows of the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers at the Canadian-American border;
- (b) reporting to either government whenever there is a substantial deviation from the hydroelectric and flood control operating plans;
- (c) assisting in reconciling differences between the two entities;
- (d) making periodic inspections and making reports ensuring that the treaty objectives are being met;
- (e) making reports to Canada and the U.S. at least once a year;
- (f) investigating and reporting with respect to any other matter coming within the scope of the treaty; and
- (g) consulting with the two governments in the establishment and operation of a hydrometeorological system as required by the treaty.

Eldorado Nuclear Limited (see para 1625)

Interprovincial Boundary Commissions

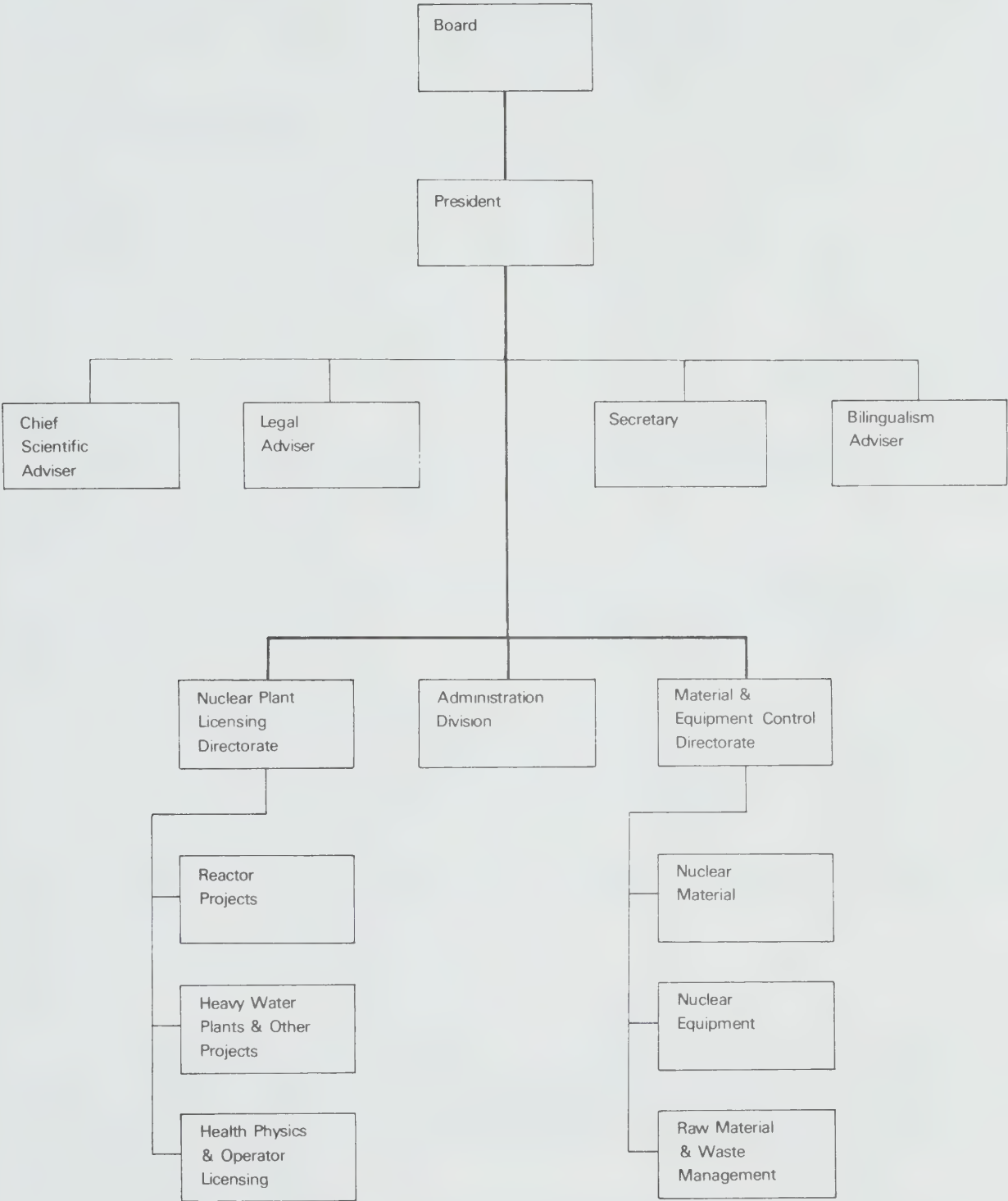
Interprovincial Boundary Commissions are viable bodies created as the need arises to demarcate or maintain interprovincial or provincial territorial boundaries. The terms in-office of these commissions are not fixed and they are usually disbanded when their tasks are completed. The Surveyor-General of Canada is the federal government representative on such commissions with representatives appointed by the provinces concerned.

National Energy Board (see para 1700)

Uranium Canada Limited (see para 1750)

Atomic Energy Control Board 1525

AECB Chart - July 1973



Head Office

107 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 1046
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5S9

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Members of the Board

President Dr. D. G. Hurst

Members..... Miss S. O. Fedoruk

Prof. L. Amyot

Mr. W. M. Gilchrist

Dr. W. G. Schneider

Historical Background

The Atomic Energy Control Board was established in 1946 by the *Atomic Energy Control Act* (now RSC 1970 c. A-19). 1526

Overall Responsibilities

The board consists of five members, being the President of the National Research Council (ex officio) and four others appointed by the Governor-in-Council. One member is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to be the president of the board. 1528

The *Atomic Energy Control Act*, in its preamble states in part that:

“ . . . it is essential in the national interest to make provision for the control and supervision of the development, application and use of atomic energy, and to enable Canada to participate effectively in measures of international control of atomic energy . . . ”.

The board is primarily a regulatory body which controls the development, application, and use of atomic energy through the authority of the Act and through regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council. 1529

Organization and programs

The board controls, by means of a comprehensive licensing system, all dealings in prescribed atomic energy substances and equipment for the purpose of assuring that such substances and equipment are utilized with proper consideration of health and safety and of national and international security. The board's licensing system is administered with the cooperation of other relevant federal and provincial government departments. 1530

The health and safety control of prescribed atomic energy substances and equipment is effected by requiring all prospective licensees to make application to the board and to include with that application, all relevant information on the details of the substance or equipment and its proposed use, as well as operational and safety procedures and equipment, qualifications and experience of users or operators, radioactive waste management proposals, environmental considerations, etc. This information is evaluated by the board's technical staff and advisers, and, if the application is found acceptable, an appropriate licence is then issued. Board 1532

*text effective September 1973

inspection officers visit licensees to assure their compliance with the licence and with the *Atomic Energy Control Regulations*.

1534 The security control of prescribed atomic energy substances and equipment assures that Canada's national policies and international commitments are met. This is effected by controlling the import and export of such substances and equipment in cooperation with other federal government agencies. Provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty are administered under a safeguards agreement which provides for the inspection of the Canadian nuclear program by officers of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

1536 The *Atomic Energy Control Act* empowers the board to award grants for atomic energy research. Such grants are co-ordinated with National Research Council grants for both basic and applied research in atomic energy.

The *Nuclear Liability Act* (RSC 1970 c. 29, 1st supp; not yet proclaimed) assigns to the board certain responsibilities relating to the liability indemnification of nuclear installations.

The board is composed of the Nuclear Plant licensing Directorate, the Administration Division, and the Material and Equipment Control Directorate.

Nuclear Plant Licensing Directorate

1538 This directorate is responsible for safety evaluation and licensing of power and research reactors, heavy water plants, and other projects.

Administration Division

1540 This division is responsible for the general administrative functions of the board as well as the administrative aspects of radioisotope licensing.

Material and Equipment Control Directorate

1542 This directorate is responsible for safeguards activities, licensing of the processing and fabrication of fissionable substances, import and export control of nuclear materials and equipment, licensing of accelerators, safety evaluation of major radioisotope equipment, transportation regulatory activities, raw materials, and waste management.

1544 In addition to its own staff of technical experts, the board benefits from advice from other federal departments such as the Radiation Protection Bureau of the Department of National Health and Welfare and from provincial government departments including Health, Labour, and Environment. The board appoints advisory committees such as the Reactor Safety Advisory Committee whose membership is drawn from federal, provincial, and municipal levels of government. Advisors, inspectors, and advisory committees not only provide a more extensive and specialized advisory and inspection resource, but also facilitate inter-governmental and inter-departmental cooperation in areas of interest to the board.

Head Office

275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Board of Directors

President J. L. Gray

Directors

F. Bonenfant	C. A. Grinyer
H. M. Carron	Nancy E. Henderson
Y. F. De Guise	A. J. O'Connor
G. E. Gathercole	H. G. Thode
D. A. Golden	F. C. Wallace
J. L. Gray	

Historical Background

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1952 under the provisions of the *Companies Act* (RSC 1952 c. 53). On April 1, 1952 the company took over the operations of the Chalk River project from the National Research Council which had been operating this establishment. 1576

Overall Responsibilities

The main activities of the company are: 1578

- (a) the development of economic nuclear power;
- (b) scientific research and development in the atomic energy field;
- (c) the operation of nuclear reactors; and
- (d) the production of radioactive isotopes and associate equipment such as Cobalt-60 beam therapy units for the treatment of cancer.

Organization and Programs

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories and the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment engage in fundamental and applied research in physics, chemistry, biology and medicine, and in engineering development related to design and construction of nuclear power plants. 1580

Commercial Products Division processes and markets radioactive isotopes and designs, manufactures and markets equipment for the application of radioactive isotopes: 1582

Power Projects, an engineering group located in Sheridan Park, is responsible for the design and management of nuclear power station projects. 1585

Heavy Water Projects is responsible for the rehabilitation of the Glace Bay heavy water plant and for management of the heavy water supply and demand program. 1590

*text effective September 1973

Regional Offices

1595

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ont.

Commercial Products, P.O. Box 93, Ottawa, Ont.

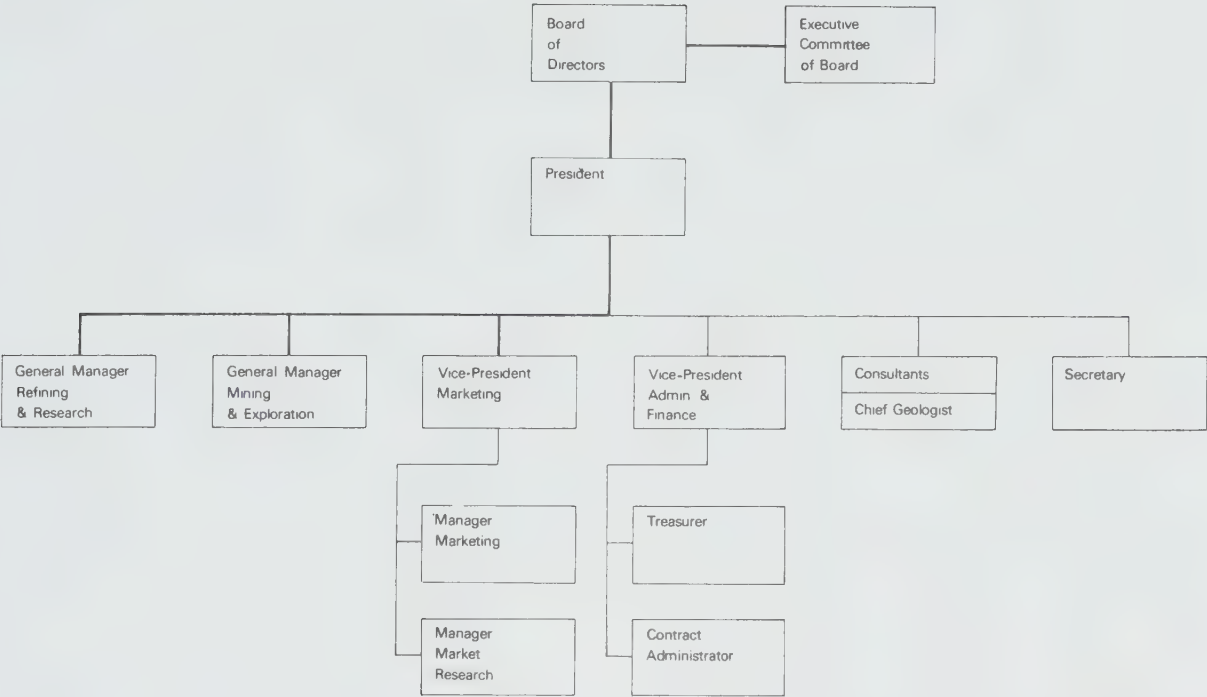
Heavy Water Projects, P.O. Box 3504, Ottawa, Ont.

Power Projects, Sheridan Park, Ont.

Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Man.

Eldorado Nuclear Limited 1625

ENL Chart - October, 1973



Head Office

Suite 800
151 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Principal Officers

President
W. M. Gilchrist Ottawa, Ont.
Vice-President (Marketing)
J. C. Burger Port Hope, Ont.
Vice-President (Administration and Finance)
C. Baschenis..... Port Hope, Ont.
Secretary
R. C. Powell Port Hope, Ont.

Historical Background

Eldorado Nuclear Limited, incorporated under the *Companies Act* (SC 1934 c. 33—now RSC 1952 c. 53), was previously known as Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited in that order. It was appropriated by the Crown in January 1944. 1626

Overall Responsibilities

The function of the company is to mine and mill uranium ores and to refine uranium concentrates to produce a purified oxide, uranium metal, uranium hexafluoride, and zirconium. 1628

Organization and Programs

Administrative offices of the company are in Port Hope, Ont. The organization of the company consists of the following divisions: 1630

Research and Development

The Research and Development Division located in Ottawa, Ont., deals with the development of improved methods of milling and refining. 1632

Refining Division

The Refining Division, at Port Hopé, Ont., refines uranium concentrates to orange oxide and/or metal and other compounds, and produces zirconium. 1634

Beaverlodge Operation

The Beaverlodge Operation at Eldorado, Sask., is engaged in mining uranium ores from which U₃O₈ concentrates are produced. 1636

*text effective September 1973

Other Agencies

1638 The company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries; Eldorado Aviation Limited, and Northern Transportation Company Limited (both situated at Edmonton, Alta.).

Eldorado Aviation Limited

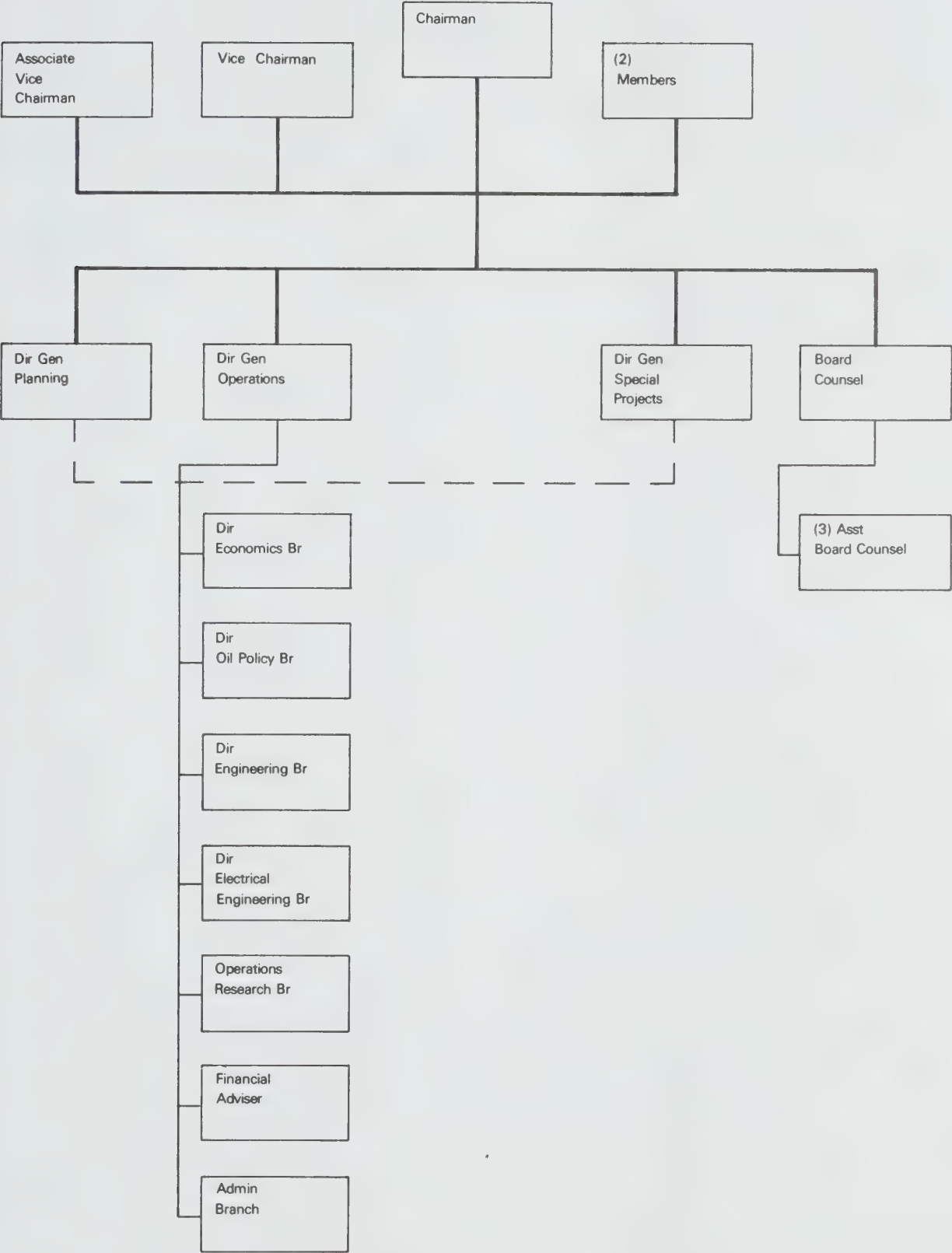
1640 This corporation was established on April 23, 1953. It is engaged in the aerial transportation of company personnel and priority freight between Edmonton, Alta., and the northern sites of both Eldorado Nuclear and the Northern Transportation Company Ltd. The Corporation reports to Parliament through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Northern Transportation Company Limited

1642 This company was incorporated in 1947 under the title of Northern Transportation Company (1947) Limited, the date being omitted from the name in 1952. Previously a company chartered under an Alberta statute, it has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eldorado Nuclear Limited since that Crown company was established. It carries out the business of a common carrier in the Mackenzie River watershed and the west-central Arctic. The Company reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

National Energy Board 1700

TB Chart - 30 July 1973



Head Office

Trebla Building
473 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E5

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Members of the Board

Chairman.....	Marshall Crowe
Vice-Chairman.....	Douglas M. Fraser
Associate Vice-Chairman	N. J. Stewart

Members

J. G. Stabback, A. Cossette Trudel, C. G. Edge

Historical Background

The National Energy Board was established in June 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* (SC 1959 c. 46—now RSC 1970 c. N-6), in order to assure the best use of energy resources in Canada and to regulate: 1701

- (a) the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe lines subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament
- (b) the tolls charged for transmission by pipe lines, imports and exports of gas
- (c) the export of electric power and
- (d) the construction of lines for the exportation and importation of power.

Overall Responsibilities

Effective 1 March 1973, amendments to the *National Energy Board Part VI Regulations* were approved. These had the effect of bringing under licence the export of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons. Further amendments to the *Part VI Regulations* were approved, effective 27 June 1973, that imposed export controls on motor gasoline and middle distillates. 1703

The board is also responsible for studying and keeping under review all matters relating to energy within the jurisdiction of Parliament. It makes recommendations to the Minister on such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters. 1705

Seven members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, constitute the board. They are appointed for a period of seven years or until the age of 70. Three members are designated as chairman, vice-chairman and associate vice-chairman, respectively. Sittings are held at such times and other places as necessary. 1707

*text effective October 1973

Head Office

588 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Directors

Jack Austin
Deputy Minister
Department of Energy, Mines
and Resources

Gordon M. MacNabb
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Energy, Mines
and Resources

Jean-Paul Drolet
Assistant Deputy Minister
Mineral Development
Department of Energy, Mines
and Resources

Rodney de C. Grey
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Finance

O. John C. Runnalls
Senior Advisor,
Uranium and Nuclear Energy
Department of Energy, Mines
and Resources

Robson G. Head
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Industry, Trade
and Commerce

D. S. McPhail
Director General
Bureau of Economic
and Scientific Affairs
Department of External Affairs

James T. Lyon
Director, Legal Services
Department of Energy, Mines
and Resources

Principal Officers

President	Jack Austin
Executive Vice-President.....	Gordon M. MacNabb
Vice-President	Rodney de C. Grey
Vice-President	Jean-Paul Drolet
Assistant to the President.....	O. John C. Runnalls
Secretary	James T. Lyon

Historical Background

Uranium Canada (UCAN) was incorporated under the *Canada Corporations Act* June 21, 1971. 1751

Overall Responsibilities

Business-UCAN, a Crown company, is to hold title to the Crown's share of the joint venture stockpile of uranium concentrates established under an agreement with Denison Mines Ltd. entered into as of Jan. 1, 1971, and to act on behalf of the federal government in the acquisition and sale of this uranium. Denison Mines Ltd. 1753

*text effective September 1973

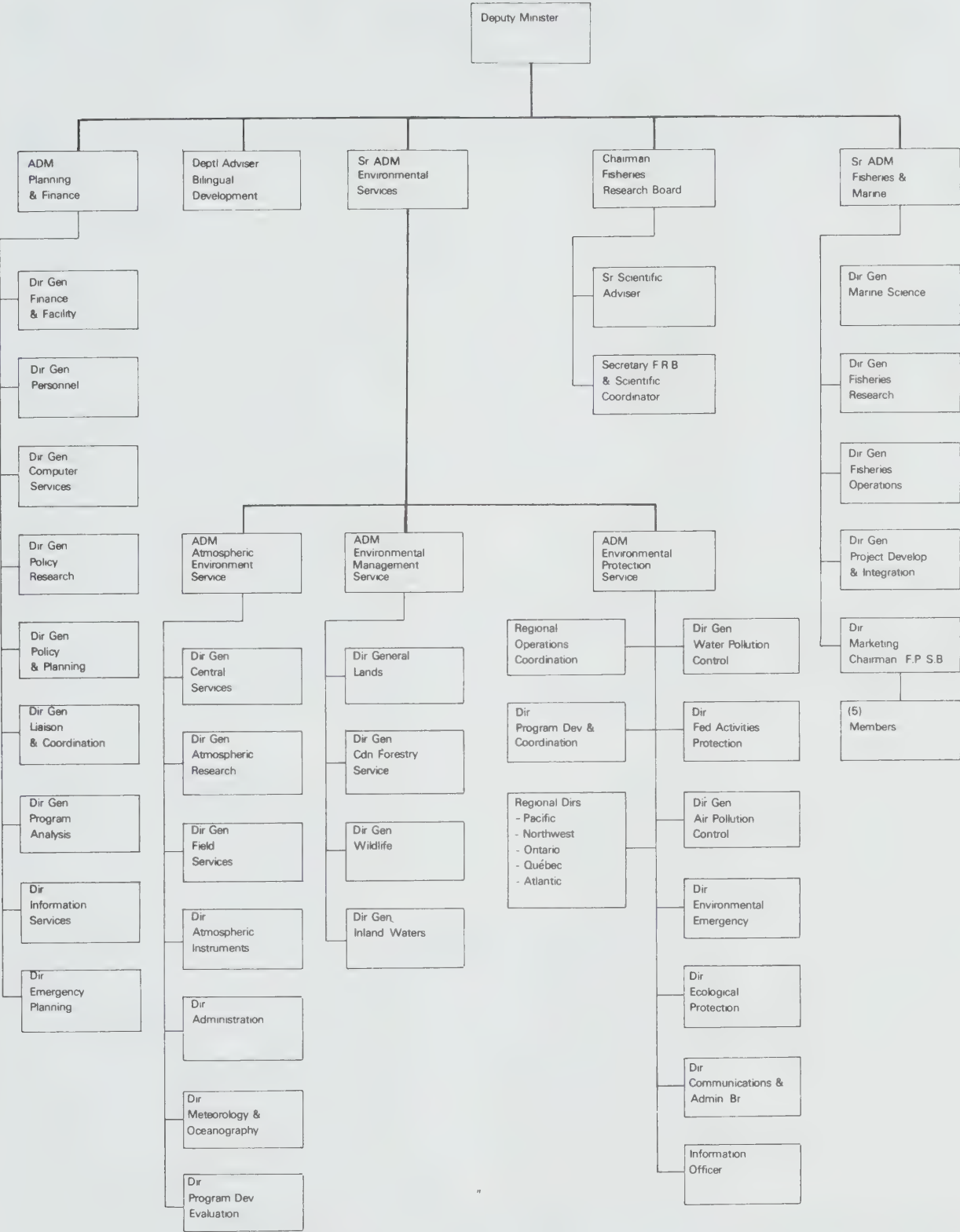
is to act as the sales agent for joint venture uranium. UCAN has been authorized also to act as sales agent for the general government uranium stockpile purchased in the 1963-1970 period.

Capital—1,000 shares of no par value, all issued.

Accounts—The balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1971, issued June 1972, showed interest in joint stockpile of uranium concentrates \$9,318,967 (the cost to the corporation of its 76% share in the joint stockpile 2,005,667 lbs of uranium concentrates); accounts payable \$53,428, advances from Canada \$9,169,369, contractor's holdbacks \$96,161.

Department of the Environment 1800

TB Chart - August 31, 1973



Head Office

Fontaine Building
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Minister of the Environment and Minister of Fisheries

The Hon. Jack Davis, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister R. F. Shaw

Senior Assistant Deputy Ministers

(Environmental Services)..... Jean Lupien

(Fisheries and Marine)..... K. C. Lucas

Chairman, Fisheries Research BoardJ. R. Weir

Assistant Deputy Ministers

(Planning and Finance) W. E. Armstrong

(Atmospheric Environment)..... J. R. H. Noble

(Environmental Management) John S. Tener

(Environmental Protection)..... L. Edgeworth

Historical Background

The Department of the Environment was established by the *Government Organization Act*, 1970 (SC 1970-71-72, c. 42, sec. 2) and came into being upon receiving Royal Assent on June 11, 1971. The department was created to amalgamate major federal responsibilities concerning the protection, preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and related renewable resources.

1801

Overall Responsibilities

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, now by law assigned to any other branch, department or agency of the Government of Canada, related to the above responsibilities.

1805

In exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions in relation to the Canadian environment, the Minister shall:

1807

(a) manage the productivity of renewable resources in order to harvest more of these resources and yet maintain their basic productivity and diversity;

(b) guide the activities of man so that the natural environment becomes and remains healthy, pleasant, and bountiful; and

(c) provide essential information and services to aid in understanding and making use of the natural environment.

Organization and Programs

The department, also known as Environment Canada has two principal components: Environmental Services, and Fisheries and Marine Service. Each is headed by a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister.

1810

Various service and advisory functions are provided to the department by Planning and Finance Service.

*text effective October 1973

Environmental Services

Atmospheric Environment Service

1812 The Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), a scientific organization which supplies meteorological services to Canadians, is composed of three directorates and two branches in order to carry out AES programs. In addition, several units provide staff support to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Environmental Services). All of these units which include the Central Services Directorate, Field Services Directorate, Atmospheric Research Directorate, Atmospheric Instruments and Administrative Branches are co-located at the AES Headquarters, 4905 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

1818 The field programs and services of the AES are directed through six regional offices. These regional centres administer over 50 weather services to the public and special users. Networks are also maintained for obtaining surface and upper-air data on a continuous daily basis. These networks comprise approximately 300 first-order surface observing stations and over 2000 climatological stations.

1820 Services are provided to a wide range of weather sensitive industries and enterprises including aviation services, construction, forestry, agriculture, marine services, recreation and tourism, resource management, fisheries and many others. Another important function is the provision of data and information concerning ice in navigable waters. This information is used mainly by shipping companies, and agencies concerned with flood control and the operation of hydro-electric dams.

1822 The Service is involved with the quality and behaviour of the atmosphere. Research is carried out on problems relating to atmospheric processes, air quality and environmental interrelationships in addition to continuing research in direct support of weather forecasting and observing systems. Special emphasis is placed on long-term trends in the constituents of the atmosphere and their impact on Canada's climate. Funds are granted each year to Canadian universities in aid of meteorological research.

1824 AES has special commitments to the Department of Transport and the Department of National Defence, to provide, on a priority basis, meteorological, sea-state and ice information services to meet ever changing transportation and military needs as formally stated by these departments.

1826 Internationally, AES activity supports the World Meteorological Organization and other international offices through effective participation in the planning and implementation of international scientific and operational programs. AES also provides technical assistance, consultation and advice in support of Canadian International Development Agency's programs to assist individual nations.

Environmental Management Service

1828 This service is responsible for overall co-ordination of work carried out by the Canadian Forestry Service, Inland Waters Directorate, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Lands Directorate. It also deals with environmental assessments and provides general leadership in the management of Canada's renewable resources for continued productivity.

Canadian Forestry Service

1830 This service is engaged in a number of major research activities to promote the effective management and use of the forest resources of the nation. The work is performed at six regional establishments and eight research institutes located throughout Canada.

1832 The service conducts research to improve forest productivity. Studies of soils, fertilizers, genetics and tree biology provide information for improvements in forest management. Methods are sought for increasing forest yields and improving

harvesting and re-forestation practices. Studies are also conducted to improve techniques for determining the size, growth, and yield of forests. Inventory information is made available to industries and provincial and federal government agencies. Forest management assistance is provided on federal lands administered by other departments such as Indian Affairs and Northern Development, National Defence, and the National Capital Commission.	
A national survey of forest insects and diseases is conducted annually. Extensive research is being made on methods to combat destructive insects and diseases. Forest fire researchers are studying methods of fire suppression, forest flammability measurement, improved techniques of fire protection and safer and more effective methods for burning slash.*	1834
Economic studies are made of forest resources, forest industries, and forest products marketing.	1836
Forest Products Research laboratories in Ottawa and Vancouver assist in developing new uses for wood and improving present utilization techniques. Research is conducted on the properties and behaviour of wood, protection of wood in use, structural applications, sawmilling, veneering, secondary conversion of wood, chemical composition, utilization of derivatives, pulping processes, packaging, gluing and composite products.	1838
Operating grants are made to four Canadian universities with forestry faculties offering post-graduate training to assist their development through the support of research by faculty members and post-graduate students.	1840
The federal government continues to share the cost of forest inventory and land capability studies in Newfoundland and Labrador under an eight-year program which began in the 1966-67 fiscal year.	1842

Inland Waters Directorate

This directorate plans and manages national and international water management programs, conducts research and gathers data related to inland waters and provides for the planning and administration of the <i>Canada Water Act</i> . The directorate consists of four branches and four regional offices. It also has co-ordinating responsibilities for all elements located at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ont.	1846
The Water Quality Branch is responsible for national water quality research, investigation and data network programs.	1848
The Water Resources Branch plans and manages national water quantity research, investigation, and data network programs.	1850
The Water Planning and Management Branch concerns itself primarily with comprehensive water resource planning throughout Canada and co-operates with provincial agencies in implementing programs under the <i>Canada Water Act</i> .	1852
The Canada Centre for Inland Waters Branch is responsible for national research programs in lakes, hydraulics, and other aspects of water quality and water resources.	1854
Four regional offices handle approved federal and federal-provincial water resource programs in their regions.	1856

Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS)

This service is primarily responsible for the administration of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i> . The service revises annually the <i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i> which govern open seasons on migratory game birds and the issuing of hunting permits under the Act. Research is also conducted into wildlife problems in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, and the national parks, and, on that basis CWS provides advice on wildlife management.	1858
--	------

*An open tract in a forest strewn with debris.

1860 The *Canada Wildlife Act* proclaimed by Parliament in July, 1973, will enable the CWS to carry out more adequately the wider objectives which were proposed in the National Wildlife Policy and Program, tabled in the House of Commons in 1966. Legislation existing prior to the passing of the Act allowed CWS to make a start on a program:

- (a) to preserve endangered waterfowl habitat through purchase and lease;
- (b) to carry out research and management on migratory birds and their habitats throughout Canada, including the side effects of environmental pollutants; and
- (c) to co-operate with the provinces on wildlife problems.

1862 The new Act will provide greater flexibility and efficiency in carrying out these objectives. It will also allow CWS to act in order to protect endangered species, and to preserve the habitat of wildlife species other than migratory birds.

1864 The CWS is further responsible for conducting research on aquatic ecology and biology of fish in the national parks, and for recommending programs for the development of sport fishing in the parks. The CWS interpretation program is designed to acquaint Canadians and visitors to Canada with the significance of ecological relationships and to increase appreciation of the value of wildlife.

Lands Directorate

1868 The primary responsibility of the directorate is to provide expertise and technical assistance in the areas of land use and planning in environmental programs and cross-mission studies. The function of the directorate has been divided into three branches.

1870 The Land Evaluation and Mapping Branch conducts various national and regional mapping programs such as the Canada Land Inventory, and specialized resources mapping programs such as the Territorial Land Use Map Series. Within this branch a computerized land management information system is being established to permit rapid retrieval and analyses of the Canada Land Inventory and related data.

1872 The Land Use Studies Branch focuses primarily upon open space and outdoor recreation and the assessment of land for these purposes. This branch is also concerned with socio-economic analyses related to land and land use.

1874 The Land Use Planning Branch conducts or participates in specific planning studies. It provides planning assistance and expertise to other agencies engaged in planning programs and is also responsible for the creation and implementation of land use planning systems.

Environmental Protection Service

1878 This service is responsible for preventing or combatting those problems of the Canadian environment which fall within the department's terms of reference. The responsibilities of the service are to develop and enforce environmental protection regulations, codes, protocols, and other protection and control instruments used to implement federal environment legislation. The service is also the source of consultation for other federal departments administering legislation within the framework of which environmental regulations are to be developed.

1880 The service's responsibilities include problem surveillance, pollution control in water and air, solid wastes management, control and disposal of environmental contaminants, protection from activities having an ecological impact, noise control, environmental emergency management, and management of the federal government's program of protection of the environment from federal activities or activities under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

1882 In carrying out these tasks, the service consults with, and maintains, a close liaison with industry and provincial governments across the country. This service is the public's point of contact with the department for the problems related to the enhancement and protection of the natural environment.

Environment Advisory Council

The members of this council are selected from public groups and organizations and include prominent Canadians from the industrial, educational and scientific communities. These informed Canadians are brought together to discuss their views on environmental protection and economic development of resources and to report their findings to the Minister. 1886

Forestry Advisory Council/Fisheries Advisory Council

These councils have been established to cover major renewable resources. 1890

Planning and Finance Service

This service is responsible for co-ordination of programs for policy planning and evaluation, legal policy advice, intergovernmental affairs, research, and negotiations on environmental and related renewable resource matters. It is responsible for monitoring and assessing changes in policies and programs related to the environment and resource matters of other federal departments, governments, international organizations, and intergovernmental organizations. 1902

This service is responsible, as well, for all aspects of support services including finance, personnel, computer sciences, information programs, facilities planning and emergency measures. 1904

Fisheries and Marine Service

This service is responsible for fisheries development and fisheries operations on both coasts and in inland waters, fisheries research, oceanography, hydrography, and the administration of small craft harbours. 1906

The main objectives of the service are:

- (a) to maintain, protect and increase stocks of fish (commercial and sport);
- (b) to guard against encroachment by other countries on Canada's fishery resources;
- (c) to impose and enforce necessary catch and other regulations;
- (d) to maintain and, where possible, improve aquatic environment;
- (e) to help fishermen by exploring for new or under-exploited stocks of fish;
- (f) to work with fishermen and the industry for higher returns through the development of improved vessels and more efficient gear and processing equipment;
- (g) to protect consumers, fishermen, and the industry through inspection for quality, wholesomeness, and safety;
- (h) to help in the domestic and foreign marketing of Canadian fishery products;
- (i) to provide charting and scientific services for marine transportation, resource management, and engineering;
- (j) to foster a growing level of scientific and technological expertise in the marine sciences and in marine-oriented service and production; and
- (k) to be capable of supplying scientific information and advice on the marine environment where short-term and long-term interests of Canada are affected either by natural phenomena or human intervention. 1908

The federal government has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over Canada's fisheries in coastal and inland waters, but some provinces have been delegated administrative responsibilities in varying degrees. These include Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, where the management of all fisheries is a provincial responsibility. In Québec, the provincial government manages both marine and freshwater fisheries, although the inspection of fish and fishery products for trade outside the province remains with the federal government. In British Columbia, the fisheries for marine and anadromous species are managed by the federal department, but the provincial government manages freshwater fisheries. 1910

1912 The service is administered through four directorates—Fisheries Operations; Research and Development; Program Integration and Development; and Marine Sciences.

Fisheries Operations Directorate

1914 This directorate consists of four staff branches in Ottawa—Industrial Development, Inspection, Resource Management, and Small Craft Harbours—and five regional organizations with headquarters at St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Québec, Qué.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Industrial Development Branch

1918 This branch initiates programs to discover new stocks of fish and shellfish and to introduce up-to-date equipment and techniques. Projects undertaken by the branch (on its own, on a shared-cost basis with the province, or the fishing industry) are mainly directed towards improving the income of fishermen. Projects include exploratory fishing and fishing vessel, and gear development and demonstration.

1920 The branch provides technical assistance to fishermen and the industry where and when needed. Many of the traditional fishing methods, types of vessel and gear, and processing facilities are being replaced by adapting the skills of engineers and technologists from Canada and other leading fishing countries who are engaged under contract.

1922 A low-cost fishing vessel insurance plan and a fishing vessel construction assistance program for vessels 35 to 75 feet in length are also administered by the branch.

Inspection Branch

1926 This branch works closely with fishermen and the fish processing industry to ensure that the fishery products sold in Canada or exported are of the highest possible quality. In recent years, it has directed much of its effort towards upgrading the quality of fish available on the consumer market. This calls for improving the sanitary environment in which fish are processed as part of the over-all program to protect the wholesomeness of fish and shellfish.

1928 Field officers, scientists, and laboratory workers maintain a close watch on quality control and offer a wide variety of technical assistance to industry across the country.

1930 Quality control starts on board the vessel with the handling, sorting, and icing of freshly caught fish. It is continued through unloading, processing and packaging to storage, transportation, distribution, and sale to the consumer. At each step in the process, trained inspectors make sure that high standards are maintained.

1932 Experienced technologists advise the industry on such matters as handling, processing and storage. Bacteriologists and chemists provide guidance on freshness and sanitation, and engineers advise on the requirements for construction and operation of plants, so that mandatory requirements for registration can be met.

Small Craft Harbours Branch

1936 A recently-formed unit within the service, the Small Craft Harbours Branch has assumed management responsibilities for the 2,300 harbours across Canada used mainly by fishing craft or for recreational purposes. These responsibilities were formerly divided between the Departments of Transport and Public Works. Immediate efforts of the branch are concentrated on the formulation of the national policy for small craft harbours.

Resource Management Branch

This branch is responsible for the management, protection and development of the fishery resource and maintenance of the fish habitat in a suitable condition for successful fish production. The Conservation and Protection Unit is concerned with front line management of the fishery resource affected by the development and implementation of conservation regulations under the *Fisheries Act*. The Resource Development Unit is primarily a technical group which employs biologists, engineers, and technical support staff to develop and implement techniques and procedures designed to maintain or improve the production of various fish stocks. This technical unit is also responsible for the application of techniques and principles that will maintain the quality of fish habitat, improve conditions for the migration of fish runs and to conduct field investigations related to all of the above activities. 1938

Field officers of the Conservation and Protection Unit, responsible for enforcement of fishery regulations, must maintain a high degree of mobility to carry out their responsibilities effectively. All types of air, land, water, and snow vehicles are employed by this field force. Chartered aircraft are used exclusively for patrol and surveillance activities. However, a sizable fleet of vessels is maintained on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts to conduct patrols in coastal and offshore fishing areas. 1940

The Resource Management Branch, through its Sault Ste. Marie Unit, is responsible for the Greak Lakes Lamprey Control program. 1942

Marketing Service Branch

This branch assists and strengthens the industry’s capabilities in marketing and associated activities to obtain the highest return for the fishery resources of Canada. It also services the buy-and-sell programs of the Fisheries Prices Support Board. 1944

The branch comprises three divisions: Intelligence Services, Marketing Services, and Consumer Services. 1945

The main services provided include: statistical and management information, trade and market outlook reports, market analysis and identification of market opportunities, marketing plans, policies and strategies to improve marketing efficiency, consumer education and promotion of fishery products, support of new product development, and price support operations. 1946

Research and Development Directorate

This directorate is a headquarters unit providing the focal point for planning, coordination, and evaluation of all fisheries research and development programs sponsored by the federal government to meet national and international needs. 1950

While actual fisheries research and development is carried out at 12 regional research establishments across Canada and through grants to individuals and institutions, the directorate in Ottawa is responsible for the coordination and integration of the various programs and for responses to the recommendations of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The directorate is staffed by a small group of scientific experts in the fields of fisheries resources, environmental quality, products and processing, and aquaculture. 1952

In addition to developing the capability for effective management of Canada’s fisheries resources, the directorate also has the responsibility for carrying out programs to supply scientific data to international commissions in order to meet requirements for the management of common property resources fished by Canada. 1954

Social Science Research Branch

This Branch is responsible for socio-economic research in Canada’s fisheries and replaces the former Economics Branch of the Fisheries Service which was split into operational and research components as a result of the general reorganization 1956

of the Fisheries and Marine Service. The research component formed the nucleus of the Social Science Research Branch which came into being during 1972.

1958 Federal fisheries research centres are located at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.; St. Andrews, N.B.; St. John's, Nfld.; Ste-Anne de Bellevue, Qué.; Winnipeg, Man.; Burlington, Ont.; Halifax and Dartmouth, N.S.; and Ellerslie, P.E.I. Research is also conducted aboard a number of specially-equipped vessels and in mobile laboratories.

Fisheries Research Board of Canada

1960 This board is an independent advisory body reporting direct to the Minister of Fisheries. Its task is to analyse the research and development programs of the Fisheries and Marine Service and make recommendations if changes are deemed necessary.

1962 The board consists of a permanent chairman and up to 18 members appointed by the Minister for five-year terms. The majority of the members are scientists drawn from universities and research foundations across Canada, but the membership also includes representatives of the fishing industry at large.

Program Integration and Development Directorate

1964 The function of this directorate is to provide staff support for the development of Fisheries and Marine Service policies and the coordination of planning, programming and budgeting functions. It is also responsible for the conduct of special functions relating to the coordination of activities of other directorates and with other departmental services, federal departments, provincial governments, and various national agencies.

1965 The directorate includes the Strategic Planning Branch, the International Fisheries Branch, which serves as the focal point for Canada's participation in ten international commissions and councils, and the Program Analysis and Support Branch which provides assistance with a project information system, program analysis and forecasts, and administration and financial services.

1968 The Recreational Fisheries Secretariat, the Commercial Fisheries Secretariat and the Canadian Committee on Oceanography Secretariat also form part of this directorate.

International Commissions

1972 Canada acts to safeguard its fishery stocks by means of various regulatory measures and resource management programs within its territorial waters and fishing zones and, as fish do not respect international boundary lines, through active participation in nine international fisheries commissions.

These commissions are:

- Great Lakes Fisheries Commission
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
- International Commission for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean
- International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
- International Pacific Halibut Commission
- International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
- International Whaling Commission
- North Pacific Fur Seals Commission

1974 Canada is also a member of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas, which was formed in 1902 to encourage and coordinate studies of the marine environment, with particular reference to the living resources of the sea.

1976 Apart from the contributions made by Canada's representatives in the formulation of policy and recommendations by the various international commissions (such

as catch quotas, closed fishing areas, regulation of net mesh sizes, etc.), the Canadian scientific contribution is also considerable. Governments and industry must regularly take stock of the effectiveness of fisheries commissions in achieving resource conservation objectives. From the fisheries scientist's point of view, international collaboration is absolutely essential to investigation and management of high seas fisheries.

Marine Sciences Directorate

This directorate is responsible for the development and implementation of the oceanographic and hydrographic programs of the federal government. The directorate conducts research and compiles information contributing to the understanding and management of marine waters of interest to Canada, and is responsible for the hydrographic surveying and charting of all navigable waters. It also participates on behalf of Canada in a number of international oceanographic organizations.

1978

The directorate comprises three branches with headquarters staff in Ottawa and three regional establishments:

Hydrographic Branch (Canadian Hydrographic Service)

This branch is responsible for planning and implementing the national program of hydrographic surveying and charting. Its history goes back to 1883, when the Canadian government started a survey of Georgian Bay, and since 1904 has been responsible for the charts of all Canadian coastal and inland waters. Nautical charts constantly need to be revised and updated because of changes in aids to navigation, new harbour construction, dredging, and changes in maritime traffic patterns. Special charts are also produced for pleasure craft, fishermen, and national defence.

1980

Oceanographic Branch

This branch plans and implements the federal government's program of oceanographic research and manages the Canadian Oceanographic Data Centre. Oceanographers work closely with marine biologists and marine geologists and are interested in every factor affecting the behaviour of the sea, the physical and chemical processes in the water, and the inter-action between the sea and its land and air environment.

1982

Ship Branch

This branch oversees and manages the survey-research fleet of the directorate in support of federal marine and inland survey and research programs. The largest vessel in the fleet, the 4,800-ton Hudson, is one of the most modern research ships in the world.

1984

The directorate's three regional establishments are the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, N.S.; the Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ont.; and the Pacific Region Office, Victoria, B.C.

1986

Statutes

The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

1997

- Canada Water Act* (RSC 1970 c. 5, (1st supp))
- Canada Wildlife Act* (SC 1973 c. 21)
- Canadian Environment Week* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 28)
- Clean Air Act* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 47)
- Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* (RSC 1970 c. C-21)
- Fish Inspection Act* (RSC 1970 c. F-12)
- Fisheries Act* (RSC 1970 c. F-14)

Fisheries Development Act (RSC 1970 c. F-21)
Fisheries Prices Support Act (RSC 1970 c. F-23)
Fisheries Research Board Act (RSC 1970 c. F-24)
Forestry Development and Research Act (RSC 1970 c. F-30)
Freshwater Fish Marketing Act (RSC 1970 c. F-13)
Game Export Act (RSC 1970 c. G-1)
Government Organization Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 42, sec. 2)
Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. F-15)
International River Improvements Act (RSC 1970 c. I-22)
Migratory Birds Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. M-12)
North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. F-16)
Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. F-17)
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. F-18)
Pacific Fur Seals Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. F-33)
Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. F-19)
Saltfish Act (RSC 1970 c. 37, (1st supp))
Whaling Convention Act (RSC 1970 c. W-8)

Other Agencies

1999 The Minister of the Environment is responsible for the following agencies:

Canadian Saltfish Corporation (see para 2100)

Fisheries Prices Support Board (see para 1944)

Fisheries Research Board of Canada (see para 1960)

Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (see para 2125)

Head Office
Royal Trust Bldg.
P.O. Box 6088
St. John's, Nfld.

Minister Responsible
Minister of Fisheries

Board of Directors
Chairman, Ernest P. Weeks Ottawa, Ont.
President, Aidan J. Maloney St. John's, Nfld.

Directors
Raymond M. Clancy St. John's, Nfld.
Alistair D. Crerar Ottawa, Ont.
C. Robin Molson Ottawa, Ont.
Clifford Russell St. John's, Nfld.
Marcel Pelletier Québec, Qué.
Chairman of the Advisory Committee Dr. C. R. Barrett St. John's, Nfld.

Historical Background
The Canadian Saltfish Corporation was established as an agent of Her Majesty by the *Saltfish Act* (RSC 1970 c. 37, 1st supp.) Under section 15(2) of the Act, the Corporation shall be deemed, for the purposes of the *Financial Administration Act* to be an agency corporation as specified in Schedule C to that Act. 2101

Overall Responsibilities
The corporation was established for the purpose of improving the earnings of primary producers of cured fish of the cod family. The corporation will be the first buyer of cured fish and fish for curing in participating provinces. It will be the sole marketing agent for specified salt fish products produced in these provinces. 2105

Initial prices are announced by the corporation for each grade and size at the beginning of the fishing season. Any surplus funds remaining after sales of annual production may be distributed to each fisherman on the basis of his sales to the corporation. Individuals or firms in the salt fish industry sign agreements to be agents of the corporation and perform functions such as collecting, drying, storing, and packing cod fish. 2108

The corporation has now completed three successful years of operation with the year ending March 31, 1973, and has done so without grant appropriations from Parliament. It has managed to raise returns to fishermen through a range of 63 to 117%, depending on types of gear and grades, as compared with the prices offered in 1969, the year before the corporation began operations. Not only has the corporation managed to raise prices substantially, it has also been able to distribute, from the results of three years, a total of \$1.25 million in additional payments to fishermen and primary producers. 2113

Organization and Programs

The corporation consists of a board of directors composed of a chairman, a president, one director for each participating province, and not more than five other 2118

*text effective September 1973

directors, each of whom shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council to hold office for a term not exceeding five years.

2120 A director of the corporation for a participating province is appointed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the participating province.

2122 The Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor-in-Council consists of no more than 15 members, one of whom is designated by the Governor-in-Council as chairman of the committee. At least half of the members are fishermen or representatives of fishermen.

Head Office

1199 Plessis Road
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2C 3L4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Fisheries

Board of Directors

Chairman, F. J. Doucet..... Ottawa, Ont.
President, P. Moss..... Winnipeg, Man.

Members

G. E. Couldwell* * Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources,
Regina, Sask.
L. Dubé.....Saskatoon, Sask.
Dr. M. J. Paetz* * Alberta Department of Lands and Forest,
Edmonton, Alta.
D. M. Stewart* * Mayor of Hay River, Hay River, NWT.
Dr. A. W. Wood* * University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
A. H. Valgardson..... Gimli, Man.
W. R. Parks* * Thunder Bay, Ont.
G. L. Grant..... Ottawa, Ont.
J. H. Hitchcock Edmonton, Alta.

Advisers:

R. W. Bedard Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.
R. B. Tinling and/or J. Bergasse Government of the
NWT. Yellowknife, NWT.

Executive Officer

PresidentP. Moss

Historical Background

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation was established as an agent of Her Majesty by the *Freshwater Fish Marketing Act* (SC 1968-69 c. 21) 2126

Overall Responsibilities

The corporation consists of a board of directors composed of a chairman, a president, one director for each participating province and four other directors, each of whom is appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a period of five years. The director of the corporation for a participating province is appointed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council of the participating province. The president is the chief executive officer of the corporation and the general manager of its undertakings. An advisory committee, one-third of whom must be persons actively engaged in the freshwater fishing industry as fishermen, or be the representatives of such persons, has been appointed by the Governor-in-Council. 2128

*text effective September 1973
* * Representing participating provinces.

The corporation was established for the purpose of marketing and trading in fish, fish products, and fish by-products in and out of Canada.

2130

Except in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in any licence that may be issued by it, the corporation has the exclusive right to market and trade in fish in inter-provincial and export trade and shall exercise that right, either by itself or by its agents, with the object of:

- (a) marketing fish in an orderly manner;
- (b) increasing returns to fishermen; and,
- (c) promoting international markets for, and increasing inter-provincial and export trade in, fish.

The corporation may enter into and carry out arrangements with any government or person that the corporation deems necessary or desirable in furtherance of the purpose for which it is established, and may receive and exercise any grants, rights, franchises, privileges, and concessions that may be granted to or conferred upon it by any government or person.

2132

Federal-provincial agreements, which establish the participating status of provinces, provide for the corporation to perform on behalf of the provinces functions relating to intra-provincial trade in fish parallel to those which the corporation performs in inter-provincial and export trade under federal powers.

25 Oct 15 August 1573

Head Office

Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Minister

The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P. Secretary of State for External Affairs**

Principal Officers

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	A. E. Ritchie
Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	(vacant)
Assistant Under-Secretaries	R. E. Collins
	M. Dupuy
	D. I. Fortier
	J. G. H. Halstead
	L. J. O'Toole

Historical Background

In 1909 Parliament established a Department of External Affairs in order to deal with Canada’s relations with other governments within the British Empire, and with foreign states. In 1912, an amendment to the Act placed the department directly under the Prime Minister instead of the Secretary of State. In 1946 Parliament passed another Act and appointed the late Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent as the department’s first separate Minister (i.e. Secretary of State for External Affairs). 2201

Overall Responsibilities

- The main functions of the department are: 2204
- (a) the supervision of relations between Canada and other countries, and of Canadian participation in international organizations;
 - (b) the protection of Canadian interests abroad;
 - (c) the collation and evaluation of information regarding developments likely to affect Canada’s international relations;
 - (d) correspondence with other governments and their representatives in Canada;
 - (e) the negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements; and
 - (f) the representation of Canada in foreign capitals and at international conferences.

Organization and Programs

The headquarters organization of the department is divided into four areas: Under-Secretarial Group, Area Bureaus, Functional Bureaus, Administrative Bureaus. 2207

Under-Secretarial Group

Associated with the Under-Secretary’s responsibilities are certain functions that must be carried out under the direct control of this group. They are the Press Office, Central Staff, Operations Centre, Policy Analysis Group, Bureau of Security and Intelligence Liaison, Protocol Division, Special Research Bureau, Inspection 2209

*text effective October 1973
**but referred to in the text as the Minister

Service, Departmental Adviser on Bilingualism. The Special Adviser to the Under-Secretary on Foreign Service Appointments and Related Policies also functions within this group.

Press Office

2211 This office is concerned with the department's relations with the press, radio, and television regarding Canadian foreign policy. It prepares press conferences for the Minister and makes press arrangements for international conferences at home and abroad and for visiting dignitaries. It also provides posts with timely reports of Canadian news and government policy to help them deal with the local press.

Operations Centre

2213 This centre was set up to improve the ability of the department and the government to react quickly and to alert ministers and officials to reports and events of immediate significance for Canadian interests.

The centre is associated with certain other small units (collectively known as the Central Staff) intended to assist the Minister and his senior officials by serving as an expediting and liaison group.

Policy Analysis Group

2215 This group was established to assist in the development and analysis of major policy issues in the sphere of foreign affairs. It works closely with a number of similar organizations, both within and outside the government. The group also assists the department in developing and applying new techniques of forecasting and future-oriented policy research.

Bureau of Security and Intelligence Liaison

2219 This bureau deals with the security aspects of the department's operations and is responsible for the conduct of liaison on security and intelligence matters.

Protocol Division

2221 The Protocol Division handles matters of the accreditation and appointment of foreign and Commonwealth representatives to Canada and of Canadian representatives to other countries. It resolves questions of diplomatic privileges and immunities, in respect of both foreign missions to Canada and Canadian missions abroad. The division plans, organizes, and manages state and official visits to Canada and the hospitality involved.

Special Research Bureau

2223 The department provides administrative support for this bureau.

Inspection Service

2225 This service is responsible for carrying out systematic independent reviews and appraisals of departmental operations both at posts abroad and at headquarters. It also assists the Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations (ICER) by on-the-spot appraisals of the integration of support services at posts.

Departmental Adviser on Bilingualism

2227 The adviser supervises the coordination of departmental policies on bilingualism and administers language tests.

Area Bureaus

- The “area divisions” are distributed amongst the bureaus of: 2231
- (a) African and Middle Eastern Affairs;
 - (b) Asian and Pacific Affairs; and
 - (c) European Affairs and Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Each division is responsible for a number of the countries that make up the region administered by the bureau to which it belongs. The Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs comprises the African Affairs I, African Affairs II and Middle Eastern Division; the Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs—the Eastern European, Northwestern European and Western European Divisions; and the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs—the Caribbean, Latin American, and United States of America Divisions. 2233

Functional Bureaus

Corresponding to the area bureaus are a number of bureaus organized on a “functional basis”: Economic and Scientific Affairs; Defence and Arms Control Affairs; Legal Affairs; Consular Affairs; United Nations Affairs; Public Affairs; Co-ordination. 2235

Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs

This bureau coordinates and develops policy and initiatives touching on broader questions of major significance for Canada in international economic, scientific, and environmental affairs. The bureau comprises four divisions: Aid and Development; Commercial Policy; Transport, Communications and Energy; Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems. 2237

Aid and Development Division

This division provides a focus for coordination of departmental views on aid-policy questions and a channel for consultation with the Canadian International Development Agency and with other government departments and agencies that have an interest in particular aspects of development-assistance activities, both bilateral and multilateral. The division also has responsibility for special measures designed to promote the trading interests of developing countries. It provides liaison with the Export Development Corporation and the International Development Research Centre. It supplies representation at relevant interdepartmental consultations on aid questions and helps to staff Canadian delegations to international aid conferences, (such as the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Program, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the regional development banks to which Canada belongs). 2239

Commercial Policy Division

This division is responsible for general international economic, trade and financial policy questions, (including Canada’s bilateral relations in these fields with all countries), and Canadian participation in international organizations and multilateral arrangements concerned with such matters. The division is not responsible for bilateral and multilateral foreign aid and development, and energy, transport and communications questions. 2241

Transport, Communications and Energy Division

This division is primarily concerned with the external-affairs aspects of transport, communications and energy, including bilateral and multilateral questions relating to atomic energy, bilateral civil aviation agreements, INTELSAT and other 2243

communications subjects; matters related to the export of strategic materials, and bilateral energy relations with the United States. This division has responsibility for matters concerning the International Atomic Energy Agency; the entry into force of the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has given added importance to the Agency's safeguarding role.

Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division

2245 This division was established in 1970 as a reflection of the growing importance of science, technology and environmental problems in the conduct of international relations. Divisional responsibilities also include the following: the conduct of scientific relations with other countries and international organizations, (including the negotiation of agreements pertaining to scientific, technological and environmental matters); the provision of advice on scientific questions with foreign-policy implications; liaison and coordination with science-based departments and agencies; and the administrative direction of official scientific representation abroad.

Bureau of Defence and Arms Control Affairs

2249 The direct relations between foreign and defence policies require close liaison between the department and other departments, particularly the Department of National Defence. The bureau consists of the Defence Relations Division and the Arms Control and Disarmament Division. The coordination of Canadian foreign and defence policies in connection with Canada's participation in North American defence, Canadian membership in NATO, and other military activities abroad is carried out through a variety of interdepartmental channels and groups in which the department is represented. The Minister is the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on External Policy and Defence, the meetings of which are usually attended by the Under-Secretary or officials from the department. The department also is represented at the meetings of the Defence Council in the Department of National Defence and on several senior interdepartmental bodies that advise on various aspects of defence policy.

2251 The Director General of the bureau is a member of the Canadian Section of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board of Defence, and the bureau provides a member and the Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Canada-U.S. Civil Emergency Planning Committee.

2253 The bureau is responsible for the direction of Canadian participation in the exploratory talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR), that commenced in January 1973 in Vienna. It is supported in this task by an interdepartmental committee made up of representatives of the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence.

Defence Relations Division

2255 This division has the task of coordinating departmental views and preparing guidance for the departmental representatives on interdepartmental bodies, as well as providing advice on the defence aspects of Canada's bilateral relations with various countries. In particular, it is the responsibility of the officers of the North American and NATO Sections of this division to coordinate the preparation of instructions for the Canadian Permanent Delegation to the North Atlantic Council in Brussels, and briefs for the twice-yearly meetings of the Council in ministerial sessions. The division provides the Secretary for the Canadian Section of the Canada-U.S. Permanent Joint Board on Defence, which meets three times a year.

2257 The Military Assistance and Peacekeeping Section coordinates Canadian military-training assistance to newly-independent countries and cooperates with the Department of National Defence in international peacekeeping matters, (including the Canadian military contribution to United Nations). This section also is respon-

sible for Canada's relations with Cyprus. In addition, it assists in making arrangements for naval visits, clearances for military aircraft, and the employment of Canadian Forces personnel or equipment in international relief operations abroad.	
Arms Control and Disarmament Division	
This division is responsible for the development of advice and recommendations concerning governmental policies and positions related to Canadian contributions to negotiations to stop the arms race. It acts in close consultation with the Defence Relations Division and with the Directorate of Arms Control Policy of the Department of National Defence. The division prepares instructions, in consultation with other bureaus, agencies and departments, for Canadian representatives to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. This division also assists in the formulation and coordination of Canadian policies on arms-control questions under consideration in NATO, the most important of which are the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union. The division coordinates the Canadian contribution to NATO studies of the technical and military aspects of MBFR and to military aspects of security proposed for consideration by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.	2259
Bureau of Legal Affairs	
This bureau consists of two divisions: Legal Advisory, Legal Operations—under the general policy direction of the Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, who is also the Director General of Legal Affairs. Each of these divisions functions independently under its own director in close coordination with each other, with other divisions in the department, and with other federal departments.	2262
The functions of the bureau are:	
(a) to advise the department and the Canadian Government on matters of international law;	2263
(b) to contribute to the progressive development of international law in the light of Canadian interests;	
(c) to ensure the development and execution of Canadian foreign policy in accordance with recognized or developing principles of international law;	2264
(d) to initiate, through appropriate consultation, reviews of established Canadian policy in the field of international legal affairs in the light of domestic and international developments and changing Canadian interests; and	
(e) to plan new initiatives as appropriate.	
The bureau manages the execution of foreign policy in this area of responsibility; ensures the effective administration of the bureau; responds to enquiries from the public (in particular from the legal profession) concerning private international law matters; provides a focal point for departmental liaison with the Department of Justice; monitors domestic law developments to ensure that inconsistencies with Canada's international legal obligations are identified; and, in liaison with the Bureau of Personnel, develops and maintains (within the career foreign service) a supply of legally-qualified personnel to staff legal positions in the department and at its posts.	2266
Legal Advisory Division	
This division is divided into four sections.	
The Economic Section advises on the legal aspects of Canada's international economic relations.	2268
The Claims Section is concerned with the protection of the interests of Canadian citizens and the Canadian Government arising out of injury or damage to Canadian property abroad.	2270
The Treaty Section advises on treaty-interpretation questions; assists in the preparation and interpretation of international agreements; ensures that treaties	2272

entered into by Canada are concluded in accordance with Canada's international and domestic legal obligations; maintains treaty records; registers treaties with the United Nations; publishes treaties in the *Canada Treaty Series* and tables the treaties in Parliament.

2274 The Constitutional and Advisory Section advises on the constitutional aspects of Canada's international relations; on questions relating to recognition of states and governments; on diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities; and, such other international legal matters that do not fall within the designated responsibilities of other divisions or sections in the Bureau of Legal Affairs.

Legal Operations Division

2276 This division serves as the operational arm of the department for a number of international legal activities, many of which are closely connected with the United Nations. It has particular responsibility for Canada's position on subjects under discussion in the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as subjects, (such as the law of the sea and outer space) that are dealt with in other committees of the Assembly. The division also concerns itself in a variety of ways with Canada's role with respect to the development of international law in all fields. The division is organized into four sections:

2278 The Law of the Sea and Fisheries Section deals with maritime legal questions, including territorial waters, fishing-zones and the continental shelf; the protection of Canadian fisheries; questions of Arctic sovereignty; and, the peaceful uses of the seabed and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

2280 The Environmental Law Section coordinates the Canadian approach to international legal activities in the field of human environment, and deals with pollution questions having a relation to the law of the sea.

2282 The United Nations and Legal Planning Section is responsible for all United Nations legal and humanitarian-law questions and assists in the planning of Canadian policy on quasi-legal matters, as well as coordinating departmental relations with the international law academic community in Canada.

2284 The Private International Law Section assists the legal profession and the public with the administration of private international law, particularly international civil practice and procedure pertaining to the service and authentication of documents in legal proceedings abroad and the furthering of extradition proceedings to and from Canada.

Bureau of Consular Affairs

2287 This bureau deals with all consular matters except the issuing and control of passports and other travel documents that are the responsibility of the Passport Office. The Director-General is responsible to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs for managing the consular function of the Bureau and for exercising general supervision over the Consular Policy and Research Division, and the Consular Operations Division. Within the framework of the two broad areas of policy and operation, the bureau (besides dealing with enquiries from the Canadian public) has the major responsibility of giving daily guidance and instructions to Canadian posts, particularly with regard to assisting world-travelling Canadians.

Consular Policy and Research Division

2289 This division is responsible for:

- (a) drafting consular agreements with other countries;
- (b) tendering advice on consular policies and procedures and assessing their implication in a variety of activities, including Canadian merchant shipping, immigration and citizenship matters;
- 2290 (c) completing and amending the *Manual of Consular Instructions*;
- (d) preparing and issuing circular documents of instructions to posts abroad;

- (e) conducting consular training programs;
- (f) developing consular policy research and undertaking special projects;
- (g) publishing the departmental publication *Information for Canadians Travelling Abroad*; and 2291
- (h) maintaining liaison with other departments or organizations concerned with matters of consular policy.

Consular Operations Division

- This division is responsible for: 2293
- (a) providing advice and instructions to posts with respect to Canadians in difficulty abroad, including those who are ill, have sustained injury, or are in detention or temporarily destitute;
- (b) giving Canadians, where warranted, financial aid on a recoverable basis to relieve immediate distress or to enable them to return to Canada; 2294
- (c) making arrangements in connection with the death of Canadians abroad and the settlement of estates; 2295
- (d) authorizing the issuance of diplomatic and courtesy visas to foreign officials; 2296
- (e) answering enquiries in matters pertaining to travel abroad; 2297
- (f) providing assistance in obtaining birth, marriage, death, and other official documents from certain foreign countries; 2298
- (g) contingency planning; and 2299
- (h) maintaining a register of Canadian residents abroad. 2300

Passport Office

This office issues passports to Canadian citizens through the main Passport Office at Ottawa and through regional offices at Montréal, Qué., Toronto, Ont., Vancouver, B.C., Halifax, N.S., and Edmonton, Alta. Abroad, service is provided through Canadian diplomatic missions and consular and trade offices. The Passport Office issues certificates of identity and United Nations Refugee Convention travel documents to non-Canadians legally-landed who are eligible to receive them and who are currently residing in Canada. It also provides limited consular and passport service on behalf of certain newly-independent Commonwealth countries which do not have a diplomatic mission in Ottawa. 2302

Bureau of United Nations Affairs

This bureau which consists of two divisions, United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, and United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs, provides advice on and coordinates the implementation of Canadian policy towards the United Nations and the related "family" of Specialized Agencies and other bodies. A major function of the bureau and its divisions is to assist in the appointment, briefing, and coordination of the work of Canadian delegates who participate from time-to-time in nearly all of these bodies that offer an opportunity to advance Canadian policy objectives. In addition to its major coordinating responsibility, the bureau has a variety of operational responsibilities and serves as the headquarters link with the Permanent Missions in Geneva and New York, as well as with other Canadian missions in respect of the UN tasks they perform. 2306

United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs Division

This division has the task of assessing, on a continuing basis, the political implications of developments in the Security Council, the General Assembly or other UN organs, and examining the institutional development of the United Nations system and administrative and procedural questions. 2308

United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division

2310 This division has responsibility for the coordination of Canadian policy and activity regarding the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs, the special bodies of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Matters of human rights and the status of women, and UN issues of social and economic development, fall within the purview of this division.

Bureau of Public Affairs

2314 This bureau has been established to bring together departmental management activities which are essentially devoted to relations with the public or sections of the public at home and abroad. The bureau is composed of: the Academic Relations Service, the Cultural Affairs Division, the Information Division, the World Exhibitions Program, the Historical Division.

Academic Relations Service

2316 This service fosters understanding and cooperation between the department and academics, universities and internationalist groups in Canada interested in the study and discussion of international relations and in the long-term formulation of Canadian foreign policy. The service sets up and carries out programs for the establishment and development of contacts with individuals and organizations to arrange consultations, discussions, meetings, and various other forms of exchange. In cooperation with other divisions, the Academic Relations Service invites academics and organizations to undertake research on a contract basis on international relations and foreign-policy subjects. It arranges the secondment to universities, on a yearly basis, of senior departmental officers ("foreign service visitors") to engage in teaching, discussion, research, and other academic activities relating to international affairs.

Cultural Affairs Division

2318 This division is responsible for the conduct of cultural relations between Canada and other countries so far as these contacts occur through intergovernmental channels. It also maintains liaison with other agencies, both official and private, with a view to making Canada better known through its cultural and educational activities. It has specific responsibility for the governmental aspects of Canada's membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and provides departmental liaison with the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

2320 The division's duties include primary responsibility for negotiating and administering cultural agreements with other countries and developing cultural programs with them (including such activities as scholarship awards, exchanges of professors, tours by performing arts groups and art exhibitions). It arranges for Canadian participation in cultural events outside Canada, such as festivals of the arts and handicrafts, selected international exhibitions and competitions, and participation by foreign artists and cultural personalities in similar events in Canada. It helps keep Canadian cultural organizations informed of cultural activities outside the country and provides general assistance to Canadian students, artists, and professors going abroad.

2322 It has a book-presentation program that arranges donations of Canadian books to libraries abroad, and it handles questions arising from international agreements on intellectual property and copyright.

Information Division

2324 This division has two main functions: to spread abroad the knowledge and understanding of Canada and of the Canadian people; and, to provide information

on Canada's external policy and the work of the Department of External Affairs to Canadians as well as citizens of other countries. The division produces a variety of publications, such as *Statement and Speeches*, *Reference Papers*, *Reprints*, the departmental bimonthly journal *International Perspectives*, *Canada Weekly* and several booklets and folders in English, French, and a number of foreign languages. It also purchases certain Canadian publications in quantity for distribution abroad.

In association with the National Film Board, the division organizes the distribution of films by Canadian posts. It cooperates with Information Canada/Expositions in the provision of display materials to posts for trade fairs and exhibitions in other countries. It is responsible for liaison between the department and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), and for cooperation with the CBC International Service. The division has a "visits program" under which prominent journalists are brought to Canada.

2326

World Exhibitions Program

This program represents Canada at the International Bureau of Exhibitions in Paris and acts as a liaison between the two. It coordinates the handling of invitations to take part in world exhibitions; determines interdepartmental interest; and makes recommendations. It also provides for the organization and direction of Canadian participation in world exhibitions.

2330

Historical Division

This division is responsible for the archive activities of the department; for historical work in the realm of foreign affairs; and for the preparation of background material on international issues for use in the department. The division deals with requests for access to departmental records from scholars studying Canada's external relations and assists them in their research when possible. It also conducts the department's program of oral history.

2332

One of the major tasks of this division is the compilation and editing of state papers in the continuing series entitled *Documents on Canadian External Relations* (four volumes of which have already been published). The fifth and sixth volumes will appear shortly, and editorial work on two further volumes, which will bring the series down to December 1941, is well advanced.

2334

Bureau of Coordination

This bureau coordinates and develops policies concerning provincial participation in Canada's international relations and Canada's role in the institutions and activities of the Commonwealth and of La Francophonie. It comprises three divisions: Federal-Provincial Coordination, Commonwealth Institutions, Franco-phone Institutions.

2338

Federal-Provincial Coordination Division

This division is concerned with the federal-provincial aspects of Canada's international relations. The division's primary responsibility is to maintain liaison with the provinces regarding their interest in international affairs and to facilitate their international activities in a manner that will fully meet provincial objectives and that will be consistent with a unified Canadian foreign policy. On the provincial level, the division is in regular contact with provincial officials and, in conjunction with provincial authorities, seeks to establish closer working relations and more effective procedures for consultation. Federally, the division cooperates with other departments and agencies in order to ensure that full account is taken of provincial interest abroad. The division coordinates the activities of other divisions of the department, and of Canadian posts when these relate to areas of provincial interest. The division is engaged primarily in the following activities:

2340

- 2342 (a) assists in making arrangements for visits abroad by provincial representatives
as well as for visits of foreign representatives to the provinces;
- 2343 (b) ensures that the provinces are adequately represented on Canadian delegations
to international conferences and organizations;
- 2344 (c) seeks to ensure that provincial aid projects are coordinated with the activities
of the Canadian International Development Agency and with the develop-
ment-assistance programs for which CIDA is responsible; and
- 2345 (d) consults with the provinces with respect to the conclusion of treaties, conven-
tions, and other formal agreements between Canada and foreign countries
when these touch on areas of provincial or joint federal-provincial jurisdiction.

Commonwealth Institutions Division

2347 This division has general responsibility for Canada's participation in the
Commonwealth association and its many subsidiary and related bodies. In particu-
lar, it is responsible for coordinating Canadian participation in Commonwealth
heads of government meetings and in other Commonwealth conferences and serves
as a focal point for communications with the Commonwealth Secretariat. The
division is also a reference centre for any matters involving the Commonwealth.

2349 Its main functions, in conjunction with other divisions of the department and
with other departments and agencies of the government, are to advise on Canada's
participation in Commonwealth programs and activities and to coordinate the
implementation of government policies in relation to the Commonwealth. It also has
an advisory and liaison function in relation to Canadian involvement with the more
than 250 non-governmental institutions, associations, and organizations associated
with the Commonwealth.

Francophone Institutions Division

2351 This division has general responsibility for the multilateral aspects of Canada's
relations with French-speaking countries. It assists in formulating and implementing
Canadian policy on multilateral relations between these countries and in coordinat-
ing the Canadian contribution to their aid programs. Thus the division is responsible
for handling all aspects of the Canadian presence in La Francophonie (i.e. the
cultural community of the world's French-speaking countries). Among other things
it establishes and coordinates Canadian participation in various meetings and
events of an official or semi-official nature taking place in these countries.

2353 The division establishes Canadian participation, and coordinates policy, at
various intergovernmental conferences or within organizations of the francophone
countries. In particular, it handles Canada's participation in the Agency for Cultural
and Technical Cooperation*, of which Canada is a founding member. It coordinates
formulation of the Canadian viewpoint at discussions of agencies of this organi-
zation, and establishes the broadest possible balanced participation by Canada in
the Agency's programs and activities—both those involving multilateral action and
those taking place in Canada itself. At the private level, it performs a role of liaison
and support in international associations and organizations of a private nature within
the French-speaking world community, in order to ensure effective and repre-
sentative Canadian participation.

Administrative Bureaus

These bureaus, which constitute the rest of the headquarters bureaus structure are:
Communications and General Services; Finance and Administration; Personnel.

Bureau of Communications and General Services

2357 This bureau consists of 4 divisions: Central Services, Library Services, Records
Management, and Telecommunications.

*a central agency of which all the French-speaking countries are a member

Central Services Division	
This division produces manuals, reports, and circular documents; edits post reports; and is responsible for the planning and subsequent operation of a data-processing unit to service all divisions of the department.	2359
Library Services Division	
This division maintains a main library and one branch library at departmental headquarters. The library functions as a research library for university professors and students as well as other researchers both from Canada and abroad.	2361
Records Management Division	
This division is charged with the custody and management of departmental records and exercises functional control over records at posts. It is responsible for the data-processing of all official correspondence.	2363
Telecommunications Division	
This division is responsible for the administration and operation of the Canadian diplomatic communications system, which provides for the despatch and receipt of messages by telegram, teletype, telex, diplomatic courier and diplomatic mail facilities between Ottawa and posts abroad.	2365
Bureau of Finance and Administration	
This bureau provides support services to the department through four divisions: Finance, Management Services, Materiel Management, Property Management.	2369
Finance Division	
This division provides accounting and financial services to the department including: the preparation and submission to Treasury Board of annual program-forecasts and estimates; the maintenance of financial controls over departmental accounts, fiscal accounting and reporting to the Receiver General; cash forecasting to the Department of Finance, preparation of the departmental section of Public Accounts, and the verification of expenditures and revenues.	2371
Management Services Division	
This division acts as an internal management and systems consultant for the department. A particular aim of this division is the gradual development of an integrated management-information system to serve all the needs of the department other than in the substantive information area.	2373
Materiel Management Division	
This division is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of materiel support for those posts and agencies abroad whose operations have been integrated for administrative support, as well as for the departmental headquarters.	2375
Property Management Division	
This division is responsible for the provision, management, maintenance and operation of real property abroad (for chanceries, offices, official residences, staff housing, ancillary buildings and grounds) either through building purchase, new design and construction, or government lease. This service is provided for all federal departments with overseas accommodation requirements, except operational military establishments, at approximately 118 posts in 76 countries.	2377

Bureau of Personnel

2381 This bureau consists of three divisions: Personnel Planning and Development; Personnel Operations; Staff Relations and Compensation.

Personnel Planning and Development Division

2383 This division is responsible for manpower planning, (including the forecasting, accounting for and reporting of personnel utilization); the development and implementation of training programs, (including language-training); the conduct of special projects and studies with the aim of increasing managerial effectiveness and staff utilisation; and the administration of a position-classification system.

Personnel Operations Division

2385 This division is responsible for the recruitment, assignment, posting, secondment, transfer, and separation of Canada-based personnel in the department; implementation of the appraisal and promotion system for all categories of personnel; dealing with the administrative arrangements relating to assignments abroad and the designations of personnel of other departments and agencies at posts; career development and counselling, as well as for a broad variety of general personnel matters associated with the operational aspects of foreign service personnel assignments.

Staff Relations and Compensation Division

2387 This division is responsible for: the development, review and administration of policy and foreign service terms and conditions of service as well as on travel and removal; the management and administration of pay and compensation services and regulations governing accommodation abroad; leave and attendance; superannuation and employee participation in hospital and medical insurance plans; staff relations; the health and safety of employees abroad; personnel welfare counselling; the development and implementation of systems and procedures consequent upon statutory provisions, central agency directive bargaining agreements; the administration of locally-engaged employees abroad; the making of travel and removal arrangements for departmental as well as for foreign operations personnel of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Manpower and Immigration; the development and administration of special voting procedures for all public servants abroad.

Posts Abroad

2389 Canada's diplomatic missions and consular offices form an integral part of the department. Heads of diplomatic and consular posts report to the Minister and receive their instructions from him.

2391 The diplomatic staff of an embassy consists of the ambassador, assisted by one or more foreign service officers, who may also be assigned consular duties to the extent required by the volume of consular work. Where separate consular offices exist, they operate under the general supervision of the head of the diplomatic mission in the country, while receiving instructions in matters of detail from the appropriate division in the department.

2393 In some cases officers of other departments of the Canadian Government—commercial, immigration, military, naval, air or others—are attached to missions. Though responsible to their departmental heads in Ottawa, they also work under the general supervision and direction of the mission.

2395 In essence, the work of a mission is: to conduct negotiations with the government to which it is accredited; to keep the Canadian Government fully informed of political or other developments of significance in the country in which it is serving; to watch over Canada's interests in the country; to serve Canadians in the country; and to make information about Canada available to the public.

Statutes

The Minister is responsible for administering the following statutes:

2397

- An Act carrying into effect the Treaties of Peace between Canada and Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland*, (SC 1948 c. 71)
- An Act carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between Canada and Japan* (SC 1952 c. 50)
- An Act Respecting the International Boundary Water Treaty and the existence of the International Joint Commission* (RSC 1970 c. I-20)
- Department of External Affairs Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-20)
- Diplomatic Immunities (Commonwealth Countries) Act* (RSC 1970 c. D-4)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act* (RSC 1970 c. F-26)
- High Commissioner in the United Kingdom Act* (RSC 1970 c. H-5)
- Privileges and Immunities (International Organizations) Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-22)
- Privileges and Immunities (NATO) Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-23)
- Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission Act* (SC 1964-65 c. 19)
- Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act* (RSC 1970 c. T-7)
- United Nations Act* (RSC 1970 c. U-3)

Other Agencies

The Minister also is responsible for the following agencies:

Blue Water Bridge Authority
Bridge Street
Point Edward, Ontario

2399

General Manager.....H. E. Armstrong

The authority was established by the *Blue Water Bridge Authority Act* (SC 1965 c. 6). The authority was established to hold, operate, maintain, and repair the Canadian portion of the Blue Water Bridge. This international bridge across the St. Clair River, links Sarnia, Ontario with Port Huron, Michigan, USA. The authority reports to both the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Minister of Transport.

Canadian International Development Agency (see para 2425)

International Development Research Centre (see para 2450)

International Joint Commission (Canadian Section) (see para 2475)

International Boundary Commission (Canadian Section) (text to follow)

Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission (text to follow)

Canadian International Development Agency 2425

18 Chart - June 25, 1973



Head Office

Jackson Building
122 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G4

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

President	Paul Gérin-Lajoie
Vice-President (Special Adviser to the President)	H. J. Hodder
Vice-President (Policy)	E. G. Drake (acting)
Vice-President (Multilateral Programs).....	E. G. Drake
Vice-President (Bilateral Programs)	Jacques Gérin
Vice-President (Special Programs).....	Marc Baudouin
Vice-President (Administration).....	C. F. Hobbs
Director General (Communications).....	René Montpetit
Director General (Canadian Resources)	J. D. Miller
Director General (Finance and Administration).....	D. R. McLellan

Historical Background

The External Aid Office was established in 1960 by *Order-in-Council 1960-1476*, October 28, 1960. The office was renamed the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in September 1968. 2426

Overall Responsibilities

CIDA is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's official international development assistance program in more than 70 developing nations in Asia, Africa, the Commonwealth Caribbean, and Latin America. Through the Secretary of State for External Affairs, it advises the Canadian Government on the formulation of international assistance policies and on the appropriate level of its contribution to international development agencies. CIDA also exists as a forum for inter-departmental and inter-governmental discussions in international cooperation and maintains liaison with provincial governments and professional associations in the recruiting of advisers for overseas assignments with CIDA. Overseas, it is linked with developing countries through Canadian diplomatic posts and serves as Canada's representative on various consultative and aid co-ordinating institutions set up by the international community. 2428

Organization and Programs

The president of CIDA, who holds the rank equivalent to a deputy minister, reports direct to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Policy changes are referred initially to a board chaired by the president and consisting of representatives of External Affairs, Finance, Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Bank of Canada, the Export Development Corporation and other departments represented on the CIDA board. This board, which considers major policy questions, consists of the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, the deputy ministers of Finance and Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the 2430

*text effective September 1973

Secretary of the Treasury Board Secretariat, and meets under the chairmanship of CIDA's president.

The direction and volume of Canada's assistance programs are determined by Cabinet. All major programs and projects are referred to the ministerial level for approval.

Policy Branch

2431 In close consultation with the agency's other branches, the Policy Branch develops long-range strategies, reviews current and future policy issues and evaluates the effectiveness of CIDA's projects and programs.

Bilateral Programs Branch

2434 This branch organized along geographical lines, plans and implements CIDA's assistance projects on a country-to-country basis in Asia, Africa, Commonwealth Caribbean, and Latin America. Other divisions in this branch recruit advisers and teachers for overseas assignments, arrange training programs in Canada for students from developing countries, provide professional, technical and cost assessments of engineering projects, prepare contracts and monitor the procurement of materials and equipment financed by CIDA and provide advice on specialized fields such as energy, geology, and education.

Multilateral Programs Branch

2437 This branch assesses Canada's relations with international aid-giving, co-ordinating institutions, and monitors research and development programs of research centres studying technological and growth problems of developing countries.

Special Programs Branch

2440 This branch fosters and supports the participation of Canadian business and industry and voluntary agencies in economic and social development in the Third World. The branch also works closely with the provinces and francophone institutions to ensure co-ordination of efforts of CIDA divisions affected by the federal-provincial or franco-Canadian aspects of Canada's assistance programs.

Communications Branch

2443 This branch has over-all responsibility for developing and implementing information programs to keep the Canadian public informed of Canadian international development activities in Canada and overseas and encouraging a wide spectrum of the Canadian public to support and participate in Canada's international assistance program. The branch is also responsible for the briefing of personnel selected for overseas assignments and organizing internal conferences on international themes.

Administration Branch

2446 This branch is responsible for providing advice on financial planning, reporting and control, in-house management consulting services, advising CIDA management and employees on all aspects of personnel administration, evaluating management and project operations, and providing necessary administrative support services.

Head Office

P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3H9

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Chairman	Louis Rasminsky
President	Dr. W. David Hopper
Vice-President (Canada and Donor Agencies).....	Louis Z. Rousseau
Acting Vice-President (International Assistance)	Gordon E. Cox
Secretary	James C. Pfeifer
Directors	
(Administration).....	John J. Comeau
(Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences).....	Joseph H. Hulse
(Information Sciences)	John E. Woolston
(Population and Health Sciences)	George F. Brown
(Social Sciences and Human Resources)	Ruth K. Zagorin

Historical Background

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was established in 1970 by the *International Development Research Centre Act* (RSC 1970 c. 20, [1st supp] as amended). 2451

Overall Responsibilities

The Centre’s objectives are to initiate, encourage, support, and conduct research into the problems of the developing regions of the world and into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions. 2453

The Centre has, for the most part, concentrated its efforts on trying to improve the well-being of rural peoples. Research projects are being, or have been, carried out in some 60 countries. This means that there is a wide spread of projects throughout the developing regions, but agricultural projects in particular, have been concentrated in the poorest of regions, i.e. the semi-arid tropics. 2455

Simultaneously, the Centre has stressed the coordination of research across national boundaries and between developing regions, as well as cooperation between their research workers and Canadian and other institutions in developed nations. 2457

Although funded by appropriations voted by Parliament, the Centre is governed by an international Board of Governors from ten countries in addition to Canada. Six of these Governors are from developing countries. The Governors meet twice yearly, and the Board’s Executive Committee meets four times a year. The Governors set the priorities for the Centre and approve all projects. The Centre’s first Chairman was the late Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson. 2459

During the 30 months from the inaugural Board meeting in October 1970 to the meeting held in Bogota, Colombia in March 1973, the Governors approved 100 projects which called for appropriations of \$13.4 million. The great majority of IRDC grants have been made to institutions in developing countries, to enable them to do their own research. This is in line with the emphasis placed by the Governors and 2461

*text effective October 1973

Officers of the Centre on the second objective laid down under the Act: "to assist the developing regions to build up the research capabilities, the innovative skills and the institutions required to solve their problems".

Organization and Programs

2463 The Centre's activities are organized into four administrative divisions: Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences; Information Sciences; Population and Health Sciences; Social Sciences and Human Resources.

2468 Examples* of the kinds of projects funded are:

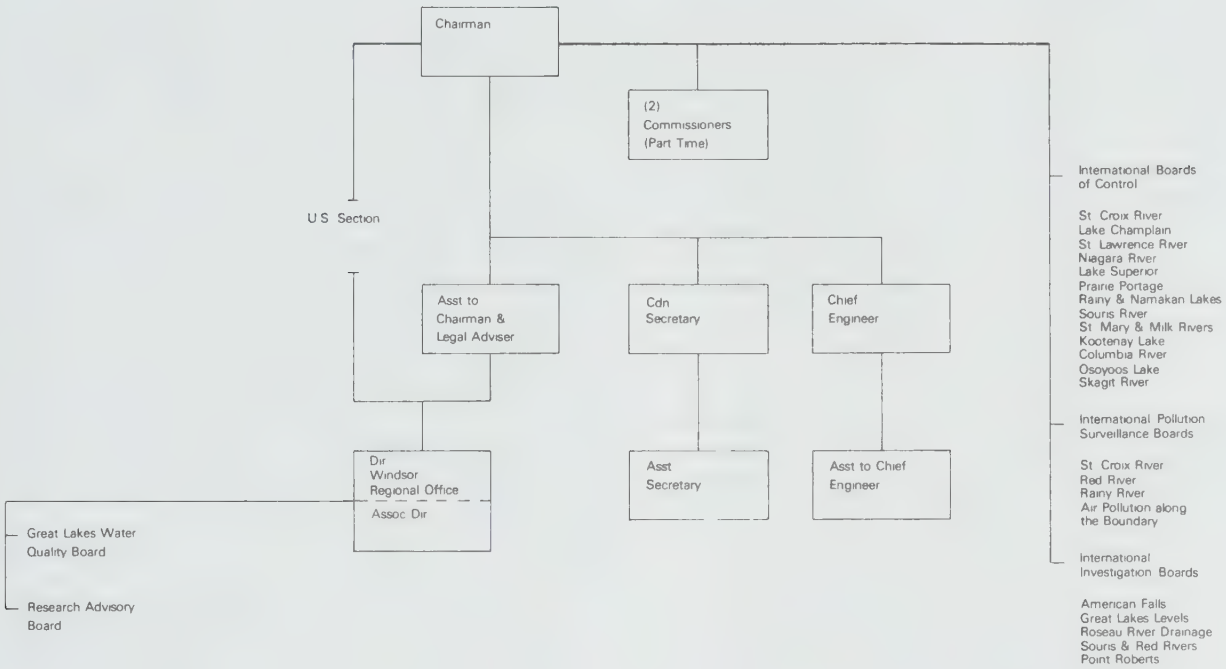
- (a) a project of rural development in Caqueza, Colombia, to help small subsistence farmers to improve both their productivity and their income, not only through technology but through instruments such as credit and improved marketing;
- (b) an attempt to assess the feasibility of controlling the blackfly that carries the disease onchocerciasis (African river blindness), by the introduction of a parasitic worm; and
- (c) a study of the problem of urban squatters, that plagues most large Far Eastern cities as a result of the migration of masses of rural people to urban centres.

2470 Under the Act, the Centre submits an annual report on its activities to Parliament. IDRC maintains close contact with the programs of the Canadian International Development Agency, with Canadian research institutions and other international agencies.

*the examples which follow are different than those given in the French version

International Joint Commission (Canadian Section) 2475

TB Chart-19 July 1973



Head Office

Suite 850
151 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H3

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Members of the Commission

Canadian Section

Chairman	(vacant)
Commissioners	K. A. Henry B. Beaupré
Secretary	D. G. Chance

United States Section

Chairman	Christian Herter, Jr.
Commissioners	Eugene W. Weber
	Charles R. Ross
Secretary	W. A. Bullard

Historical Background

The International Joint Commission was established in 1909 by a treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain. This treaty was confirmed and sanctioned by the *International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (SC 1911 c. 28, now RSC 1970 c. I-20).

Overall Responsibilities

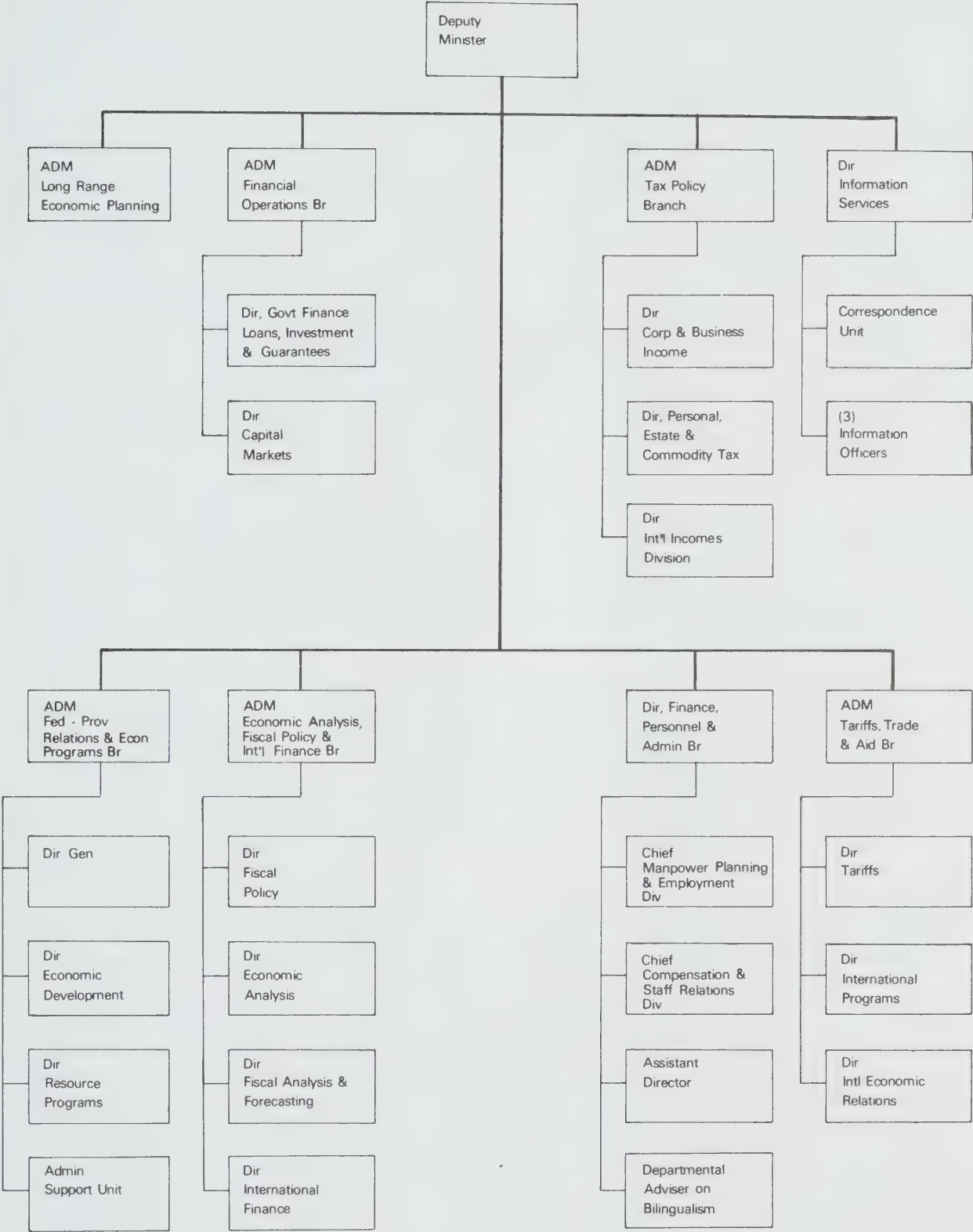
The commission deals with the use, obstruction and diversion of boundary waters and rivers crossing the boundary between Canada and the United States. Structures which would increase the levels of waters at the boundary require the prior approval of the commission before work can proceed. In addition, the commission carries out extensive investigations on questions arising between the Canadian and United States Governments along the "common frontier" and reports its findings, with recommendations, to such Governments.

The commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States.

*Text effective December 1973

Department of Finance 2500

TB Chart - 25 May 1973



Head Office

Place Bell Canada
Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Minister

The Hon. John N. Turner, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Simon S. Reisman

Assistant Deputy Ministers

 (Long Range Economic Planning) Otto E. Thür

 (Tax Policy Branch) M. A. Cohen

 (Federal, Provincial Relations) T. K. Shoyama

 (Tariffs, Trade and Aid)..... R. de C. Grey

 (Economic Analysis and Fiscal Policy) Dr. W. C. Hood

Historical Background

The Department of Finance was created by an Act of Parliament in 1869, but 2501
now operates under sections 8-10 of the *Financial Administration Act* (RSC 1970 c.
F-10). Prior to the formation of Canada in 1867, each province had an “inspector
general” who handled financial affairs. After Confederation, this individual was
styled “Minister of Finance”.

At various times in its history, the Department of Finance has included the 2503
Treasury Board, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Royal Canadian Mint, Tax
Inspection, Old Age Pensions, Superannuation and Retirement, and the Tariff
Board. Today only two operational groups remain with the department: Municipal
Grants (part of the Federal-Provincial Relations Division), and Guaranteed Loans
(part of the Government Finance, Loans, Investment and Guarantees Division).

Overall Responsibilities

The Minister has the management of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the 2508
supervision, control, and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of
Canada not by law assigned to the Treasury Board or to any other Minister.

Objectives of the department are:

(a) to analyse and appraise the economic situation and prospects in Canada and 2510
in other countries of interest to Canada;

(b) to advise on fiscal and other economic policies and measures;

(c) to recommend measures to meet the requirements of the government within 2511
appropriate fiscal policies, by action in expenditure, lending, taxation, borrow-
ing and cash management;

(d) to advise on matters concerning the balance of payments, exchange reserves, 2512
international monetary and financial arrangements, coinage, and related
matters;

(e) to participate in international negotiations and other meetings related to trade, 2513
finance, taxation, and economic development, carries on discussions with
provincial authorities and pays grants to provincial governments and
grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities; and

(f) to advise on policies relating to federal-provincial fiscal and economic relations. 2514

*text effective November 1973

- (g) to administer statutes relating to guaranteed loans, the capital budgets and financing of Crown corporations and agencies.

Organization and Programs

2520 The department is organized into six branches and a number of other offices: Tax Policy; Federal-Provincial Relations and Economic Programs; Tariffs, Trade and Aid; Economic Analysis, Fiscal Policy and International Finance; Financial Operations; Long Range Economic Planning. In addition there is also the Inspector General of Banks, and an Information Division. Administrative Support is provided on a joint basis with the Treasury Board Secretariat by the Finance, Personnel and Administration Branch.

Tax Policy Branch

2528 The function of this branch is to help form tax policy and maintain the tax structure in good order so that the revenue required by the government will be raised in the best possible way and other economic goals will be achieved. In this work, the branch operates only in policy and legislative areas. The actual collection of taxes is the responsibility of the Department of National Revenue (Taxation).

2536 The branch comprises two divisions, one responsible for corporations and business income, and the other for personal and commodity taxes. A separate section deals with international tax policy.

Federal-Provincial Relations and Economic Programs Branch

This branch is composed of four divisions.

Economic Development Division

2544 This division is concerned with secondary industry and industrial developments, consumer and corporate affairs, transportation, communications and energy, science policy and research, regional and area developments, and tourism. Policy, economic and financial implications of new or changing programs are examined to ensure they conform to over-all government economic policy.

Resource Programs Division

2542 The aim of this division is to encourage the development of natural resource policies and programs which accord with the government's overall economic, financial, environmental, and social policies. The division also assesses the effects of other federal government policies on resource industries, bearing in mind the role of these industries in the national economy and the related requirements of other sectors. A similar approach is adapted to the problems of northern development and the environment (particularly water pollution). Much of the division's work arises out of proposals made by the resource departments and agencies. Officers carry out their mandates largely through participation in interdepartmental committees and working groups which are given responsibility for the development of various facets of federal resource policy.

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

2560 This division undertakes technical analysis and provides advice on the development of fiscal federalism in Canada. Areas covered include arrangements with provinces over joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs and opting-out provisions, and mechanisms for inter-governmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters. The division administers the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*, and other fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the

provinces, including the *Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act*, statutory subsidies, and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. A section of the division administers the program of grants in lieu of real property taxes to municipalities and provinces.

Social Development and Manpower Policy Division

This division conducts and coordinates major studies of the short and long-run economic and financial effects of policies and programs in various areas of specialization, assesses their implications, and suggests new policy initiatives. These areas relate to the development and utilization of manpower, the broad field of social policy, demographic change, and the social and economic environment in urban centres and rural communities. In addition, the division has a general responsibility for studying and advising on the economic implications of emerging social problems and alternative responses to them, typified by such issues as the problems of youth and native Canadian people.

Tariffs, Trade and Aid Branch

This branch is composed of three divisions.

Tariffs Division

This division investigates and reports on proposals regarding the Canadian customs tariff and related matters. To this end, meetings are held with producers, importers, and other groups concerned with tariffs, trade agreements and commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The effects of tariff changes on the allocation of resources are evaluated, as are the competitive position of Canadian industry and the volume and value of imports. Reports of the Tariff Board are reviewed, and representations on these reports considered. The division participates in international tariff conferences and carries out tariff renegotiations with other countries.

International Economic Relations Division

This division helps to develop the recommendations on commercial policy and provides advice on Canada's economic policy and international economic relations. These functions are shared with other departments such as the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Department of External Affairs. The division, working with the Tariffs Division, is concerned with Canada's bilateral and multi-lateral import policy and (aside from those directly related to international monetary and aid questions) participates in the formulation of the Canadian position on issues related to international economic policy.

International Programs Division

The functions of this division arise primarily from Canada's membership in a number of international organizations and from financial involvement with developing countries through the provision of aid and long-term export credits. The division provides advice inter-departmentally on all budgetary and financial policy issues which arise in the United Nations Organization, its Specialized Agencies, and its Voluntary Funds. It participates with other government departments in the formulation of Canada's position in relation to these institutions and to their programs and financial policies.

The division is similarly involved in the interdepartmental formulation of Canada's position in relation to the World Bank, the International Development Association, and the four regional development banks* of which Canada is a

*Asian Development Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and African Development Fund

member. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) consults the division on policy issues in respect of Canada's bilateral aid program to developing countries, as well as on matters concerned with the international review of donors' aid programs and policies by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The division reviews and evaluates proposals submitted by the Export Development Corporation for export financing.

Economic Analysis, Fiscal Policy and International Finance Branch

This branch is composed of three divisions.

Economic Analysis Division

2602

This division provides a continuing assessment of the general economic situation and makes forecasts for use in preparing budgets and developing overall fiscal, financial, and economic policy. It also evaluates specific proposals and events, often directly related to particular sectors or regions of the economy. The four sections within the division are responsible for general economic conditions, regional and sectoral analysis, economic forecasting, and branch data services.

Fiscal Policy Division

2610

This division appraises the effects of government fiscal measures on the performance of the economy, and recommends measures appropriate to the economic situation. It is responsible for forecasting and analyzing the revenues and expenditures and, hence, the financial requirements of the Government of Canada. These forecasts and analyses are the basis for decisions in the fields of fiscal policy and debt management.

The division monitors and analyzes the fiscal position and fiscal developments of the provinces, and develops, with the provinces, fiscal data necessary for meetings of Ministers of Finance and Provincial Treasurers. It also reviews the form and content of the Public Accounts for which the department has responsibility under the *Financial Administration Act*.

International Finance Division

2620

This division advises on foreign exchange policy, deals with matters relating to international monetary affairs, and administers Canada's relations with the International Monetary Fund, the Group of Ten, and the Committee on Twenty of the International Monetary Fund. It is particularly concerned with the Canadian balance of payments and with financial arrangements between Canada and the United States. The division follows developments in the various forms of international liquidity such as gold, U.S. dollar, sterling balances, and Special Drawing Rights; and advises on proposals to improve the international monetary system. It participates in the work of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and its Working Party 3 (balance of payments problems), and it maintains bilateral relations with the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community (EEC), and Japan.

Financial Operations Branch

This Branch is composed of two divisions.

Capital Markets Division

2630

This division is concerned with the management of the public debt and the ways in which the government's cash requirements can be met through borrowings. It

advises on policy related to capital markets, chartered banks, and other financial institutions. The division also provides advice on general policies related to the structure and management of the public debt as well as on the size, nature, terms and conditions of government Treasury Bill, marketable bond and Canada Savings Bond issues. It is continuously assessing the Canadian capital markets, financial institutions and their regulation, from the point of view of their competitiveness and the efficiency with which they collect and channel Canadian savings. It advises on ways in which these markets and institutions might be developed to better meet Canadian requirements. It also coordinates and administers government guidelines to all financial institutions concerning their net asset positions abroad.

Government Finance, Loans, Investment and Guarantees Division

This division advises on the allocation and use of non-budgetary funds. A major concern is the financing of government programs and Crown corporations, including lending agencies. Capital expenditure programs and financing requirements of Crown corporations and other government investments are reviewed in the light of terms, conditions, timing, amount and guarantees.

2640

The division is also involved in the investment of Canada Pension Plan funds and in the provision of advances to the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The division advises on the financial provisions of new Acts and is responsible for financing legislation in respect of Crown corporations.

2648

A policy section of the division reviews recommendations by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion for the extension of government guarantees of bank loans to businesses in designated areas. An administrative section of the division is responsible for the administration of the government's guaranteed lending programs for students, farmers, fishermen and small businesses.

2654

Long Range Economic Planning Branch

This newly-formed branch is responsible for the co-ordination, planning and development of medium-term and long-term economic policies and measures. It analyzes and evaluates other policies which have a significant impact on the structure of the economy. A principal activity is to direct the utilization, refinement and development of techniques and sources of information relating to economic models, including those of population growth and its interrelationships with industrial demand; outputs and inputs; the net impact of tax and transfer programs; and inter-regional flows for funds, energy, goods, and population.

2664

Inspector General of Banks

The Inspector General of Banks established under section 64(1) of the *Bank Act* (RSC 1970 c. B-1) is required by Parliament to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of chartered banks, and banks incorporated under the *Quebec Savings Bank Act* in order to satisfy himself that the provisions of the respective Acts are being observed, and that the banks are in a sound financial position.

2674

Information Services

This division is responsible for internal communications and serves as an intermediary in the department's relations with the general public.

2685

Other Agencies

The Minister reports to Parliament on the activities of the following agencies:
Anti-dumping Tribunal (see para 2700)

2699

Bank of Canada (see para 2725)

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (see para 2775)

Industrial Development Bank (see para 2825)

Department of Insurance (see para 2850)

Tariff Board (see para 2875)

The Minister also is spokesman in Parliament for:

Auditor General (see para 325)

Head Office
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5

Minister Responsible
Minister of Finance

Members of the Tribunal

Chairman	J. P. C. Gauthier
Vice-Chairman	Ms. M. E. Ritchie, Q.C.
Members	W. J. Lavigne A. P. Mills
Secretary	(vacant)

Historical Background

The Anti-dumping Tribunal was constituted by and derives its duties and powers from the *Anti-dumping Act* (SC 1968-69 c. 10, sec. 32, now RSC 1970 c. A-15). 2701

Overall Responsibilities

Under the Act, the tribunal was established to receive representation; to hear evidence; and, to arrive at decisions on the impact of dumping of goods into Canada on production in Canada. The tribunal, within 90 days of receiving a preliminary determination of dumping from the Deputy Minister of National Revenue (Customs and Excise), must decide as to whether the dumping of the goods has caused, is causing, or is likely to cause material injury to the production in Canada of like goods, or is materially retarding the establishment of the production in Canada of like goods. 2703

The inquiry by the tribunal may include investigation of the state of the industry producing like goods in Canada and may take into account the number of factors such as market share, profits, prices, export performance, employment, utilization of capacity, and productivity. An order or finding of the tribunal is final and conclusive.

The tribunal, under Section 16.1 of the *Anti-dumping Act*, by order of the Governor-in-Council inquires into any matter related to the serious prejudice caused by foreign imports to Canadian production.

Hearings of the tribunal are usually public.

*effective September 1973

Head Office

234 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G9

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Governor G. K. Bouey
Senior Deputy Governor R. W. Lawson

Advisers

G. E. Freeman
D. J. R. Humphreys
B. J. Drabble
R. Johnstone

Director of Administrative Operations L. F. Mundy
Associate Adviser J. A. Bussi res
Secretary G. Hamilton

Historical Background

The Bank of Canada was incorporated by the *Bank of Canada Act 1934* (now RSC 1970 c. B-2). In accordance with the provisions of the statute, the capital stock (amounting to \$5 million) is held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of Canada. 2726

Overall Responsibilities

The Bank implements its monetary policy primarily through the management of the cash reserves of the chartered banks. Under the *Bank Act* (RSC 1970 c. B-1) the chartered banks are required to maintain minimum cash reserves in the form of deposit with, or notes of, the Bank of Canada against their Canadian dollar deposit liabilities. In addition, the Bank of Canada may establish a minimum secondary reserve ratio requirement. 2728

The Bank is empowered to make short-term advances to chartered banks and to banks operating under the *Quebec Savings Bank Act* on the pledge of a wide-range of financial assets. It may also make short-term advances to the Government of Canada. The Bank is required to make public at all times the minimum rate (bank rate) at which it is prepared to make advances. The Bank also enters into purchase and resale agreements with money market dealers. Less formally, the Bank serves as a channel of communication between the government and financial institutions. 2730

The Bank of Canada is authorized by statute to buy and sell Government of Canada securities (including guaranteed issues), provincial securities, bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances, foreign exchange, securities of the United States and short-term securities of the United Kingdom. In practice, its open market operations are conducted almost exclusively in Government of Canada securities. It is required to act as fiscal agent for the government without charge. In this capacity, it operates the government's deposit account, handles debt management and foreign exchange transactions for the government, and acts as an adviser. It is authorized to operate deposit accounts for foreign central banks and international 2732

*text effective September 1973

financial institutions and to maintain deposits with other central banks. The Bank has the sole right to issue notes intended for circulation in Canada.

Organization and Program

2734

The Bank is under the supervision of a board of directors, composed of the governor and deputy governor and 12 directors; the latter are appointed for terms of three years by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. In addition, the Deputy Minister of Finance is a member of the board but does not have the right to vote. The governor and deputy governor are appointed for terms of seven years by the directors with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The affairs of the Bank are audited by two auditors appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

2736

The Bank of Canada has nine departments: Research, Securities, Banking and Financial Analysis, International, Secretary's, Personnel Administration, Administrative Operations, Chief Accountant's, Audit.

Regional Offices

2749

Agencies of the Bank of Canada are maintained at Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montréal, Qué.; Ottawa, and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Head Office

71 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 2340
Postal Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W5

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Chairman.....

Gérard Gingras

Historical Background

The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation was established as a Crown Corporation by the *Canada Deposit Insurance Act* (RSC 1970 c. C-3).

2776

Overall Resonsibilities

The board of directors consists of the chairman who is appointed by the Governor-in-Council, plus those persons who for the time being hold, respectively, the offices of the Governor of the Bank of Canada, the Deputy Minister of Finance, the Superintendent of Insurance, and the Inspector General of Banks.

2778

The corporation is empowered to insure Canadian currency deposits, up to \$20,000 per person, in banks, incorporated trust and loan companies that accept deposits from the public. It is also empowered to act as a lender of last resort for member institutions.

2780

* effective September 1973

Head Office

234 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G9

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Historical Background

The Industrial Development Bank (IDB), wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was established by the *Industrial Development Bank Act* (SC 1944-45 c. 44—now RSC 1970 c. 1-9). IDB was established to provide capital assistance to develop new businesses and to finance the expansion programs of existing small and medium-size businesses which are unable to obtain financing elsewhere in Canada under reasonable conditions and terms. 2826

Overall Responsibilities

The president of IDB is also the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the advisory board consists of the same directors as the Bank of Canada plus the deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. 2828

The general manager’s office is located in Montréal.

The authorized capital of IDB is \$75 million. It may also raise funds by the issue of bonds and debentures provided that its total direct liabilities and contingent liabilities in the form of guarantees and underwriting agreements do not exceed ten times the aggregate of its paid-up capital and Reserve Fund. The total amount of commitments of the IDB in the form of loans, guarantees, etc., in excess of \$200 thousand each, may not exceed \$200 million.

Organization and Programs

The purpose of IDB is to promote the economic welfare of Canada by ensuring the availability of credit to industrial enterprises which may reasonably be expected to prove successful, by supplementing the activities of other lenders and by providing financial assistance to business with particular emphasis in meeting the needs of small enterprises. IDB may, among other things, lend money, guarantee loans to other lenders, and purchase shares of a corporation with a view to the re-sale of the shares. IDB can lend to virtually any industry, trade or other business undertaking and meet any sort of financial need. 2830

The IDB Act stipulates that the amount invested or to be invested in the enterprise by persons other than IDB should be such as to afford it reasonable protection. A loan proposal is then assessed on the grounds of its business viability and credit worthiness.

During the past year, IDB has launched an advisory services function to provide to small businesses various services of a non-monetary nature, mostly informational, including education material on business management in the form of a series of booklets. Seminars on business management are being conducted by IDB in smaller centres across Canada where this type of service is not now available. 2832

Regional Offices

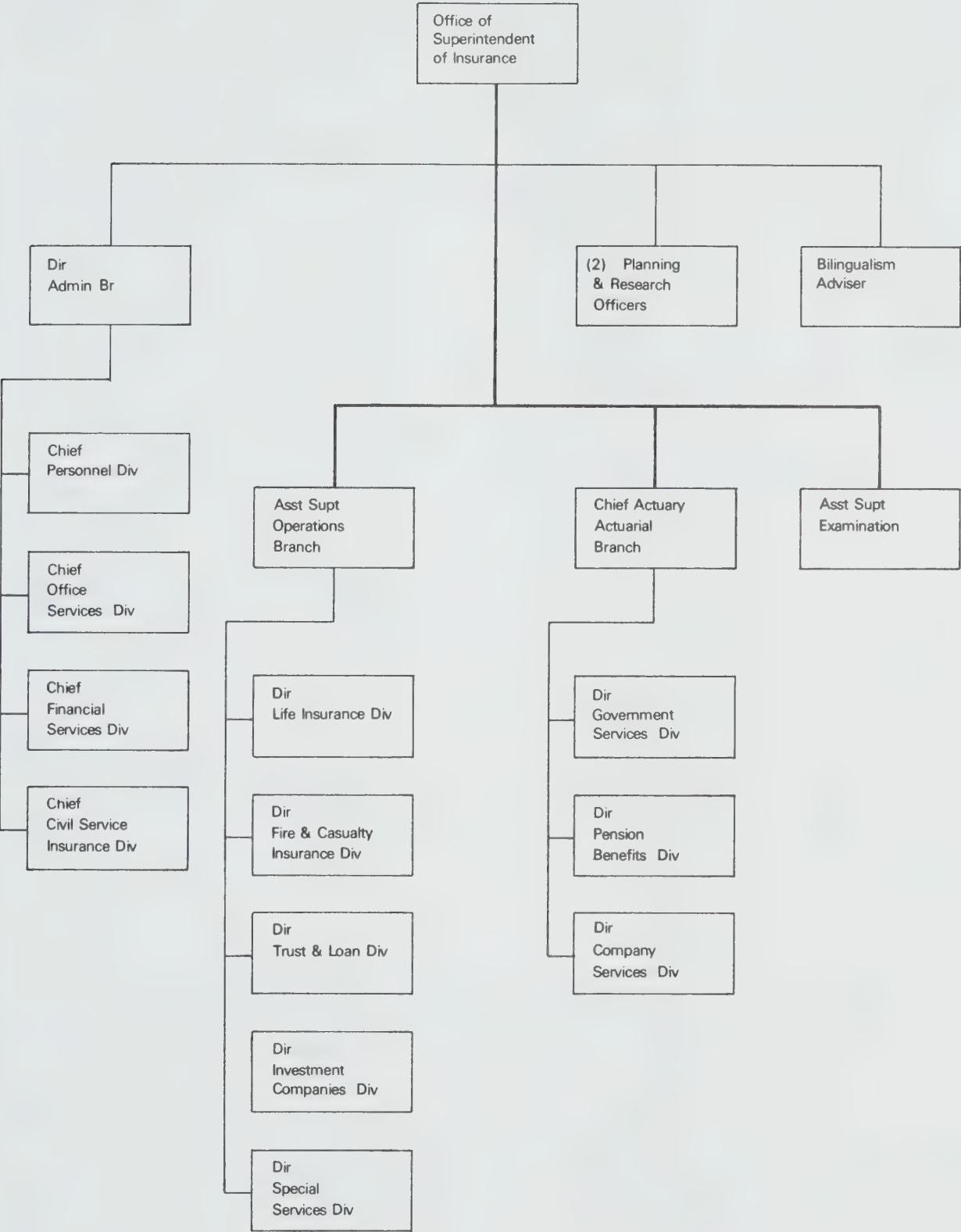
IDB has 50 branch offices across Canada located in the following cities: 2845
St. John’s, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, and Sydney, N.S.; St. John, and

*text effective September 1973

Moncton, N.B.; Chicoutimi, Longueuil, Montréal (2), Québec, Rimouski, Rouyn-Noranda, St. Jérôme, Sept-Îles, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Qué.; Barrie, Hamilton, Kenora, Kingston, Kitchener-Waterloo, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Sault-Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Toronto, and Windsor, Ont.; Brandon, and Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, and Lethbridge Alta.; Campbell River, Chilliwack, Cranbrook, Kamloops, Kelowna, New Westminster, Prince George, Vancouver, North Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C.

Department of Insurance 2850

TB Chart - 5 June 1973



Head Office

Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H2

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Superintendent of Insurance..... R. Humphrys
Assistant Superintendent of Insurance E. E. Clarke

Historical Background

The Department of Insurance was formally created as a separate department in 1924 by an amendment to the *Insurance Act, 1917* (although it had been designated as such by The *Insurance Act, 1910* (SC 1909-10 c. 32)). When the *Insurance Act* was repealed in 1932, the department was reconstituted by the *Department of Insurance Act* (SC 1932 c. 45—now RSC 1970 c. I-17). 2851

The office of the Superintendent of Insurance was first established by (SC 1875 c. 20). Prior to 1910, the staff under the Superintendent of Insurance was attached to the Department of Finance.

Organization and Programs

The department is divided into three branches; Operations, Actuarial, and Administration.

Operations Branch

This branch is responsible for the registration and supervision of insurance companies, trust companies, mortgage loan companies, investment companies, small loans companies, and co-operative credit societies that are subject to Acts administered by the department. 2854

Actuarial Branch

This branch is responsible for provision of acturial services for other departments, examination of actuarial valuations of policy liabilities of registered life insurance companies, and supervision of employee pension plans. 2856

Administration Branch

This branch is responsible for the provision of office, personnel, financial, and library services for the department. The branch is also responsible for the collection of premium taxes under Part I of the *Excise Tax Act*, and the administration of the *Civil Service Insurance Act*. 2858

Regional offices

The department maintains offices in Halifax N.S.; Montréal Qué.; Toronto Ont.; Winnipeg Man.; and Vancouver B.C. 2860

*text effective September 1973

Statutes

2861 The Superintendent of Insurance is required to act under the instructions of the Minister, and to examine into and report from time to time upon all matters connected with the administration of each of the following statutes, and of the orders or regulations passed or made thereunder:

Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act (RSC 1970 c. I-15).

Civil Service Insurance Act (RSC 1952 c. 49)

Cooperative Credit Associations Act (RSC 1970 c. C-29)

Excise Tax Act (RSC 1970 c. E-13, Part I)

Foreign Insurance Companies Act (RSC 1970 c. I-16)

Investment Companies Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 33)

Loan Companies Act (RSC 1970 c. L-12)

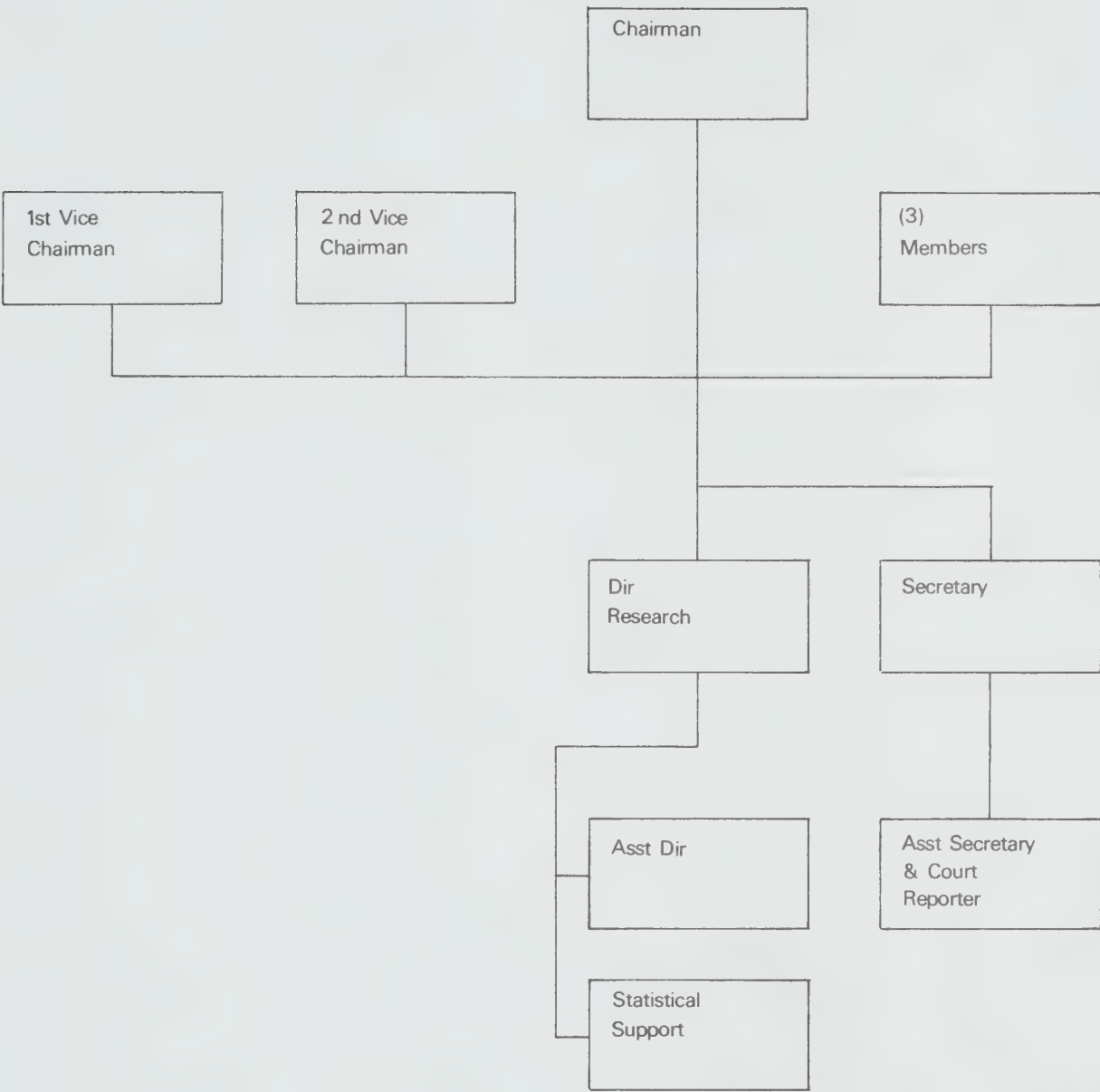
Pension Benefits Standards Act (RSC 1970 c. P-8)

Small Loans Act (RSC 1970 c. S-11)

Trust Companies Act (RSC 1970 c. T-16)

Tariff Board 2875

Treasury Bd Chart - 17 July 1973



Head Office

219 Argyle Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G7

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Members of the Board

Chairman.....L. E. Couillard
First Vice-Chairman.....W. J. Landreth
Second Vice-Chairman..... W. T. Dauphinee

Members

Léo Gervais
René Labelle, Q.C.
G. Deachman

Director of Research (vacant)
Secretary J. R. Mitchell

Historical Background

The Tariff Board, constituted by the *Tariff Board Act* derives duties and powers from four statutes: 2876

Anti-dumping Act (RSC 1970 c. A-15)
Customs Act (RSC 1970 c. C-40)
Excise Tax Act (RSC 1970 c. E-13)
Tariff Board Act (RSC 1970 c. T-1)

Overall Responsibilities

Under the *Tariff Board Act*, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada are subject to, or exempt from customs duties or excise taxes, and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation. It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada that the Governor-in-Council sees fit to refer to the board for inquiry and report. Usually, the references take one of two forms: authority for review of sections of the Customs Tariff relating to an entire industry, or for investigation in respect of specified commodities. Reports of the Board are tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance. 2878

Under the provisions of the *Customs Act*, the *Excise Tax Act*, and the *Anti-dumping Act*, the Board acts as a court to hear appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise), in respect of certain matters including excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, drawback of customs duties, and determination of dumping. Declarations of the Board on appeals on questions of fact are final and conclusive, but the Acts contain provisions for appeal, on questions of law, to the Federal Court of Canada, and to the Supreme Court of Canada. 2880

*text effective November 1973

Tariff references and appeals receive hearing at public sittings of the Board.

The Board consists of seven members, who hold office during good behaviour for such term not exceeding ten years as may be fixed by the Governor-in-Council at the time of their appointment.

2900

Head Office

400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Minister

The Hon. Jean Chr tien, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	H. B. Robinson
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Conservation)	A. T. Davidson
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Indian and Eskimo Affairs).....	P. B. Lesaux
(Northern Affairs).....	A. D. Hunt
(Administration).....	R. F. Battle
Co-ordinator (Corporate Policy)	G. S. Murray

Historical Background

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (IAND) was established in June 1966 under the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1966, c. 25, now the *Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act* [RSC 1970, c. I-7]). IAND superseded the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

2901

Organization and Programs

In 1968, the department was re-organized, creating three distinct program areas: Indian and Eskimo Affairs; Northern Affairs; Conservation. The structure and function of the Administration Program (departmental and branch support services) remained unchanged and no radical changes were planned at the regional, district, or agency levels. A Corporate Policy Group was added in 1972.

2903

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

This program assists Indians, who come within the provisions of the *Indian Act* in the provinces, and Eskimos, in Arctic Qu bec, in the development of their full social, economic, and cultural resources. Although special statutory obligations for Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest and Yukon Territories are the responsibility of the Minister, some of these obligations are met through the instruments of the Governments of the Northwest and Yukon Territories. (para 3100 and 3125)

This program is directed by an assistant deputy minister who is supported in Ottawa by five branch directors and one group director, and in the field, by eight regional directors, and one regional representative.

2905

Educational/Cultural Development Branch

This branch ensures that Indian children have access to schooling throughout the ordinary school years, administers kindergartens, and supports Indian students in extensive vocational training and academic education beyond high school. It operates student residences, administers a boarding home program, provides counselling and placement service and directs a relocation assistance program.

2910

*text effective November 1973

Community Affairs Branch

2916 This branch assists Indian people to develop their communities by:

- (a) assisting local government institutions;
- (b) instituting programs in order to provide better housing, water supply, sewage facilities, and roads within the communities;
- (c) supporting cultural development, through welfare programs; and
- (d) providing broad support services for development of autonomous communities.

Economic Development Branch

2922 This branch assists Indian people to develop managerial skills and helps to create economic opportunities for Indian people and communities. It manages programs to assist Indians to identify opportunities, to evaluate resources available to them, and to develop the community and individual potential. The branch discharges the department's responsibilities for Indian land and other trust responsibilities imposed by the *Indian Act*. Economic development programs assist Indians to take over the management of their economic affairs, and to utilize their full potential.

Policy, Planning and Research Branch

2928 This branch conducts the department's research programs and special policy studies. It studies Indian claims and prepares advice for the Minister on the department's or government's response. The branch also provides funds and resources to Indian organizations to conduct research necessary to present their land and Treaty claims to the government and for the review of the *Indian Act*.

Program Co-ordination and Administration Branch

2934 This branch is responsible for the financial and administrative dealings of this program. In addition to budgetary and financial analysis and recommendations, this branch is responsible for the program's information system, for the disbursement of consultation funds to permit Indian groups to meet with departmental officials, and for the acquisition, maintenance, and disposal of the program's property and equipment. The branch also is responsible for the funding of cultural education centres.

Special Assignment and Review Group

2940 This group performs special project tasks of a program management evaluation nature and also acts as a special development task force upon the request of Indian bands and organizations.

Regional Directorates

2946 These directorates operate in eight designated regions: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, the Maritimes, and the Yukon Territory. Each region is administered by a regional director who is supported by a staff of program administrators to carry out programs in the field. Regions are divided into districts and agencies according to administrative needs. The regional director coordinates activities in his area, sets regional priorities and objectives, and establishes liaison with the Indian people in his area. The regional representative in the Northwest Territories serves primarily as a liaison between the territorial government, the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, and the Indian people in the Northwest Territories. He also administers certain programs supporting Indian band activities.

Northern Affairs Program

The aim of the program is to advance the social, economic, and political development of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The program is responsible for the protection of the environment, and the management of all natural resources north of 60°. It also is responsible for all departmentally sponsored regional programs in the territories. The program supports the two territorial governments in providing social and other local services. Program operation is structured into four branches. 2952

Northern Policy and Program Planning Branch

This branch prepares advice on northern policy, and develops plans within the program. It provides staff support to the interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Northern Development. The branch analyzes performance in relation to the program's northern objectives, and develops techniques for joint planning, coordination and evaluation of northern programs. 2958

Northern Natural Resources and Environment Branch

This branch is responsible for the administration and development of northern natural resources; the protection of the northern environment; and the formulation of natural resources and environmental policy. The branch also handles the administration of Acts, regulations, policies and programs in the field. 2964

Territorial and Social Development Branch

This branch prepares advice on territorial constitutional development policy. It arranges and monitors federal financial assistance to the territories. The branch also provides the Minister with support for his directives and advice to the commissioners of the two territories, and the branch develops, in conjunction with the territorial governments, economic and employment opportunities for northern natives. It also is responsible for the development of Eskimo art and culture, northern-oriented social resarch, and special programs for northern natives. 2970

Northern Finance and Administration Branch

This branch is responsible for the operation of financial management and reporting systems, program administrative services, preparation of program forecast and estimates, and program personnel policy and administration. 2976

Conservation Program (Parks Canada)

This program is responsible for national parks, national historic parks and sites, and canals. 2982

National Parks

The National Parks of Canada are areas preserved for and dedicated to the people of Canada for their continuing benefit, education, and enjoyment; they are administered under the *National Parks Act*. 2983

- Program functions with respect to parks include:
- (a) the formulation, review, and updating of policy within the intent and framework of the Act;
 - (b) research and planning to identify the most suitable features of Canadian topography, flora and fauna; and
 - (c) the initiation and implementation of programs to provide services designed to enhance public enjoyment of the parks.

National Historic Parks and Sites

2988 This program is administered under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*, and the program endeavours, through archaeological and historical research, to identify national historic values, the restoration and preservation of which would be in the interest of present and future Canadian generations.

Canals Branch

2998 This branch administers eight of Canada's most historically significant canal systems, which were transferred to Parks Canada in 1972, and dedicated to recreational use. These canals are: the Rideau, Trent-Severn, and Murray in Ont., the Carillon, and Ste. Anne canals on the Ottawa River; the St. Ours, and Chambly on the Richelieu in Qué., and the St. Peters in N.S.

Field Operations

3004 The Conservation Program administers the following National Parks: Baffin Island, Banff, Cape Breton Highlands, Elk Island, Forillon, Fundy, Georgian Bay Islands, Glacier, Jasper, Kejimikujik, Kluane, Kootenay, Kouchibouguac, La Mauricie, Mount Revelstoke, Nahanni, Pacific Rim, Point Pelee, Prince Albert, Prince Edward Island, Pukaskwa, Riding Mountain, St. Lawrence Islands, Terra Nova, Waterton Lakes, Wood Buffalo, Yoho. Memoranda of intention have been signed with respect to Gros Morne, and Ship Harbour National Parks.

3010 There are 40 national historic parks and major sites which are in operation, 35 others which are under development or awaiting development, and 11 under negotiation. Added to this are more than 650 plaques, monuments, and cairns which mark historic events, persons, or places.

3015 Parks Canada field operations are administratively divided into five regions. Directors are stationed at the following locations: Western Region—Calgary, Alta.; Prairie Region—Winnipeg, Man.; Ontario Region—Cornwall, Ont.; Québec Region—Québec City, Qué.; Atlantic Region—Halifax, N.S.

Administration Program

3019 This program contains elements which provide policy direction and central advisory and administrative services to the three main programs: Conservation; Indian and Eskimo Affairs; Northern Affairs. The program budget provides for the offices of the Minister, the deputy minister, the assistant deputy ministers and the corporate policy group. The prime role of the central units of the program is to provide certain common services contributing to the achievement of objectives of the three main programs. The nature of these services and some examples of the activities involved are outlined briefly below.

Legal Adviser

3025 The adviser and the professional members of his staff are employed by the Department of Justice. They advise, prepare legal documents, and represent the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The primary objective is to assist (on instructions) in ensuring that the administration of public affairs by the department is in accordance with the law.

Departmental Financial Services

3031 This service is responsible for the development of financial policy, control accounting, expenditure accounting, financial management reporting, manpower reporting, internal financial audit, preparation of departmental annual estimates and providing financial input into the preparation of departmental program forecasts.

Program Analysis and Management Services Branch

- This branch is responsible for: 3037
- (a) coordinating preparation of the program forecast;
 - (b) providing functional direction to program planning, budgeting and analysis (focusing on the program forecast time frame);
 - (c) developing and implementing a reporting system in order to provide management with information on progress or deficiencies of programs within the budgetary time frame;
 - (d) interpreting Treasury Board PPB guidelines to departmental program managers; and
 - (e) providing management consultant, computer information, and central statistics services to meet the needs of departmental programs and other central service units.

Engineering, Architectural and Technical Services Branch

This branch is responsible for the provision of engineering, architectural, landscape architectural, physical planning, materiel management, and construction contract administrative services to all departmental programs. 3043

Administrative Services

This service provides centrally controlled administrative and accommodation services to departmental programs, i.e. library, records management, accommodation, transcribing and typing services, departmental manuals, communication services, and general administrative matters affecting the department as a whole. 3049

Departmental Secretariat

This secretariat is responsible for the prompt and systematic replies to ministerial, deputy ministerial, and senior management correspondence, on matters dealing with all departmental programs. It also is responsible for the development and maintenance of a computerized data retrieval operation to assist in meeting deadlines and the production of the best possible replies. 3055

Parliamentary Relations

This service is responsible for coordinating the flow of information and other aspects of the department's relationships with Parliament, the Cabinet, and the Governor-in-Council, and the preparation of ministerial replies and returns for use in the House of Commons, the Senate, and parliamentary committees. 3061

Interdepartmental Liaison

This service is responsible for liaison with other government departments and agencies on operational matters of common interest to them and to two or more programs of this department. 3067

Office of the Personnel Adviser

This office gives policy direction, advice, and guidance on all personnel matters to senior management as well as functional supervision to individual branch personnel advisers. The office consists of five units—Staff Relations, Staff Development and Training, Classification and Compensation, Manpower Planning, and Staffing and Co-ordination. 3073

Office of the Public Information Adviser

This office advises senior management in the field of information and publicity and all aspects of public relations. Information sections in each program fall under the Public Information Adviser. 3079

Official Languages Branch

3085

This branch advises senior management on the implementation of the *Official Languages Act*, and Treasury Board regulations regarding official languages. The branch also provides certain teaching and testing facilities for departmental employees studying either official language.

Corporate Policy Group

3091

Late in 1972 the Corporate Policy Group was formed to advise and assist the deputy minister on broad policy questions affecting the department as a whole and, in particular, those involving coordination among programs.

It has a corresponding role for facilitating interdepartmental consultations on policy matters and to that end the Co-ordinator, Corporate Policy, is to serve as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development.

Advice and other assistance is provided to the deputy minister direct, as required, and through the maintenance of functional relationships with policy planning, coordination and research units within the department, and in other departments and agencies.

Statutes

3097

The Minister administers the following statutes:

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (RSC 1970 c. 2 [1st Supp.])

Canada Land Surveys Act (RSC 1970 c. L-5)

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act (RSC 1970 c. I-7) as amended

Dominion Water Power Act (RSC 1970 c. W-6)

Game Export Act (RSC 1970 c. G-1) as amended

Historic Sites and Monuments Act (RSC 1970 c. H-6)

Indian Act (RSC 1970 c. I-6) as amended

Land Titles Act (RSC 1970 c. L-4)

National Battlefields at Québec, An Act respecting (SC 1908 c. 57 and 58) as amended

National Parks Act (RSC 1970 c. N-13)

Northern Canada Power Commission Act (RSC 1970 c. N-21) as amended

Northern Inland Waters Act (RSC 1970 c. 28 [1st Supp.]) as amended

Northwest Territories Act (RSC 1970 c. N-22) as amended

Production and conservation of oil and gas, An Act respecting (RSC 1970 c. O-4) as amended

Public Lands Grants Act (RSC 1970 c. P-29)

Refunds (Natural Resources) Act (SC 1932 c. 35)

Territorial Lands Act (RSC 1970 c. T-6) as amended

Waterton Glacier International Peace Park Act (SC 1932 c. 55)

Yukon Act (RSC 1970 c. Y-2) as amended

Yukon Placer Mining Act (RSC 1970 c. Y-3) as amended

Yukon Quartz Mining Act (RSC 1970 c. Y-4) as amended

Other Agencies

3099

The Minister is responsible also for the following agencies:

Council of the Northwest Territories (see para 3100)

Council of the Yukon Territories (see para 3125)

Heritage Canada (text to follow)

3099
(cont'd)

Historic Sites and Monuments Board (see para 2988)

National Battlefields Commission (see para 3150)

Northern Canada Power Commission (see para 3160)

Panarctic Oils Limited (text to follow)

Head Office

Yellowknife,
N.W.T.
X0E 1H0

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Commissioner..... Stuart M. Hodgson, O.C.

Elected Members

Mackenzie Liard	Nicholas Sibbeston, B.A.
Lower Mackenzie.....	L. R. Trimble
Great Slave South.....	Paul W. Kaeser
Great Slave North	James Rabesca
Yellowknife	David H. Searle, B.A., LL.B.
Keewatin	Willie Adams
Western Arctic	T. H. Butters, B.A.
Central Arctic.....	Mrs. Lena Pedersen
High Arctic.....	Paul Koolerk
Eastern Arctic	Bryan R. Pearson

Appointed Members

John H. Parker, B.Sc., Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories
Air Marshal H. Campbell, C.B.E., C.D., B.Sc., LL.D., D.Sc.
Dr. L. E. Hamelin, B.A., M.A.D. en géog., F.R.S.C.
Pierre Genest, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.

Historical Background

The Council of the Northwest Territories was established by the *Northwest Territories Act* (now RSC 1970 c. N-22). 3101

Overall Responsibilities

The Commissioner-in-Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territories, the maintenance of municipal institutions, the granting of licenses, the solemnization of marriages, property civil rights, administration of justice, education, public health, welfare, and other matters of a local nature. 3106

The Council of the Northwest Territories consists of 14 members of whom four are appointed by the Governor-in-Council and ten are elected. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories is also appointed and presides at the meetings of Council but is not a member of the Council. He is the Chief Executive Officer and has a full territorial public service with headquarters at Yellowknife. 3120

*text effective November 1973

Head Office

P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Telephone 403-667-7811
Telex 0498260

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Commissioner.....James Smith

Elected Members of the Territorial Council

- R. A. Rivett—Mayo
- N. S. Chamberlist—Whitehorse East
- J. K. McKinnon—Whitehorse West
- C. Tanner—Whitehorse North
- Mrs. H. P. Watson—Carmacks-Kluane
- M. G. Stutter—Dawson City
- D. E. Taylor—Watson Lake.

Historical Background

The Council of the Yukon Territory was established by the Yukon Act (now RSC 1970 c. Y-2).

3126

Overall Responsibilities

The Commissioner-in-Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territory, maintenance of municipal institutions, granting of licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, education, public health, and generally, matters of a local nature.

Organization and Programs

The council consists of seven elected members. The Commissioner is the chief executive officer of the Territory but is not a member of the council. There is a full territorial public service with headquarters at Whitehorse.

3130

The council members elect a Speaker who is presently Mr. R. A. Rivett from Mayo. They also elect two of their members to serve on the Government Executive Committee.

The council members who are on the government’s executive committee are Mr. N. S. Chamberlist, responsible for the Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation, and Mrs. H. P. Watson, responsible for the Department of Education.

3132

The government’s executive committee consists of the Commissioner Mr. James Smith as Chairman of the Executive Committee, two Assistant Commissioners and the above two Council Members. The executive committee is responsible for advising the Commissioner on the daily administration of the Territorial Government.

The two Assistant Commissioners are Mr. F. B. Fingland, Assistant Commissioner (Executive) and, at the present moment, Mr. M. Miller is acting as the Assistant Commissioner (Administrative).

The Assistant Commissioner (Executive) is a Federal employee and appointed by the Federal Government, whereas the Assistant Commissioner (Administrative) is the senior Territorial Civil Servant.

*text effective September 1973

Head Office

Battlefields Park
390 De Bernières Avenue
Québec 4, Qué.

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Commissioners (Appointed by the Federal Government)

Chairman	Renault St. Laurent, Q.C.
Members.....	Jean Leahy, Q.C.
	Mark Donohue
	John H. C. McGreevy
	Pierre Côté
	Raymond Thivierge

Commissioners (Appointed by the provinces)

Member	Hon. Antoine Rivard (Québec)
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Principal Officer

Secretary	Léon Taschereau
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Historical Background

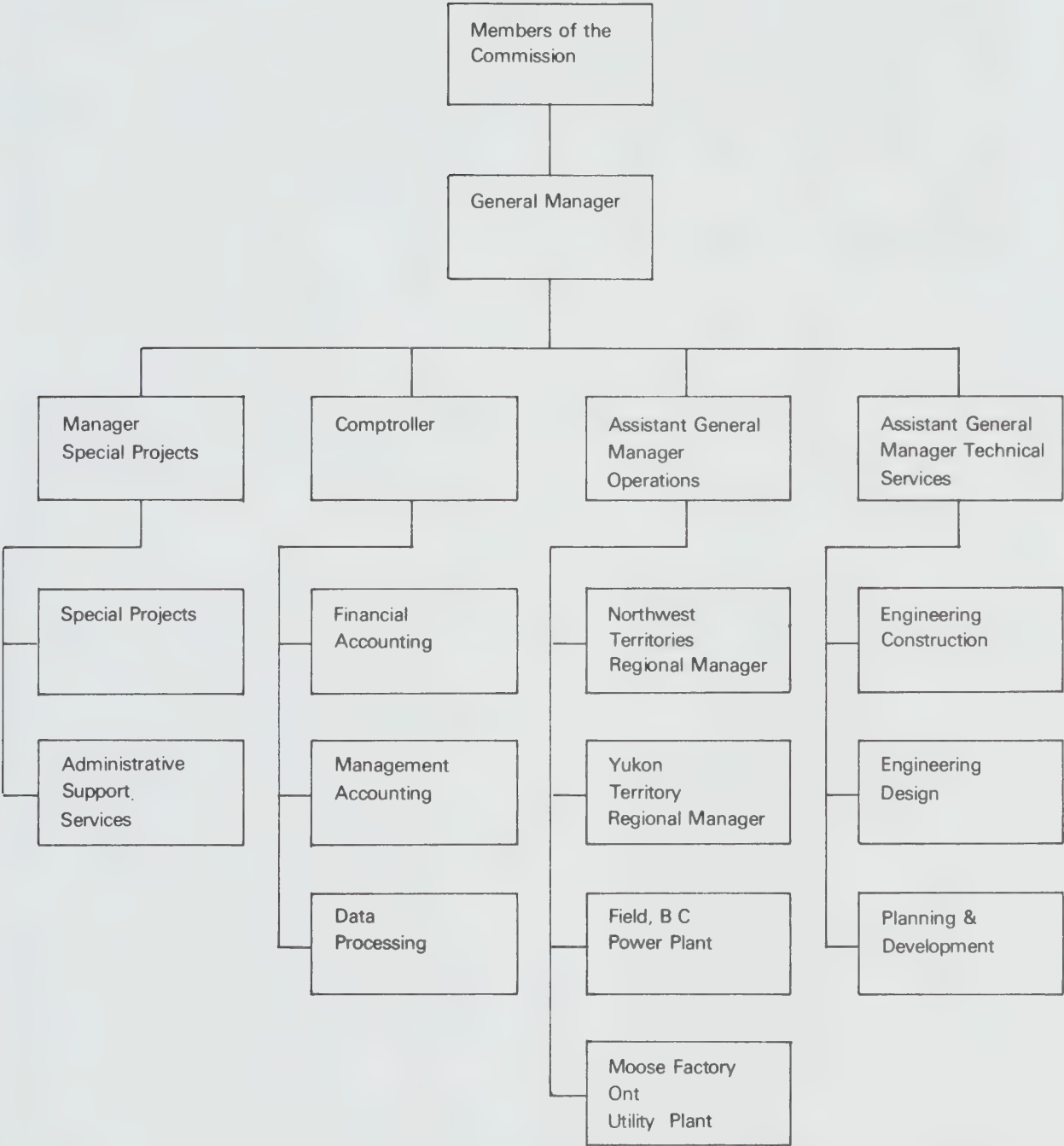
The National Battlefields Commission (SC 1908, c. 57 and 58, as amended) was established for the purpose of acquiring, restoring, and maintaining the historic battlefields at Québec to form a National Battlefields Park. 3151

As a result of amending legislation passed in succeeding years, the Commission, in order to carry out its objectives, is now financed out of payments provided by annual Parliamentary appropriations.

*text effective September 1973

Northern Canada Power Commission 3160

NCPC Chart - July 1973



Head Office

P.O. Box 5700
Edmonton, Alberta
T6C 4J8

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Members of the Commission

Chairman.....	H. Basil Robinson
Members.....	J. F. Parkinson A. D. Hunt

Principal Officers

General Manager.....	J. M. Lowe
Assistant General Manager (Technical Services).....	J. Long
Assistant General Manager (Operations)	B. Christie
Manager (Special Projects)	G. Olson
Comptroller.....	A. Watkiss

Historical Background

The Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC) was established in 1948 by the *Northwest Territories Power Commission Act* as amended in 1956 by the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* (now RSC 1970 c. N-21). The Act provides for the construction and operation of public utility plants in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and, subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council, elsewhere in Canada. It is a requirement of the Act that operations by the commission shall be self-sustaining. Consequently, rates charged for utilities supplied must provide sufficient revenue to cover interest on investment, repayment of principal, operating and maintenance expenses, and a contingency reserve.

Under the provisions of the *Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act*, (RSC 1970 c. A-17) the commission administers certain phases of a federal government program whereby assistance is provided in respect to the generation and transmission of electric power in the Atlantic provinces. The responsibility for reporting to Parliament on this activity was transferred from the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion on April 1, 1969.

Overall Responsibilities

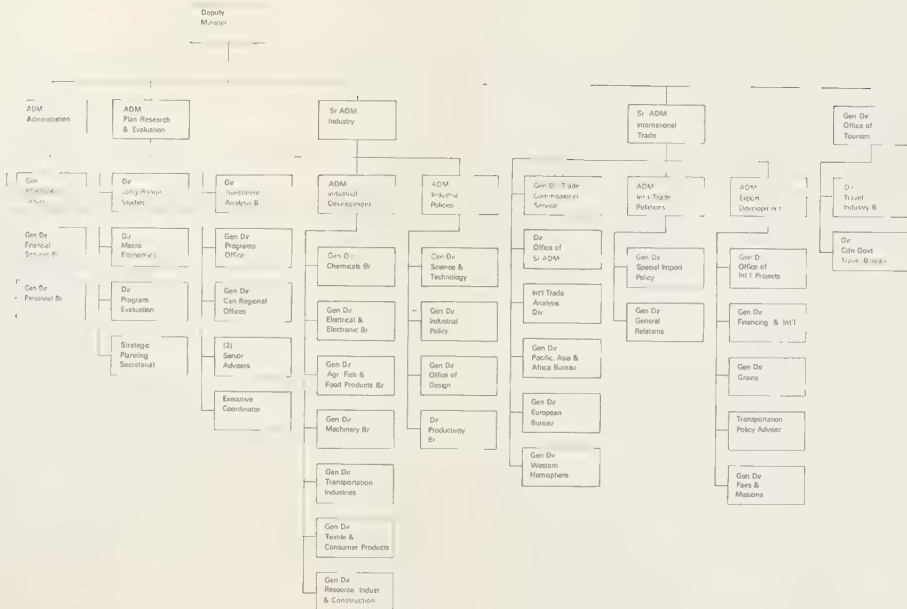
The commission operates 49 utility plants. All of these plants are owned by NCPC except the Moose Factory, Ontario, plant which is leased from the Department of National Health and Welfare. In the Territories certain operations are conducted on behalf of the Governments of the Northwest and Yukon Territories as follows:

- (a) heating plant, water and sewerage systems at Fort McPherson,NWT;
- (b) water system at Frobisher Bay, NWT; and
- (c) water and sewerage systems at Dawson, Y.T.

*text effective September 1973

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce 3200

Chart 17 May 1973



Head Office

Tower “B”
Place de Ville
112 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Minister

The Hon. Alastair W. Gillespie, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	J. F. Grandy
Senior Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Industry)	B. G. Barrow
(International Trade).....	T. M. Burns
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Industry Development)	R. G. Head
(Industrial Policies).....	L. F. Drahotsky
(Planning, Research and Evaluation)	F. J. Chambers
(Export Development).....	C. T. Charland
(International Trade Relations).....	R. E. Latimer
(Tourism).....	T. R. G. Fletcher
(Administration).....	L. J. Rodger

Historical Background

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce was formed through an amalgamation of the Departments of Trade and Commerce, and of Industry (Government Organization Act 1969, now Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act, RSC 1970 c. I-11)

3201

Overall Responsibilities

The objective of the department is to further the growth, productivity, employment opportunities, and prosperity of the Canadian economy through the efficient development of Canada’s manufacturing and processing industries, and the expansion of trade and tourism.

3205

To achieve this objective, the department is helping the Canadian manufacturing and processing industries to improve their international competitiveness, working to create a framework of conditions in world trade that will effectively advance the marketing of Canadian goods and services; and striving to better the nation’s capacity to satisfy the traveller in Canada; and to attract the traveller to Canada.

3207

Organization and Programs

The department is organized into five main functional groups: Industry; International Trade; Planning, Research and Evaluation; Canadian Government Office of Tourism; Administration.

3210

*text effective December 1973

Industry Group

3215 This group is responsible for the creation, development and maintenance of policies and programs which encourage and assist in achieving efficient and sustained growth of Canadian industrial development. The group establishes guidelines and priorities for developing a strong and internationally competitive industry. It consists of Industry Development and Industrial Policies components plus the Program Office, Regional Office Branch, and Investment Analysis Branch.

Industry Development

3220 This area is responsible for operations which assist Canadian industry to innovate, develop, and produce goods and services to satisfy domestic demand and compete successfully in international markets. It develops, implements and maintains programs designed to support industrial development and collaborates with other departmental groups, other departments, other governments and international organizations.

3225 In this component are the Chemicals Branch; Agriculture, Fish and Food Products Branch; Resource Industries and Construction Branch; Electrical and Electronics Branch; Machinery Branch; Transportation Industries Branch; Textiles and Consumer Products Branch.

Industrial Policies

3250 This area is responsible for the formulation of departmental policies, including appropriate associated negotiations on such industrial development factors as innovation and technology, fiscal policy, availability of capital, competition policy, quality of the environment, transportation policy, labour and management, incentives, sectoral policy, business practices, design. It works closely with other departments, the business community, other governments, and international organizations.

3255 The component consists of the Office of Science and Technology; Office of Industrial Policy Advisor; Office of Design, Productivity Analysis Branch.

International Trade Group

3265 International Trade develops, creates and maintains policies and programs favourable to Canadian international trade and ensures that Canadian economic policy takes adequate account of the international environment.

It consists of the Export Development, and International Trade Relations components plus the European, Pacific, Asia and Africa, and Western Hemisphere Bureaus, and the Trade Commissioner Service.

Export Development

3280 This area is responsible for operations to sustain and develop specific export markets for Canadian goods and services. It is concerned with:

- (a) providing an effective foreign trade service to the Canadian government and the business community;
- (b) alerting the Industry side of the department that in turn alerts the business community to export market opportunities and problems; and
- (c) ensuring that export financing and external aid programs adequately take account of Canadian industrial and trade interests.

3285 The component consists of the Program Office; Office of International Special Projects; International Financing Branch; Grains Marketing Office; Office of Transportation Policy Advisor; Fairs and Missions Branch.

International Trade Relations

This area is responsible for the creation and improvement of an international trading environment favourable to Canadian trade and other economic interests. It is also responsible for policies and programs to safeguard and advance Canada's international trading interests. As primary departmental contact with foreign governments and international organizations which influence trade, it must consult and negotiate with such governments and organizations and work closely with other departments, the provinces, and business and academic communities.

3300

The component consists of the Office of General Relations; Office of Special Import Policy; Export/Import Permits Division.

Planning, Research and Evaluation Group

In order to balance and coordinate demands into a comprehensive and integrated plan for industry and trade that will enable the maximum contribution to national objectives, this group must identify and evaluate changing priorities and their implications for the allocation of departmental resources. In the development of long-term national, industrial and trade strategy, it collates inputs from within the department, from other government agencies, and Canadian institutions. The group maintains a continuing evaluation of the effectiveness of departmental policies and objectives in relation to evolving national goals.

3320

The group is composed of the Program Evaluation Group; Macro-Economic Analysis Group; Long Range Studies Group; Strategic Planning Secretariat.

3325

Canadian Government Office of Tourism Group

The role of this group is to organize the promotion of travel by foreign nationals to Canada. The group is concerned with studies and analyses of the Canadian travel industry. The group's main aims are to promote travel to and within Canada and to help coordinate the total Canadian tourism promotion effort outside Canada by working with provincial travel bureaus, transportation companies and national, regional and local tourist associations.

3340

Recently reorganized, the Canadian Government Office of Tourism consists of the Travel Marketing Branch (formerly the Canadian Government Travel Bureau); the Travel Industry Development Branch (formerly the Travel Industry Branch); and the new Policy Planning and Industry Relations Branch.

Administration Group

Administration provides administrative services for the department. It is responsible also for implementing promotional and publicity programs as well as printing and distributing booklets, brochures, and pamphlets which are designed to assist Canadian industry. The group consists of the Information Services Branch; Financial Services Branch; Personnel Branch; Program Planning Group; Professional and Administrative Service Branch.

3365

Regional Offices

P.O. Box 5849
St. John's, Nfld.

3380

Duke Tower, Suite 1124
5251 Duke Street
Scotia Square
Halifax, N.S.

Royal Bank Building
Suite 1104
220 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 0A5

Eastern Canada Building
212 Queen Street
Fredericton, N.B.

Commerce Court
Suite 1700
1080 Beaver Hall Hill
Montréal, Qué.

Toronto-Dominion Centre
P.O. Box 114
Suite 3001
Toronto, Ont.
M5K 1G8

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Building
Room 651
2625 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Sask.
S4T 1K2

500 Macdonald Place
9939 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alta.
T5J 2W8

Royal Centre, 11th Floor
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Statutes

3385

The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

Employment Support Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 56)

Export and Import Permits Act (RSC 1970 c. E-17) as amended

Export Development Act (RSC 1970 c. E-18) as amended

Defence Supplies Act (RSC 1952 c. 64)

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act (RSC 1970 c. I-11)

Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act (RSC 1970 c. I-10) as amended

National Design Council Act (RSC 1970 c. N-5)

Standards Council of Canada Act (RSC 1970 c. 41 [1st Supp]) as amended

Statistics Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 15)

Textile and Clothing Board Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 39)

Other Agencies

3388

The Minister also is responsible for:

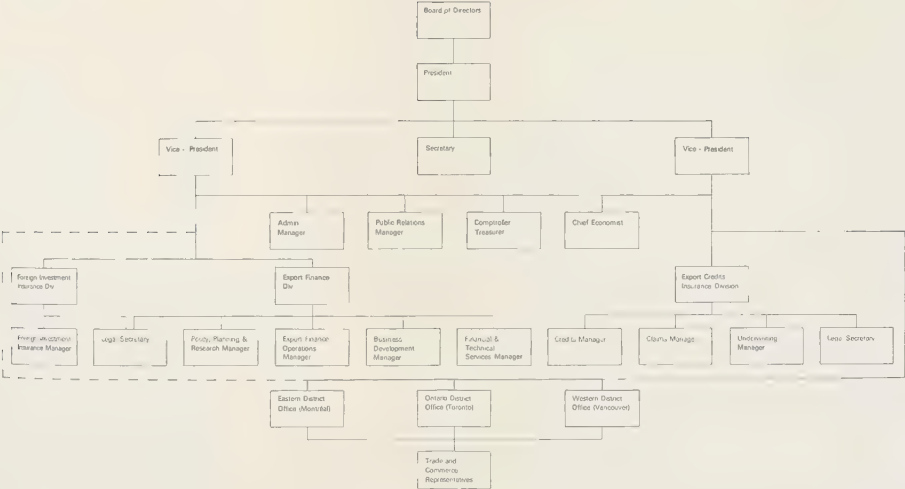
Export Development Corporation (see para 3425)

Metric Commission (see para 3450)

National Design Council (see para 3475)

Statistics Canada (see para 3500)

Standards Council of Canada (see para 3550)



Head Office

110 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address

Box 655
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5T9

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

President Hugh T. Aitken
Vice-Presidents T. Chase-Casgrain
V. L. Chapin

Historical Background

This Corporation, established under the *Export Development Act*, (RSC 1970 c. E-18) succeeded the 25-year-old Export Credits Insurance Corporation on Oct 1, 1969.

3426

Overall Responsibilities

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) is a Proprietary Corporation empowered by federal statute to:

(a) insure Canadian firms against non-payment when Canadian goods and services are sold abroad;

(b) make loans to foreign purchasers of Canadian capital equipment and technical services;

(c) guarantee financial institutions against loss when they are involved in an export transaction either by financing the Canadian supplier or the foreign buyer; and

(d) insure Canadians against loss of their investments abroad through political risks.

3428

Organization and Programs

Export Credits Insurance

EDC may insure contracts involving the following classes of export transactions:

(a) consumer goods and miscellaneous general commodities sold on short credit terms usual for the particular trade, and which normally range from documentary sight draft to a maximum of 180 days;

(b) capital goods such as heavy machinery sold on medium credit terms which may extend to a maximum of five years; and

(c) earnings from the rendering of services to a foreign customer, such as engineering services, constructional work on the building of bridges, airfields, etc., and including "invisible" exports (such as royalty and copyright payments; advertising fees; fees of auditors, architectural consultants, etc.).

The main risks covered under a policy are:

(a) insolvency of the buyer;

(b) failure of the buyer to pay the exporter within six months after due date of the gross invoice value of goods which he has duly accepted;

(c) repudiation by the buyer which does not result from a breach of contract by the exporter and where proceedings against the buyer would serve no useful purpose;

3430

3431

*text effective September 1973

- (d) blockage of funds or transfer difficulties;
- (e) war or revolution in the buyer's country;
- (f) cancellation or non-renewal of an export permit; and
- (g) any other case not within the control of the exporter or the buyer which arises from events occurring outside Canada and the continental United States of America.

3433 (Note: EDC does not cover trade disputes. It cannot accept the task of acting as an arbitrator between Canadian exporters and foreign buyers in disputes about the quality or quantity of goods delivered, or other breaches of sales contracts. If there is a dispute between the Canadian exporter and his buyer it must be resolved before a claim can be considered for payment.)

EDC normally covers a maximum of 90 percent of the amount of the loss, with the exporters required to assume the remaining ten percent. In this way, a restriction is placed on the indiscriminate extension of credit.

3434 To assist him in financing for exports, a policyholder may request EDC to assign the proceeds of any losses payable under a policy to a bank or other agent providing financing in respect of export sales. An exporter may assign an individual bill or he may make a blanket assignment of all his foreign accounts receivable.

3435 A further aid in financing in the case of medium term credit sales is available in the form of unconditional guarantees to chartered banks or other lenders who agree to provide non-recourse supplier financing. Such guarantees may be issued in respect of insured or insurable sales of capital goods or services. Guarantees may also be provided to banks for specific loans made to cover the material and labour costs involved in the manufacture of capital goods insurable as medium-term export transactions.

Export financing

3436 EDC makes loans to foreign purchasers, or guarantees private loans to foreign purchasers, in support of Canadian exports of capital equipment and related services when extended credit terms are required to meet international competition, and when commercial financing is not available.

3437 In addition, where international competition so requires, EDC may guarantee local cost financing being provided by the private sector, or may finance direct using EDC or government resources, up to a maximum of 15 percent of the value of the goods and services exported from Canada in respect of a financed project.

3438 Eligible transactions include:

- (a) Power industry: conventional and nuclear power plants, parts, and electrification programs, etc.;
- (b) Transportation industry: aircraft and aircraft components, flight simulators, navigational equipment, ocean-going vessels, subway systems, integrated pipelines, etc.;
- (c) Communications industry: equipment for telecommunications such as telephone systems, microwave, earth satellite stations, etc.;
- (d) Other capital goods industries: equipment for wood, pulp and paper, chemical, mining, construction, and metallurgical projects. Under certain conditions long term loans and guarantees would be available for airports and hotels; and
- (e) Services: services related to appraisal and development (but not feasibility studies) of natural resources, primary and secondary industry projects, and public utilities projects.

3439 It is usually the Canadian exporter and not the foreign borrower who submits the loan application to EDC. The Canadian exporter or the one acting as prime contractor for the project if more than one exporter is involved, should approach EDC for an opinion as to the eligibility of an export sale for financing before a Commercial Agreement is signed.

The borrower need not be the importer in the transaction, as for example, when a government might borrow on behalf of one of its agencies, or a bank on behalf of one of its clients. 3440

EDC may make loans to offshore banks for relending to importers who wish to buy long-life Canadian capital goods which, because of unit costs, would not qualify for direct financing.

Foreign Investment Insurance

To open new markets to Canadian businessmen by bringing the manufacture or assembly of goods nearer potential markets and to contribute to the advancement of less developed nations, EDC offers insurance against certain political risks of loss of Canadian investment abroad. 3441

Only new investments made in developing countries qualify, but the *Export Development Act* allows considerable flexibility as to the type. Investments may vary from that of the investor acquiring the right to share in the assets of a business carried on in a foreign country to that of the investor lending money to a person in a foreign country for the purpose of establishing a business in that country. 3442

The program offers facilities covering three broad political risks: 3443

- (a) expropriation;
- (b) inconvertibility, or inability to repatriate earnings or capital; and
- (c) insurrection, revolution, or war.

The investor can elect to take out a policy covering any, or all, or any combination of the three political risks.

The programs call for the investor to carry a percentage of the liability; the remainder is borne by EDC. This co-insurance requirement is extended to all contracts regardless of investor or country. The normal co-insurance to be carried by the investor is 15 percent.

Administration of EDC

Direction of the affairs of EDC is vested in a 12 member board which, to ensure cooperation between government and private industry, includes five directors appointed from outside the Public Service of Canada. 3444

Regional Offices

District offices are maintained in Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; and Vancouver, B.C.; with areas of responsibility for Québec and Eastern Canada, Ontario, and Western Canada, respectively. Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; and Edmonton, Alta.; are also represented by the regional managers of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. 3449

Head Office

320 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5**

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Members of the Commission

Chairman.....	Mr. S. M. Gossage, Ottawa, Ont.
Vice Chairman	Mr. Maurice Archer, Toronto, Ont.
Commissioners.....	L. H. Chater, Hamilton, Ont.
	Albert D. Cohen, Winnipeg, Man.
	Pierre Demers, Montréal, Qué.
	Gordon C. L. Draeseke, Vancouver, B.C.
	A. J. Groleau, Montréal, Qué.
	W. M. Hall, Halifax, N.S.
	C. J. Laurin, Toronto, Ont.
	D. R. B. McArthur, Edmonton, Alta.
	D. D. Morris, Vancouver, B.C.
	Réjean Parent, Montréal, Qué.
	Mrs. Betty E. Robinson, Saskatoon, Sask.
	T. A. Somerville, Montréal, Qué.
	G. G. E. Steele, Ottawa, Ont.
	J. E. Thomas, Brockville, Ont.
	A. S. Tirrell, Thornhill, Ont.
	J. O. Wright, Regina, Sask.
Executive Director	P. C. Boire

Historical Background

The Metric Commission was established by *Order-In-Council P.C. 1146-1971*, June, 1971. The commission consists of a full-time chairman and up to 20 part-time commissioners *Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-213*, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a term of three years. An executive director acts for the commission in directing the full-time staff.

3451

Overall Responsibilities

The commission is established for the purpose of advising the Minister on plans for conversion to the metric system and on the need for legislation. It also initiates, co-ordinates, and undertakes investigations, surveys and studies relating to the implications of conversion to the metric system in different sectors of the Canadian economy. It prepares, in consultation and co-operation with any department or agency of the Government of Canada and of any province, the Standards Council of Canada, or other interested parties, an overall program for conversion to the metric system which will ensure, as far as possible, that any programs are phased and co-ordinated in order to maximize the benefits of conversion while minimizing the costs. The Commission also furnishes, publishes and disseminates information concerning conversion to the metric system.

3452

*text effective as of October 1973
**Ed. Note: Commission in process of moving

Head Office
300 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH5

Minister Responsible
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Members of the Council

Chairman, Mrs. S. Bata.....	Don Mills, Ont.
G. R. Arnott.....	Regina, Sask.
B. G. Barrow	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. D. A. Chisholm	Ottawa, Ont.
J. M. DesRoches.....	Ottawa, Ont.
M. Globerman.....	Winnipeg, Man.
J. Guillon	Montréal, Qué.
G. J. Hardman.....	Vancouver, B.C.
J. A. MacDonald	Ottawa, Ont.
G. S. MacDonell.....	Toronto, Ont.
G. McCaffrey.....	Ottawa, Ont.
P. L. Paré.....	Montréal, Qué.
Mrs. R. Pilon	Boucherville, Qué.
C. R. Sharpe	Toronto, Ont.
R. F. Shaw	Ottawa, Ont.
C. W. Sloan.....	Toronto, Ont.
J. P. Vaughan	Halifax, N.S.

Ex-officio members

R. L. Elliott	Ottawa, Ont.
E. P. Weiss.....	Ottawa, Ont.

Historical Background

The National Design Council was established by the *National Design Council Act* (RSC 1970 c. N-5) to promote and expedite improvement of design in the products of Canadian industry.

3476

Organization and Programs

- In furtherance of its objects, the council may
- (a) plan and implement programs to create an awareness by industry and the general public of the need for good design;
 - (b) develop methods of achieving improved design;
 - (c) assist industry in developing and applying good design techniques;
 - (d) organize and assist committees and other groups in the implementation on a national, regional, or industry basis of programs to foster good design;
 - (e) recommend to the Minister the awarding through appropriate organizations and otherwise, of grants or scholarships:
 - (i) to individuals in Canada for study or research in design in Canada or elsewhere; and
 - (ii) to institutions in Canada to encourage study or research in design in Canada.

3478

*text effective September 1973

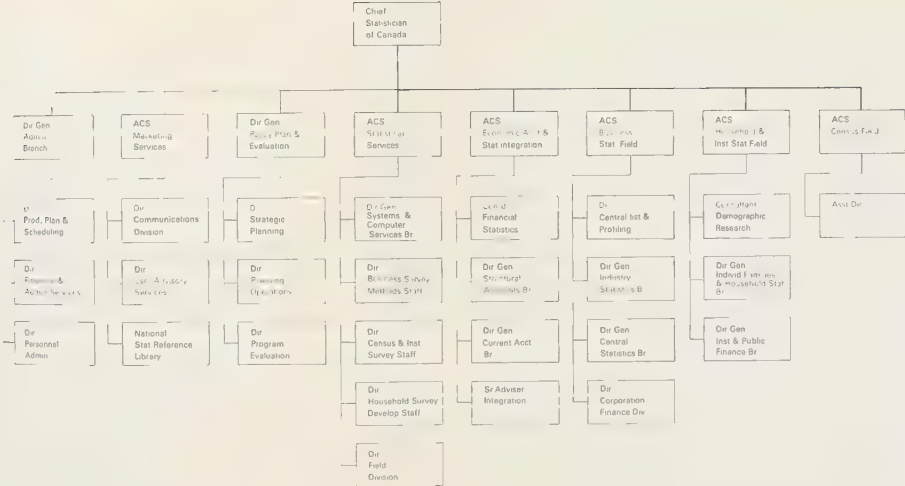
- (f) grant or issue certificates, citations, or awards of merit in respect of Canadian products of outstanding design; and
- (g) arrange for and sponsor the exhibition of displays of good design in Canada and abroad.

3480

The Office of Design within the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce is responsible for developing and carrying out the program of activities, and for providing a range of services related to the objects of the council.

Statistics Canada 3500

TR Chart 28 February 1973



Head Office

General Purpose Building
Tunney’s Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

- Chief Statistician of Canada Sylvia Ostry
- Assistant Chief Statisticians of Canada for:
- Business Statistics..... V. R. Berlinguette

Household and Institutional Statistics L. E. Rowebottom

Economic Accounts and Integration P. G. Kirkham

Statistical Services..... I. P. Fellegi

Marketing Services A. Boisvert

Census..... R. A. Wallace
- Directors-General for:
- Administration G. R. Labossière

Policy, Planning and Evaluation D. A. Worton

Historical Background

Statistics Canada, the country’s central statistical agency, was established by Parliament in 1918 as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The agency’s name was changed to Statistics Canada in 1971 (RSC 1970 c. S-16). 3501

Overall Responsibilities

Its function is to compile, analyse and publish statistical information on Canada’s economic and social life, and to conduct censuses of population, housing, merchandising, and agriculture. 3503

The Chief Statistician of Canada is responsible for the policy and general direction of the bureau, which is a full-fledged department of government. The Chief Statistician is assisted by six assistant chief statisticians and two directors-general who comprise the agency’s executive committee.

Organization and Programs

The bureau underwent a substantial re-organization in 1973 and here is a summary of re-aligned responsibilities:

Business Statistics

This area produces statistical information on prices, labour, foreign trade, agriculture, transport, communications, construction, primary industries, manufacturing and service industries. 3505

*text effective September 1973

Household and Institutional Statistics

3510 This area produces statistics on health, welfare, crime, education, science, culture, government finance, consumer income and expenditure, employment and unemployment, and is developing new social indicators.

Economic Accounts and Integration

3515 This area operates the Canadian system of national accounts (including gross national product and the balance of payments); produces statistics on production and foreign ownership and control; develops industrial input-output tables and current economic analysis; and is evolving fuller integration of economic statistics.

Statistical Services

3520 This area supports data collection and compilation operations, including survey methodology, field survey work and data processing.

Marketing Services

3525 This area promotes awareness and use of statistical information, operates user advisory services, and publishes the *Canada Year Book*.

Census

3535 This area carries out the census and produces statistics on population, agriculture, housing, and other demographic information.

Administration

3540 This area manages production scheduling, finance, and personnel.

Policy, Planning and Evaluation

3545 This area carries out strategic and medium-term planning, program forecasting and evaluation, and advises on priorities.

Head Office

Centre Building
300 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7S3

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

President Brigadier General J-P. Carrière
Vice-President L. G. C. Lilley
Executive Director R. L. Hennessy

Historical Background

This Council was established by The *Standards Council of Canada Act* 3551
1970 c. 41, 1st Supp).

Overall Responsibilities

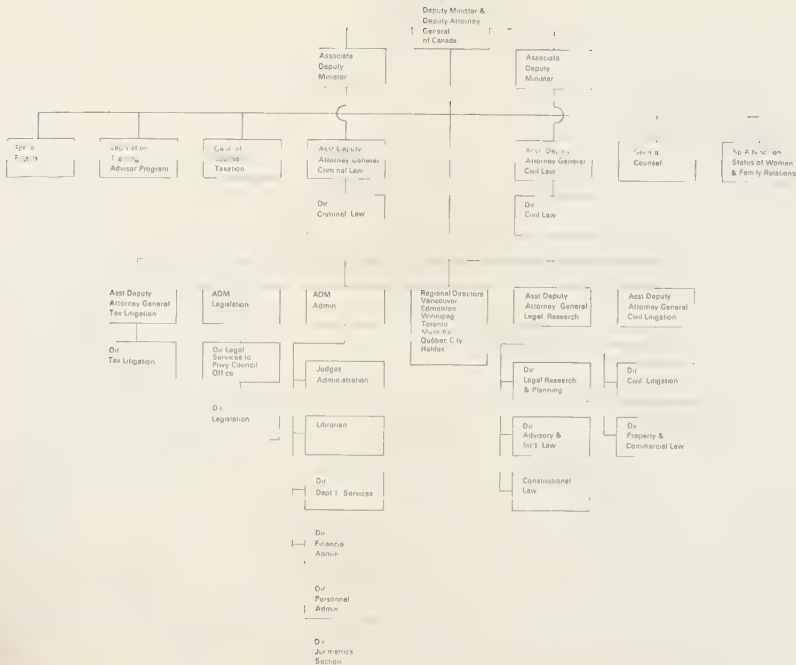
Its objects are to foster and promote voluntary standardization in fields relating 3553
to the construction, manufacture, production, quality, performance and safety of
buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods, includ-
ing components thereof, not expressly provided for by law, as a means of advancing
the national economy, benefiting the health, safety and welfare of the public, assist-
ing and protecting consumers, facilitating domestic and international trade and
furthering international co-operation in the field of standards. Its function also
includes the encouragement of preparations for change to the metric system.

The council consists of not more than 57 members, of whom six are federal 3555
representatives, 10 are provincial representatives and 41 are representatives of
national organizations. Membership is broadly representative of all levels of govern-
ment, primary and secondary industries, distributive and service industries, trade
associations, labour unions, provincial associations, consumer associations and the
academic community.

*text effective September 1973

Department of Justice 3600

19 Chart October 1, 1973



Head office

Justice Building
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

The Hon. Otto Emil Lang P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General of Canada	D. S. Thorson, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Ministers	P. M. Ollivier, Q.C.
	D. H. Christie, Q.C.

Historical Background

The Department of Justice was established in 1868 by An *Act respecting the Department of Justice* (SC 1867-68 c. 39—now the *Department of Justice Act* (RSC 1970 c. J-2)).

3601

- Overall Responsibilities
- It is provided by law that the Minister of Justice shall:
- 3603
- (a) be the official legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of Her Majesty’s Privy Council for Canada;
 - (b) see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law;
 - (c) have the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces; and
 - (d) advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of each of the legislatures of the provinces of Canada and generally advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown.
- And the Attorney General of Canada shall:
- 3606
- (a) be entrusted with the powers and charged with the duties that belong to the office of the Attorney General of England by law or usage, so far as those powers and duties are applicable to Canada. Also with the powers and duties that, by the laws of the several provinces, belonged to the office of the Attorney General of each province up to the time when the *British North America Act 1867*, came into effect by the Government of Canada;
 - (b) advise the heads of the several departments of the Government upon all matters of law connected with such departments;
 - (c) be charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada; and
 - (d) have the regulation and conduct of all litigation for or against the Crown or any public department, in respect of any subject with the authority or jurisdiction of Canada.

Organization and Programs

The legal functions of the department are performed by 11 sections, six regional offices, and two Crown Attorney offices.

3610

*text effective September 1973

Advisory and International Law Section

3625 This section is responsible for the preparation of legal opinions (given by the Deputy Attorney General of Canada) requested by the Government of Canada and by various departments and Crown corporations, and deals with questions of international law.

Civil Law Section

3640 This section handles all matters concerned with the Civil Law (Droit Civil) as distinguished from the Common Law. It deals with all litigation for or against the federal government and with all land transactions and other non-criminal matters requiring the employment of legal agents in the Province of Québec. This section also advises the Minister of Justice in certain matters not necessarily involving actual litigation, but which are essentially concerned with the application of the Civil Code of the Province of Québec.

Civil Litigation Section

3655 This section is charged with the conduct of all litigious matters involving the Government of Canada arising in any of the Common Law provinces with the exception of income tax appeals and estate tax matters.

Constitutional Law Section

3670 This section advises on questions of constitutional law.

Criminal Law Section

6675 This section is charged with considering applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in capital cases and the remission of pecuniary penalties, the direction of prosecutions for infractions of federal statutes and the enforcement of the criminal law in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

Departmental Services Section

3690 This section comprises the Department of Justice lawyers assigned to advise other departments and agencies of government. Their function is, under the Deputy Attorney General of Canada, to furnish legal advice and to obtain official opinions of the Deputy Attorney General for the departments and agencies to which they are assigned.

Legal Research and Planning Section

3705 This section in its research role is concerned for the most part, with policy oriented studies in the legal area. The planning function of the section is closely related to its research function and the section is developing means for introducing the legal contribution in the formation of government policy at an earlier stage than has been heretofore the case.

Legal Services to Privy Council Office Section

3720 This section has the responsibility for the examination and scrutiny of regulations and other statutory instruments. The lawyers in the section are also legal advisers to the Clerk of the Privy Council and his staff.

Legislation Section

- This section drafts all bills which are presented to Parliament as the legislative program of the government. Other functions include: 3735
- (a) the preparation of the current legislative programs of the Councils of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in addition to revising the Ordinances of these Territories;
 - (b) the preparation of regulations under statutes upon request of the departments concerned;
 - (c) the preparation of office consolidations of statutes and amendments for all government departments;
 - (d) the preparation of documents issued under the Great Seal; and
 - (e) the preparation of a consolidation of each statute from session to session.

Property and Commercial Law Section

It is the function of this section to deal with non-litigious legal work relating to land, the acquisition of land throughout Canada by purchase and expropriation, and the disposition of land throughout Canada by Letters Patent, except for the time being, in the Province of Québec. 3750

Tax Litigation Section

This section has responsibility primarily to deal with tax litigation arising under the *Income Tax Act*. 3765

Regional Offices

Regional offices are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Montréal, Qué., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. Crown Attorney offices are located in Yellowknife, Yukon, and Whitehorse, N.W.T. 3772

Statutes

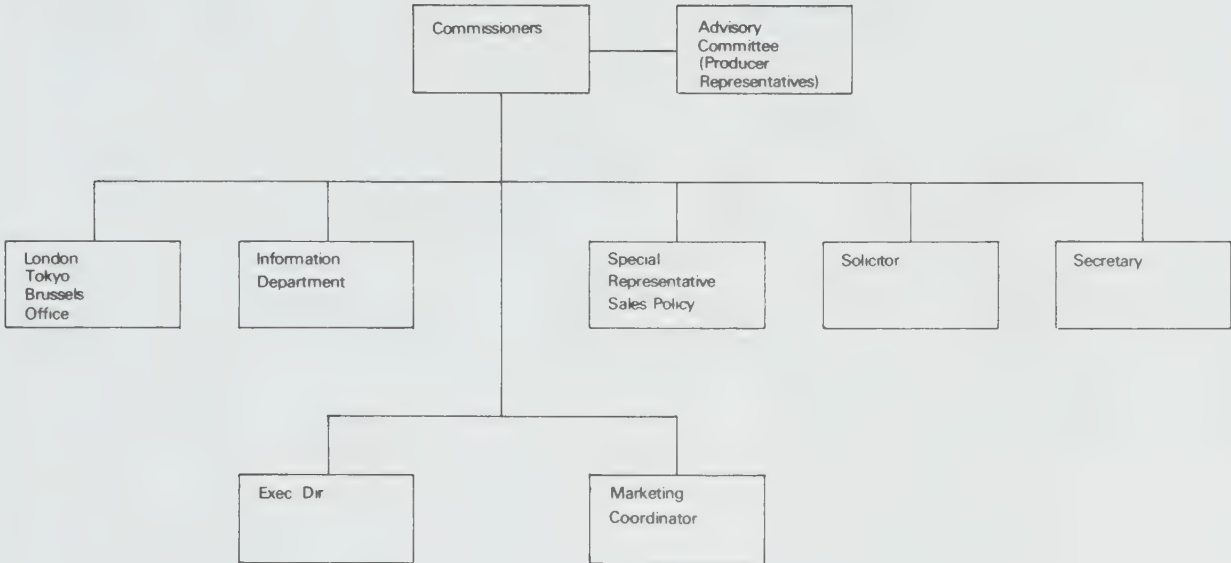
The Department of Justice administers or has a special interest in the following statutes: 3778

- Admiralty Act* (RSC 1970 c. A-1)
- Bail Reform Act* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 37)
- Canada Evidence Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-10)
- Canada Prize Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-24)
- Canadian Bill of Rights* (SC 1960 c. 44, SC 1970-71-72 c. 38, sec. 29)
- Criminal Code* (RSC 1970 c. C-34)
- Crown Liability Act* (RSC 1970 c. C-38)
- Department of Justice Act* (RSC 1970 c. J-2)
- Escheats Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-7)
- Expropriation Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-19)
- Extradition Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-21)
- Federal Court Act* (RSC 1970 c. 10 (2nd supp))
- Fugitive Offenders Act* (RSC 1970 c. F-32)
- Interpretation Act* (RSC 1970 c. I-23)
- Judges Act* (RSC 1970 c. J-1)
- Law Reform Commission Act* (RSC 1970 c. 23 (1st supp))
- Lords Day Act* (RSC 1970 c. L-13)
- Narcotic Control Act* (RSC 1970 c. N-1)
- Official Secrets Act* (RSC -1970 c. O-3)
- Petition of Right Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-12)

3778 *Supreme Court Act* (RSC 1970 c. S-19)
(cont'd) *Tax Review Board Act* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 11)
 Tobacco Restraint Act (RSC 1970 c. T-9)
 Yukon Act (RSC 1970 c. 42, Part II, sec. 36)

Canadian Wheat Board 3825

CWB Chart - July 1973



Head Office

423 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2P5

Minister

The Hon. Otto E. Lang, P.C., M.P.

Commissioners

Chief Commissioner	G. N. Vogel
Assistant Chief Commissioner	D. H. Treleaven
Commissioner.....	R. L. Kristjanson
Commissioner.....	C. W. Gibbings
Commissioner.....	R. M. Esdale

Historical Background

The Canadian Wheat Board was established by the *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, (SC 1935, c. 53—now RSC 1970 c. C-12). 3826

Overall Responsibilities

The original Act established the board as a marketing organization to purchase wheat from producers on a voluntary basis and to engage in the necessary market- ing activities to dispose of wheat delivered to it. However, since September 27, 1943, the board has been the sole interprovincial and international marketing agency for western Canadian wheat under authorization of a regulation approved by the Governor-in-Council. Similarly, since August 1, 1949, the board has been the sole interprovincial and international marketing agency for oats and barley as well as wheat produced in western Canada for commercial markets. 3828

The board’s powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship, or otherwise dispose of grain. Only grain produced in a designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the eastern part of British Colum- bia, and the western edge of Ontario, is purchased by the Board. The Board also controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the interprovincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally. 3830

Regional Offices

The board maintains branch offices in Montréal, Qué., and Vancouver, B.C.; plus offices in London, Tokyo, and Brussels. 3847

Statutes

The Minister is responsible for the adminstration of the following statutes: 3849

Canadian Wheat Board Act (RSC 1970, c. C-12)

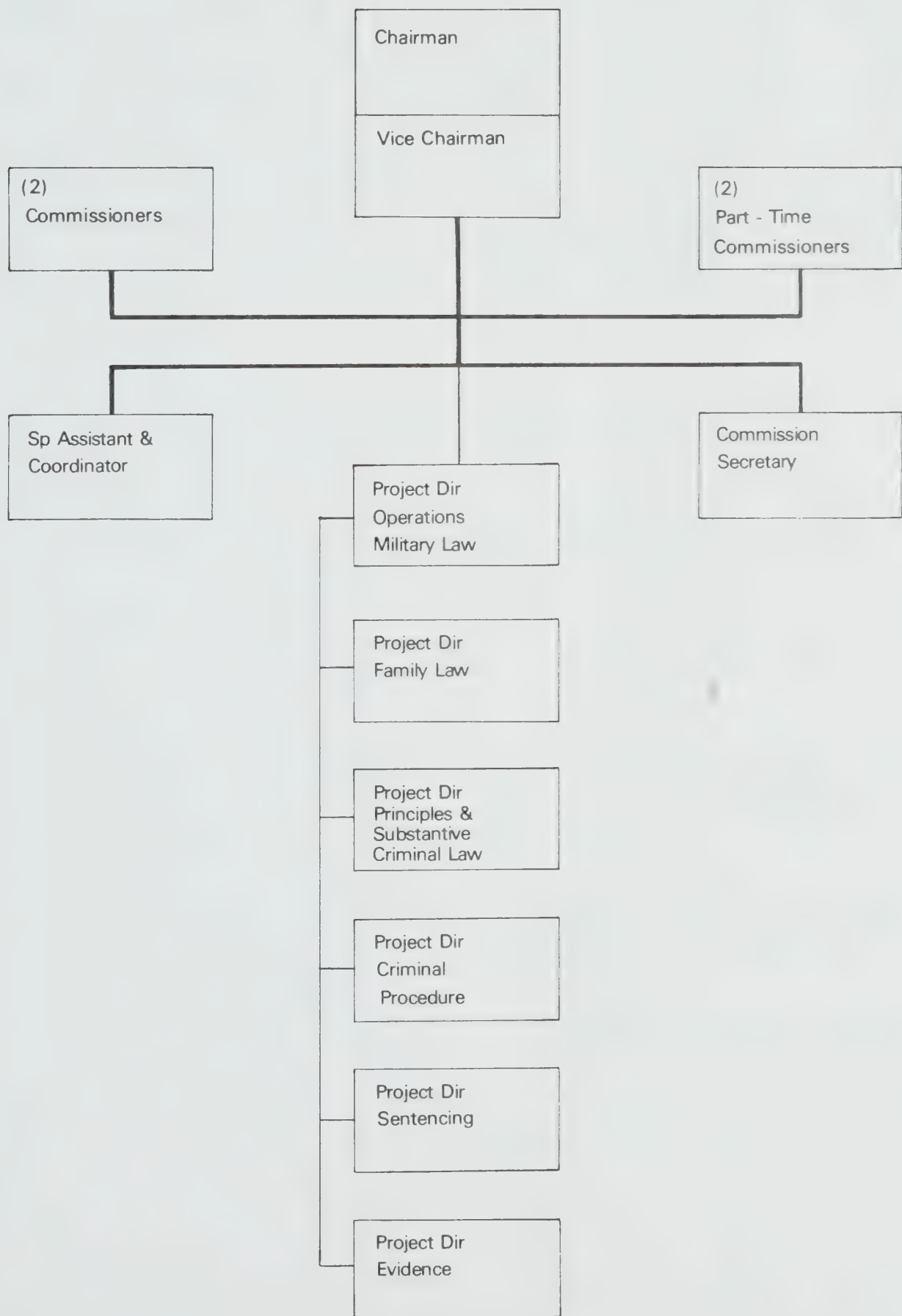
Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act (RSC 1970, c. P-18)

Temporary Wheat Reserves Act (RSC 1970 c. 31, 2nd supp.)

*text effective September 1973

Law Reform Commission 3850

T B Chart - 1 October 1973



Head Office
Varette Building
130 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L6

Minister Responsible
Minister of Justice

Members of the Commission

Chairman.....	The Hon. E. Patrick Hartt, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario
Vice-Chairman.....	The Hon. Antonio Lamer, Justice of the Superior Court of Québec

Full-time members

Mr. William F. Ryan, Q.C., Professor of Law of the Faculty of Law at the University of New Brunswick
Dr. J. W. Mohr, Professor at Osgoode Hall Law School and the Department of Sociology, York University

Part-time members

Mrs. Claire Barrette-Joncas, Q.C., member of the Bar of the Province of Québec
Mr. John D. McAlpine, member of the Bar of the Province of British Columbia

Historical Background

The Commission was established under the *Law Reform Commission Act* (RSC 1970 c.23 (1st Supp)). 3851

Overall Responsibilities

The objects of the Commission are to study and keep under review on a continuing and systematic basis the statutes and other laws comprising the laws of Canada with a view to making recommendations for their improvement, modernization and reform, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: 3855

- (a) the removal of anachronisms and anomalies in the law;
- (b) the reflection in and by the law of the distinctive concepts and institutions of the common law and civil law legal systems in Canada, and the reconciliation of differences and discrepancies in the expression and application of the law arising out of differences in those concepts and institutions;
- (c) the elimination of obsolete laws; and
- (d) the development of new approaches to and new concepts of the law in keeping with and responsive to the changing needs of modern Canadian society and of individual members of that society.

*text effective September 1973

Head Office
116 Lisgar Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M1

Minister Responsible
Minister of Justice

Members
Chairman..... K. A. Flanigan, Q.C.
Assistant Chairman..... Lucien Cardin, Q.C.

Members
Roland St. Onge, Q.C.
A. J. Frost, F.C.A.
A. W. Prociuk, Q.C.

Historical Background

An Income Tax Appeal Board was established by section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act* (SC 1946 c. 55) to hear and determine appeals instituted by taxpayers from income tax and gift tax assessments for 1946 and subsequent years. By Section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income Tax Act* (SC 1958 c. 32) the name of the Board was changed to the Tax Appeal Board. 3876

By the *Tax Review Board Act* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 11) which proclaimed to take effect as of December 15, 1971, a board to be known as the Tax Review Board was created, but section 18 of the Act declared that the former Tax Appeal Board and the new Tax Review Board were, for all purposes, one and the same body. (The main differences between the former Tax Appeal Board and the Tax Review Board are that written reasons for judgment need not be given by the Tax Review Board unless it deems it to be in the public interest to do so, the practice being to give oral reasons at the conclusion of the hearing; and the members are appointed to hold office [during good behaviour] until age 70 and not for a period of years as were members of the Tax Appeal Board. Another innovation is that the members are now entitled to a pension pursuant to the *Judges Act* [RSC 1970 c. J-1]). 3878

Overall Responsibilities

The duties of the board are to hear and dispose of appeals on matters arising under the *Income Tax Act*, the Canada Pension Plan, the *Estate Tax Act*, and any other Act of Parliament in respect of which an appeal to the board is provided by the legislation. 3880

Organization and Programs

The board consists of a chairman and assistant chairman, (each of whom must have been either a judge of a superior court of Canada or of a superior, county or district court of a province, or a barrister or advocate of not less than ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces), and not less than one nor more than five other members. At any given point in time, either the chairman or the assistant chairman must have been a judge of the Superior Court of Québec or a member of the bar of that province. 3882

*Text effective September 1973

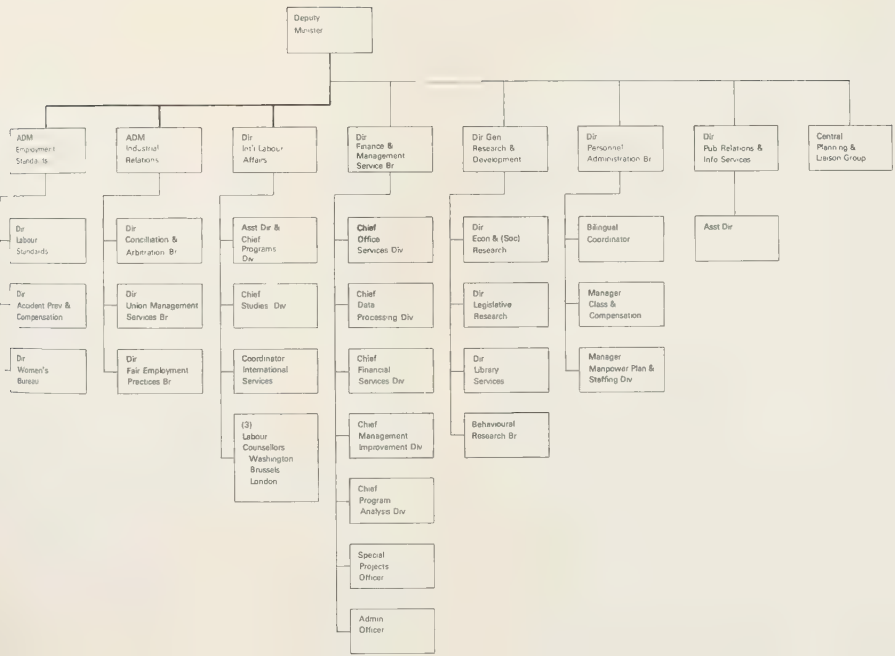
3884 The chairman is the chief executive officer of the board and has supervision
over the apportionment of the work among the members and the assignment of
members to preside individually at hearings of the board, as well as exercising
general supervision over the conduct of the work of the board, the management of
its internal affairs, and the duties of its staff.

3886 The headquarters of the board is at Ottawa, but its members sit in every province
of Canada at least once a year, and usually sit monthly (except July and August)
at Montreal and Toronto and hold frequent sittings at Vancouver. As a general rule,
its hearings are conducted in cities where District Taxation Offices are located.
Special sittings for complicated or extra long cases may be arranged.

3888 Section 17 of the Tax Review Board Act stipulates that the board must submit
an annual report to the Minister of Justice.

Department of Labour 3900

18 Chart - 1 April 1973



Head Office

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Minister

The Hon. John Munro, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Bernard Wilson
Assistant Deputy Ministers.....	J.-P. Després W. P. Kelly

Historical Background

The Department of Labour was established by the *Conciliation Act* (SC 1900 c. 24—now the *Department of Labour Act* RSC 1970 c. L-2). 3901

Overall Responsibilities

Under this Act the department is authorized to: 3905

- (a) collect, digest and publish in a suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour;
- (b) institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions; and
- (c) issue *The Labour Gazette*.

Organization and Programs

The department pursues three major programs—Industrial Relations, Employment Standards, and Research and Development, consisting of the following branches: Conciliation and Arbitration, Fair Employment Practices, Union-Management Services, Accident Prevention and Compensation, Labour Standards, Women’s Bureau, International Labour Affairs, Economics and Research, Legislative Research and Library Services. 3910

An administrative component responsible to the deputy minister is made up of the following branches: Public Relations, Personnel Administration, Financial and Management Services.

Conciliation and Arbitration Branch

This branch has responsibility for those provisions of Part V of the *Canada Labour Code (Industrial Relations)* that deal with the conciliation, mediation, and settlement of labour disputes. The functions of the branch include the appointment of conciliation officers and the establishment of Industrial Inquiry Commissions in labour-management disputes. The branch also provides the services of industry specialists who apply the techniques of preventive mediation to areas of potential industrial unrest. 3915

Fair Employment Practices Branch

This branch is responsible for Part I of the *Canada Labour Code (Fair Employment Practices)*, which is aimed at preventing discrimination in employment, in hiring, and in union membership on the grounds of race, colour, religion, or national origin. The branch investigates complaints of violation of Part I of the Code. 3920

*text effective September 1973

Union-Management Services Branch

3925 This branch promotes procedures for joint union and management co-operation at the plant level. These procedures are designed to improve industrial relations and to enable the parties to deal more effectively with a wide variety of problems during the closed period of a collective agreement. The branch staffs field offices across Canada with officers who are available to assist joint union-management groups.

Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch

3930 This branch administers Part IV of the *Canada Labour Code (Safety of Employees)* which provides for promoting the safety and well-being of persons during their employment in federal works, undertakings and businesses, including the public service; the *Government Employees Compensation Act* under which injury benefits are provided to employees who suffer occupational accidents or diseases; and the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act* providing injury benefits to seamen for accidents arising out of their employment.

Labour Standards Branch

3935 This branch applies Part III of the *Canada Labour Code (Labour Standards)* which sets minimum labour standards for employees in any work, undertaking or business under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* which provides labour conditions, including minimum wage rates and maximum hours of work for inclusion in federal government contracts for construction and supply.

Women's Bureau

3940 The bureau promotes a wider understanding of the present role of women so as to ensure the greatest use of their potential in employment. It also is concerned with employment standards for women as a part of the labour force.

International Labour Affairs Branch

3945 This branch is represented abroad by labour counsellors attached to the Canadian Embassies in Washington, D.C., Brussels, Belgium, and the Canadian High Commission in London, England. This branch, designated in 1946 as the official link between Canada and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva, coordinates all activities relating to the ILO as well as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.

Economics and Research Branch

3950 This branch serves as an agency for economic and social analyses and research in the labour field. It is also responsible for maintaining records on labour unions as called for under part 3, section 13 of the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act*.

Legislative Research Branch

3955 The function of this branch is to study labour legislation in Canada as well as other countries and to provide information concerning this field.

Library Services Branch

3960 This branch, established in 1900 for the use of departmental interests, is now the most extensive labour library in Canada. It serves both as a reference and

lending library for other government departments, employers, unions, students, and the general public.

Public Relations Branch

This branch is responsible for a program of information designed to better public understanding of industrial relations, collective bargaining, and the changing work environment. It publishes *The Labour Gazette* (the official journal of the department).

3965

Personnel Administration Branch

This branch is responsible for personnel services throughout the department. It conducts promotional competitions, establishment reviews, and training programs for staff development.

3970

Financial and Management Services Branch

This branch participates in the planning and control functions required to support the management of the department's programs. It is responsible for the development and implementation of policies and practices in support of financial services, electronic data processing, organizational and systems analysis, as well as general office services.

3975

Regional Offices

Chief regional offices are:

3980

Conciliation and Arbitration Branch: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Union-Management Services Branch: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Chicoutimi and Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Labour Standards Branch: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Montréal, Qué.; Ottawa and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch: St. John's, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Statutes

The Minister is responsible for administering the following statutes:

3985

Canada Labour Code (RSC 1970 c. L-1)

Part I (*Fair Employment Practices*)

Part II (*Female Employees-Equal Pay*)

Part III (*Labour Standards*)

Part IV (*Safety of Employees*)

Part V (*Industrial Relations*)

Department of Labour Act (RSC 1970 c. L-2)

Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act (RSC 1952 c. 108, amended by SC 1966-67 c. 24)

Government Employees Compensation Act (RSC 1970 c. G-8)

Merchant Seamen Compensation Act (RSC 1970 c. M-11)

Other Agencies

The Minister also is responsible for the following agencies:

Advisory Council on the Status of Women (text to follow)

Canada Labour Relations Board (see para 4100)

Information Canada (see para 4125)

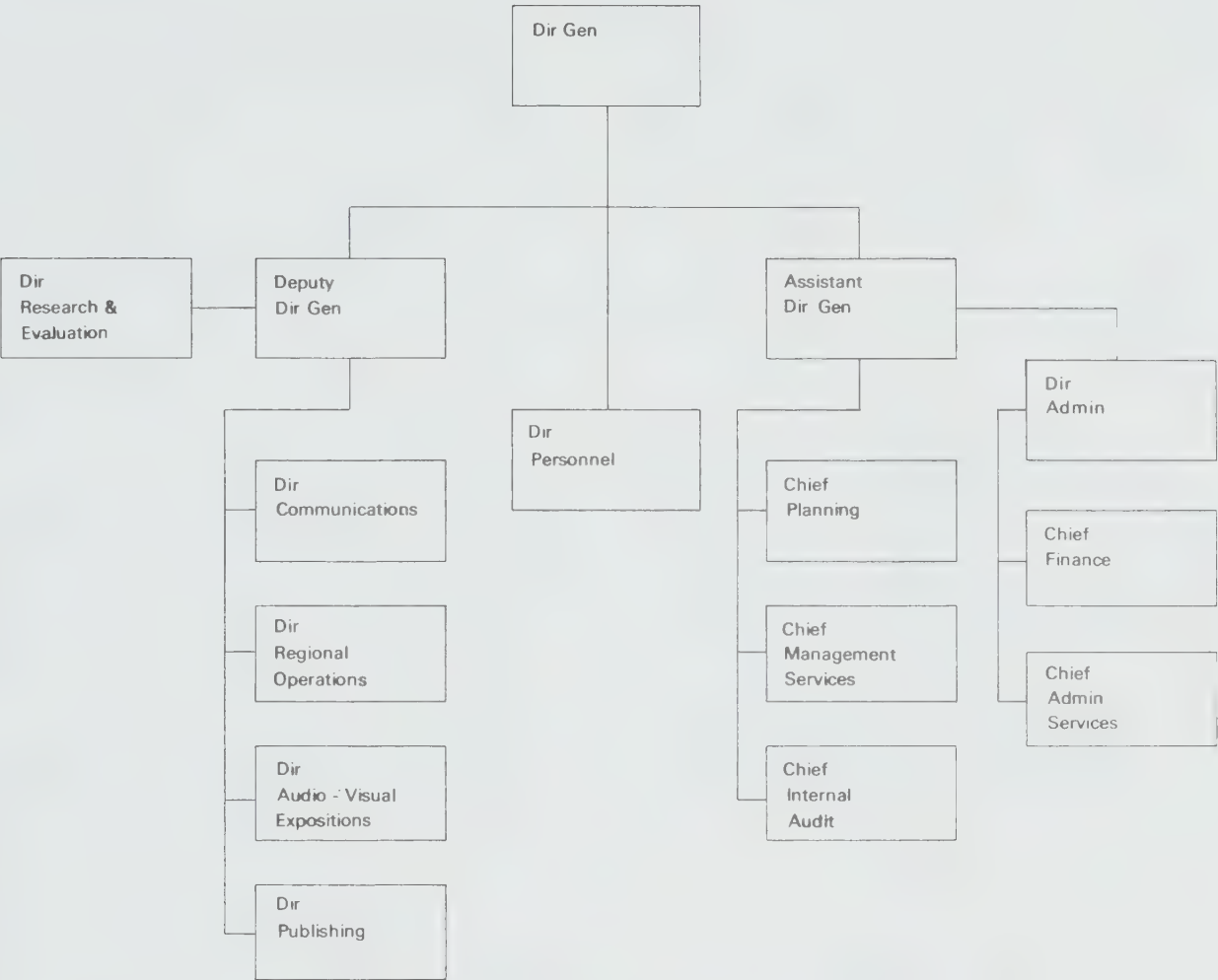
Merchant Seamen Compensation Board

3990 The Board administers the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act. Any Seaman aboard a Canadian ship* registered in Canada who suffers an injury may call upon the Board to have his case examined in order to receive compensation, providing he is not covered by any provincial legislation.

as defined by the *Canada Shipping Act*

Information Canada 4125

IC Chart - June 1973



Head Office

171 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S9

Minister

The Hon. John C. Munro, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Director General..... Guy R. D’Avignon
Deputy Director General..... Eric Miller

Historical Background

Information Canada began operations on April 1, 1970 as a result of one of the recommendations of the Task Force** on Government Information. Information Canada is designated a department (within the meaning of the *Financial Administration Act*), and the director general holds the rank of a deputy head. Under *Appropriation Act 2, 1970*, the Minister of Supply and Services was made responsible for the administration of a consolidated information service. However, in a memorandum from the Minister of Supply and Services certain duties and responsibilities were assigned to the Director General of Information Canada.

4126

Upon its formation, the department absorbed the Publishing Division of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau, and the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission. The Still Photo Section of the National Film Board was transferred to Information Canada on June 1, 1971.

4127

Overall Responsibilities

- The department is responsible for:
- 4128
- (a) the design, provision and administration of exhibits and displays on behalf of federal government departments and agencies;
 - (b) the provision of publishing services for departments pursuant to *section 44(1)(d) of the Government Organization Act, 1969* except:
 - (i) such publishing services as are already assigned by statute to the Queen’s Printer; and
 - (ii) the publication of the Canada Gazette, the official documents and instruments required to be published therein, and the reports, transcripts, bills and other documents sent to the Queen’s Printer for printing by the staff of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada.
 - (c) the retail distribution system and bookstores associated, and to be associated therewith as formerly operated by the Queen’s Printer;
 - (d) the supervision and control of the rights and obligations in respect of the Crown Copyright in any documents or other work of any kind in which it subsists;
 - (e) the organization, management, and direction of the staff and other resources acquired and to be acquired in respect of the administration of the consolidated information service; and
 - (f) the provision of information to Canadians through Enquiry Centres.

text effective November 1973

*The Task Force was established in 1968 in order to study federal departmental information services

Organization and Programs

4130 The department is composed of four branches: Communications Services; Expositions; Publishing; Regional Operations. The support services consist of Personnel, Finance, and Administration.

Communications Services Branch

4131 The activities of the Communication Services Branch are carried out in three main areas: providing personnel and resource assistance on request to other government departments and agencies (and to other sections within Information Canada) in order to help develop or implement information programs; coordinating the information aspect of programs which involve more than one department; and initiating original projects which are designed to increase the citizen's knowledge of federal programs and services.

Expositions Branch

4135 The branch creates and presents exhibits at home and abroad for federal government departments and agencies. It created 153 domestic and international exhibits for 58 government departments and agencies during the 1972-73 fiscal year. International exhibits accounted for approximately two-fifths of that number.

Publishing Branch

4139 This branch is responsible for a publishing and distributing service by:

- (a) marketing and distributing books and pamphlets on Canada and government activities;
- (b) providing publishing counsel to departments on request;
- (c) promoting a higher standard of excellence in government publications;
- (d) promoting and selling government publications through the Information Canada Bookstores, the department's central Mail Order Service, and through a network of private distribution outlets; and
- (e) distributing publications of a number of international organizations, (e.g., United Nations).

Regional Operations Branch

4143 Regional Operations was set up as a new branch in September, 1972, with responsibility for the enquiries service, indexing and reference, and retail bookstores. The major efforts of the branch are aimed at regionalizing Information Canada's services in order to reach a greater proportion of the Canadian population.

Regional Offices

4149 Bookstores and Enquiry Centres are located in the following cities:

171 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9
Enquiries/Bookstore

221 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ont. M5B 1N4
Enquiries/Bookstore

1683 Barrington Street
Halifax, N.S.
Enquiries/Bookstore

Room 300
960 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Man. R3G 0R4
Enquiries

Suite 805
1255 University Street
Montréal, Qué. H3B 3W2
Enquiries

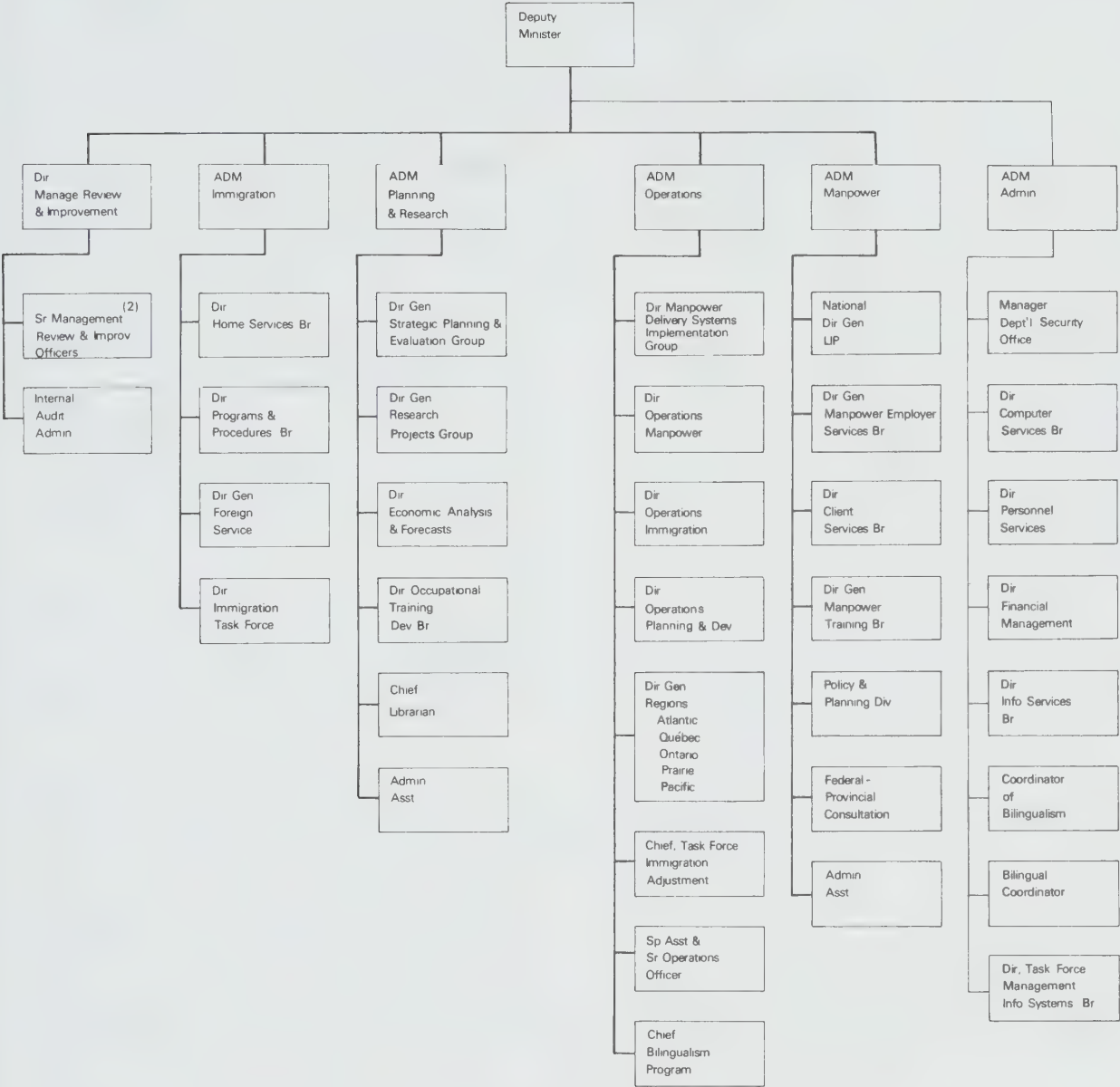
640 St. Catherine Street West
Montréal, Qué. H3B 1B8
Bookstore

393 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2C6
Bookstore

800 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1K4
Enquiries/Bookstore

Department of Manpower and Immigration 4200

TB Chart - 11 July 1973



Head Office

E. A. Bourque Memorial Building
305 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Minister

The Hon. Robert Andras, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	A. E. Gotlieb
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Immigration).....	J. Edmonds
(Planning and Research).....	D. R. Campbell
(Manpower)	J. L. Manion
(Operations)	J. C. Best
(Administration).....	S. W. Kaiser

Historical Background

The Department of Manpower and Immigration was established by the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1966 c. 25—now *Department of Manpower and Immigration Act* RSC 1970 c. M-1).

4201

Overall Responsibilities

The department is responsible for the development and utilization of manpower resources in Canada, employment services, and immigration.

4203

Organization and Programs

The department is composed of five divisions: Canada Manpower; Canada Immigration; Operations (Operations Canada); Planning and Research; Administration.

4205

Canada Manpower Division

The division’s responsibilities are shared by four branches: Manpower Employer Services, Client Services, Manpower Training, Special programs.

4215

Manpower Employer Services Branch

This branch deals with the demand side of the labour market providing guidelines for relations with employers in the development of employment service, and collecting specialized information on industrial needs. The branch administers a manpower consultative service to help industries adjust to problems arising from economic and technological change, and ensures that Canada Manpower Centres are organized to give effective service to employers.

4220

Client Services Branch

This branch deals with the supply side of the labour market (providing guidelines for placement counselling and career guidance with emphasis on special

4225

*text effective September 1973

groups such as youth, older workers, and handicapped people) ensuring that Canada manpower Centres are organized to give effective service to employees.

Manpower Training Branch

4230 This branch administers a broad range of training programs which include institutional basic training and skill courses, as well as industrial training, including small business management courses, support of provincial apprenticeships programs, and on-the-job training.

Special Programs Branch

4235 This branch administers a range of special manpower services designed to assist Canadian workers who experience unusual difficulties in joining or re-entering the labour force. Such services include the Local Employment Assistance Program, the Outreach Program, and special diagnostic counselling.

Canada Immigration Division

4245 This division has three branches: Home Services; Foreign; Programs and Procedures.

Home Services Branch

4250 This branch provides procedural guidance for field offices in Canada; formulates policy and guidelines on enforcement of immigration regulations; and deals with difficult individual immigration cases.

Foreign Branch

4255 This branch provides service abroad through the application of uniform selection standards, and the provision of information and counselling services for potential immigrants.

Programs and Procedures Branch

4260 This branch is responsible for short and long-range planning of immigration policies and programs. It officially interprets both the *Immigration Act* and the immigration regulations, and generally, coordinates the implementation of the departmental operations. It also provides support activity connected with the transportation and reception facilities for immigrants to Canada.

Operations Division (Operations Canada)

4270 This division's responsibilities are shared by three branches and one group: Operations Manpower, Operations Immigration, Operation Planning and Development, Manpower Delivery Systems Implementation Group.

Operations Manpower Branch

- 4275 This branch:
- (a) deals with the formulation and implementation of the department's manpower operational activities;
 - (b) prepares the relevant operational directives;
 - (c) coordinates widely-dispersed manpower field operations; and
 - (d) monitors operational results and information systems.

Operations Immigration Branch	
This branch administers and coordinates all immigration activities conducted in Canada.	4280
Operations Planning and Development Branch	
This branch deals with the short-term and long-range planning for Operations Canada; assesses divisional objectives; and directs the development and implementation of improvement programs for the division.	4285
Manpower Delivery Systems Information Group	
This group deals with the planning, direction and implementation of a revised delivery system for the several Canada Manpower programs and services administered by the Operations Division.	4290
Planning and Research Division	
This division provides research, program development, and evaluation services in support of the two departmental operational organizations—i.e. Canada Manpower Division and Canada Immigration Division. The Planning and Research Division has two groups and two branches: the Strategic Planning and Evaluation Group, Research Projects Group, Economic Analysis Branch, and the Occupational Training Development Branch. The division also administers the departmental library.	4300
Strategic Planning and Evaluation Group	
This group deals with providing advice on departmental policies and programs strategies, resource allocation priorities, and program effectiveness and evaluation.	4305
Research Projects Group	
This group carries out long and short-term research and analysis projects to assist decision-making in respect of all areas of the department's concerns.	4310
Economic Analysis Branch	
This branch provides the department with continuous current analyses and projections of labour market conditions, in general and occupational supply and demand data, in particular. It also conducts relevant surveys and ensures adequate statistical development.	4315
Occupational Training Development Branch	
This branch deals with preparing career and occupational counselling materials; carrying out analysis of adult training courses methodology; and developing training materials for use by provincial adult training institutions.	4320
Administration Division	
The responsibilities of this division are shared by the Management Review and Improvement Bureau, the Coordinator of Bilingual Service, and by four branches: Information Services, Personnel Services, Financial and Management Services, Computer Services.	4330
Management Review and Improvement Bureau	
The bureau is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a management review and improvement program (a comprehensive, constructive and continuing examination of departmental plans, policies, organizational structures, financial	4335

controls, methods of operation, and the use of human and physical resources) to assist senior officers of the department in the discharge of their management responsibilities.

Information Services Branch

4340

This branch deals with matters relating to public relations, the preparation and dissemination of information in Canada and abroad, and promotional activities associated with departmental responsibilities, objectives and programs.

Personnel Services Branch

4345

This branch assists with departmental objectives and programs by developing and recommending appropriate personnel policies and by providing specialist advice and supporting services in the functions of staffing, classification, salary administration and staff relations.

Financial and management Services Branch

4350

This branch deals with the organization and administration of financial, administrative and management services throughout the department.

Computer Services Branch

4355

This branch deals with the data processing activities of the department by providing the computer systems analysis, computer programming, and data communications support commensurate with total departmental needs.

Regional Offices

4365

Regional directorates are located in each of Canada's five major regions. Canada Manpower Centres are maintained in principal towns and cities across the country, and Canada Immigration Centres are at appropriate locations across Canada and throughout the world.

Statutes

4375

The Minister is responsible for the following statutes and regulations:

Adult Occupational Training Act (RSC 1970 c. A-2)

Area Development Incentives Act (SC 1965 c. 12, sec. 11)

Department of Manpower and Immigration Act (RSC 1970 c. M-1)

Immigration Act (RSC 1970 c. I-2)

Regional Development Incentive Act (RSC 1970 c. R-3, sec. 13)

Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act (RSC 1952 c. 236)

Unemployment Insurance Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 48, Part VII)

Manpower Mobility and Assessment Incentives Regulations (Order-in-Council PC 1972-360, made pursuant to *Appropriation Act No. 3, 1971*)

Manpower Mobility Regulations (Order-in-Council PC 1972-44, made pursuant to *Appropriation Act No. 3, 1971*)

Other Agencies

4385

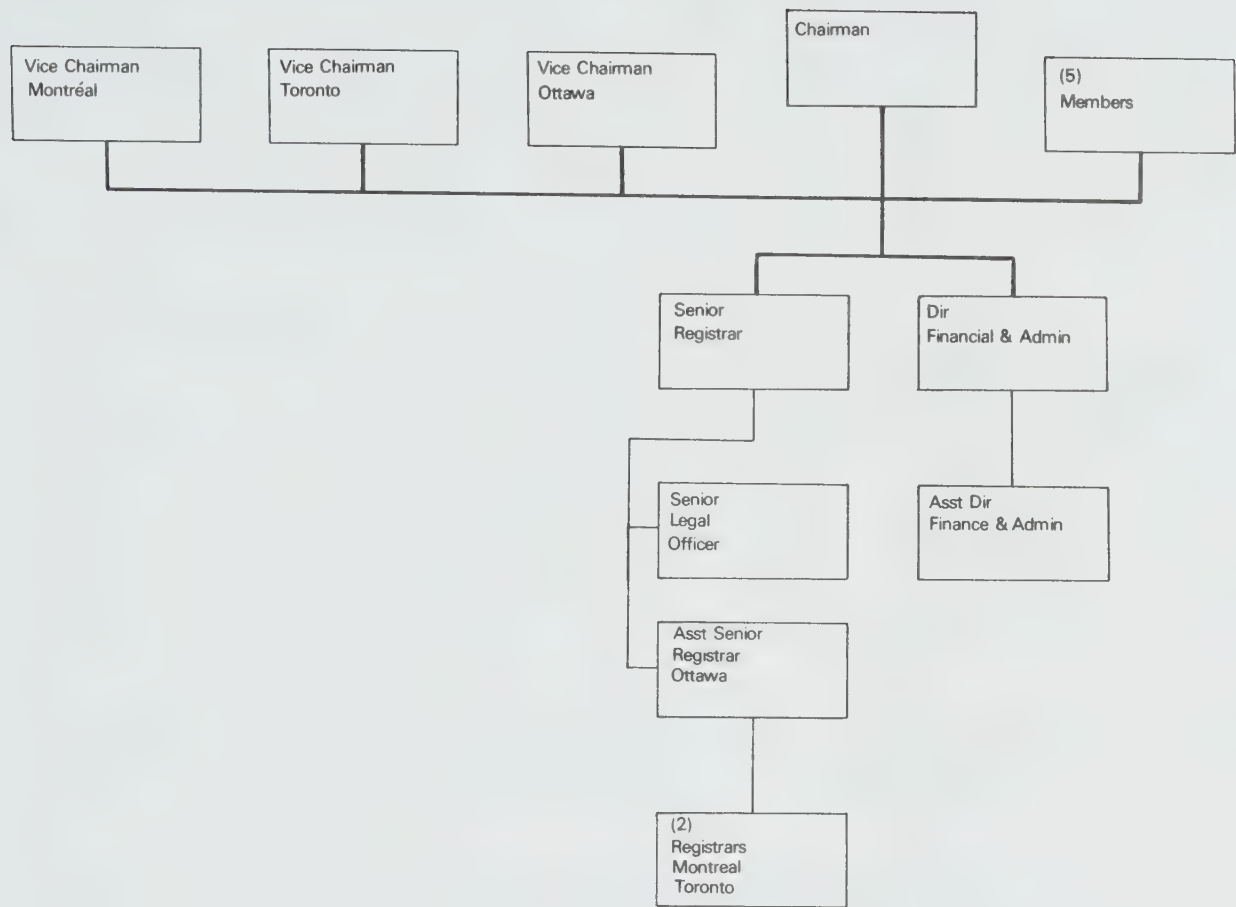
The Minister also is responsible for the following agencies:

Immigration Appeal Board (see para 4425)

Unemployment Insurance Commission (see para 4475)

Immigration Appeal Board 4425

TB Chart - 5 June 1973



Head Office

116 Lisgar Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K1

Minister Responsible

Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Full-time Members

Chairman.....	Miss Janet V. Scott
Vice-Chairman.....	J. C. A. Campbell
Vice-Chairman.....	J. P. Houle

Members

A. B. Weselak	F. Glogowski
G. Legaré	J. A. Byrne
U. Benedetti	Mrs. R. Tremblay

Historical Background

The Immigration Appeal Board was established by the *Immigration Appeal Board Act* which was proclaimed on November 13, 1967 (RSC 1970 c. I-3). 4426

Overall Responsibilities

The board is a court of record completely independent from the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Amendments to the *Immigration Appeal Board Act* proclaimed on August 15, 1973, provide for increased membership on a renewable temporary basis. The permanent and temporary members are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. 4428

The board has established court facilities at Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Vancouver, but the headquarters are located at Ottawa.

The Act provides an avenue for certain categories of persons who are ordered deported from Canada to appeal to the board. It also provides an appeal by Canadian sponsors whose applications for admission of relatives from abroad have been refused pursuant to the *Immigration Act* or Regulations. 4430

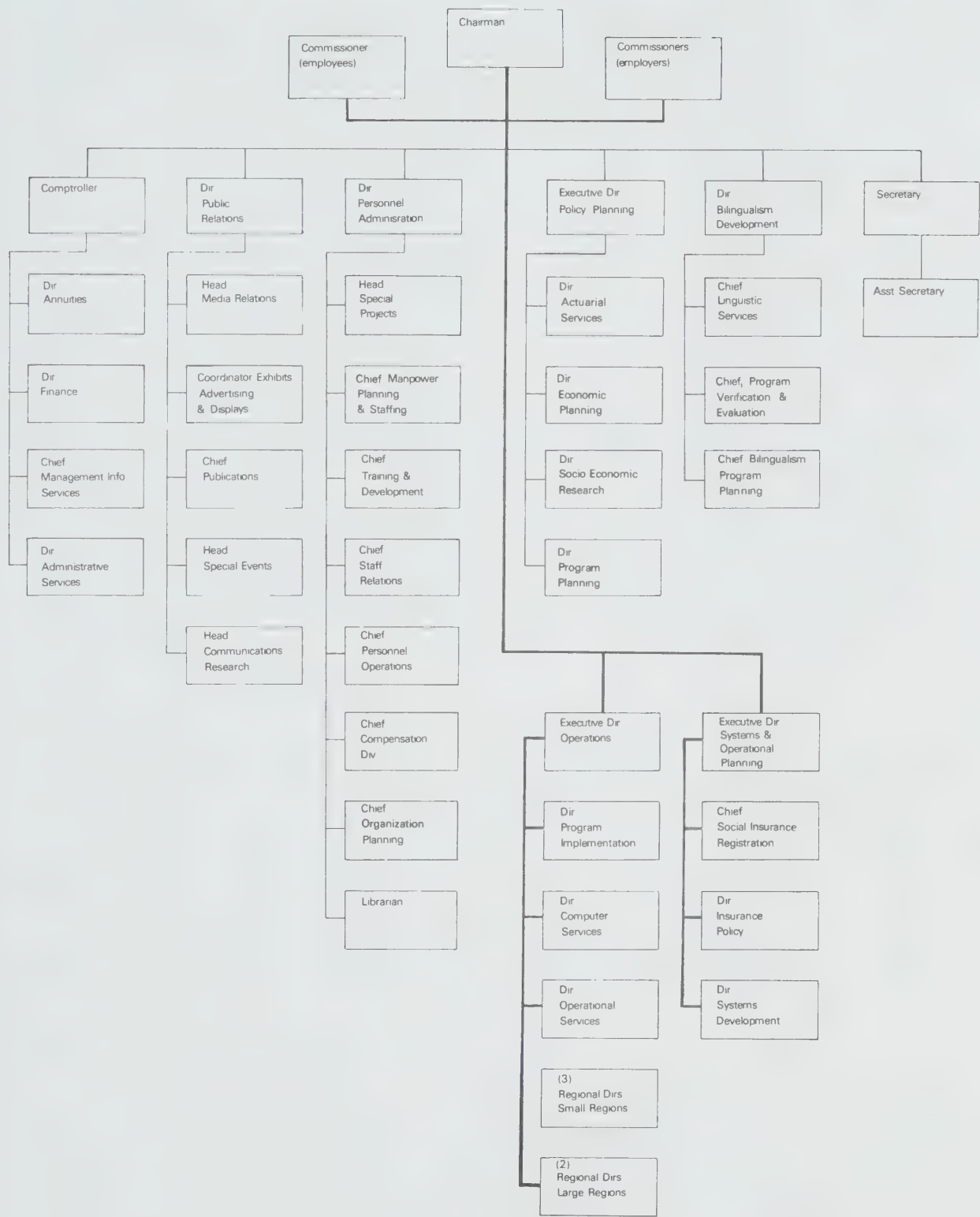
Any permanent member, or with the authorization of the chairman or vice-chairman, a temporary member may determine an appeal. A permanent member and not less than two other members constitute a quorum of the board. 4432

Appeal hearings are public unless the board approves a request by an appellant that it be “in camera”.

*text effective September 1973

Unemployment Insurance Commission 4475

TB Chart 25 May 1973



Head Office

222 Nepean Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J5

Minister Responsible

Minister of Manpower and Immigration

Members of the Commission

Chairman.....	Guy Cousineau
Commissioner (Employers)	W. E. McBride
Commissioner (Employees).....	(vacant)

Historical Background

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1941 under legislation of the *Unemployment Insurance Act*, 1940 (SC 1940 c. 44) and given a revised mandate in 1955 and again in 1971 to keep pace with changing socio-economic conditions. 4476

The Unemployment Insurance Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 48) constituted a sweeping change which broadened the scope of coverage and range of benefits. More and higher level occupational groups became contributors, and entitlement to benefits was established for interruption of earnings by reason of illness and pregnancy, as well as unemployment.

Overall Responsibilities

The Act provides for a corporate body of three commissioners who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council; one is designated Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Commission; one other than the Chairman is appointed after consultation with organizations representative of workers; and the other after consultation with employer organizations. The Chairman may hold office for ten years and the other two commissioners for five years. Commissioners may be re-appointed for one or more terms. 4480

The commissioners, who form the policy-making body of the organization, administer the *Unemployment Insurance Act* and carry out such other duties as the Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, requires. 4481

Organization and Programs

The commission's executive at head office is responsible for the development and execution of plans, policies, and programs in the exercise of its mandate as set forth in the *Unemployment Insurance Act*. Seven directors report direct to the Chairman: The Executive Directors of Operations, Policy Planning, and Systems and Operational Planning, the Comptroller, and the Directors of Personnel Administration, Public Relations, and Bilingualism Development. 4483

Operations Directorate

This directorate's responsibility is to ensure that the legitimate demands of claimants in terms of both benefits and service are satisfied. This is done through direction, co-ordination and control of the regional and district offices and computer 4485

*text effective September 1973

service centres which provide enquiry and insurance services, benefit payments, liaison with local employee, employer and community groups, and a benefit control program.

Policy Planning Directorate

4487 This directorate is concerned with research and analysis of socio-economic factors in the public sector that affect income maintenance, particularly those factors that have relevance to legislative aspects of the Act, and with the development and evaluation of policies affecting the Unemployment Insurance program.

Systems and Operational Planning Directorate

4488 This directorate is responsible for:

- (a) the development of plans and programs which are to ensure the equitable determination and payment of entitlements to insured persons under terms and conditions of the Act;
- (b) collation and dissemination of insurance policy jurisprudence; and,
- (c) the planning, development, and improvement of manual and computer systems required for management and provision of claimant services.

Social Insurance Registration

4490 Incorporated in this directorate is a Social Insurance Registration Unit with responsibility for maintenance, allocation and control of the central index of social insurance numbers.

Comptroller Directorate

4492 The Comptroller Directorate is responsible for the provision of financial, material and management information resources required to support the Unemployment Insurance program. This includes the forecasting, accounting, safekeeping and control of funds, operating budgets and resources. It also includes responsibility for the administration of contracts entered into by individuals and groups under the *Government Annuities Act*.

Personnel Administration

4493 Personnel Administration is responsible for planning, recommending, and implementing personnel policies and manpower programs for the commission. The activity includes staffing, manpower planning, compensation, organization planning, training and development, and staff relations.

Public Relations

4494 The responsibility of this office is to publicize the intent and aims of the Unemployment Insurance programs, and to inform employers, claimants, and the general public on matters related to the administration of the Act.

Bilingualism Development Branch

4495 This branch is responsible for the development and implementation of official language training, and cultural programs.

Other Services

The commission executive is supported by a Secretariat, and Legal Advisor. 4496

In 1973, the commission progressed through a major reorganization in structures and philosophy, with the stated intention of making its services to claimants more immediate, responsive, and personal. To this end the commission supplemented its normal services by providing:

- (a) an emergency payment capability for those who face unusual hardship;
- (b) insurance service advisors fully informed on labour market conditions; and
- (c) modular claimant service units in the district offices designed to respond to the needs of individuals who come in person for information or to apply for benefits.

Regional Offices

The commission is organized into three levels—a head office; five regional offices in Atlantic, Québec, Ontario, Prairie, and Pacific; and 316 district offices and service centres. 4497

Regional offices are located in Moncton, N.B.; Montréal, Qué.; Belleville, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C.

The district offices and service centres are strategically placed in the regions to make Unemployment Insurance services readily available to the public.

Chief of the
Defence Staff



Head Office

101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Minister

The Hon. James Richardson, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Sylvain Cloutier
Chief of the Defence Staff.....	General J. A. Dextraze
Defence Research Board Chairman	Dr. L. J. L’Heureux
Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff	Lieutenant-General A. C. Hull
Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy)	D. H. W. Kirkwood
Associate Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy).....	Major-General J. Chouinard
Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel).....	Lieutenant-General W. A. Milroy
Associate Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel)	T. G. Morry
Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance)	T. C. Greig
Associate Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance).....	Major-General D. B. Biggs
Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel)	L. G. Crutchlow
Associate Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel).....	Major-General M. T. Friedl
Assistant Deputy Minister (Evaluation)	Vice-Admiral H. A. Porter
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff	Rear-Admiral R. H. Falls
Judge Advocate General	Brigadier-General J. M. Simpson
Director General (Information)	Brigadier-General L. C. Morrison
Director General (Departmental Administrative Services)	Brigadier-General J. G. Mumford

Historical Background

- The Department of National Defence was created by the *National Defence Act* (SC 1922 c. 34, now RSC 1970 c. N-4, as amended). The 1922 Act established one civil department in place of the previous Department of Militia and Defence (formed in 1868), the Department of the Naval Service (formed in 1910), and the Air Board (formed in 1920).

In July 1965, Naval Service Headquarters, Army Headquarters, and Air Force Headquarters were amalgamated to form the “Canadian Forces Headquarters” (CFHQ).

The *Canadian Forces Reorganization Act* proclaimed in force 1 Feb. 1968, “unified” the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army, and the Royal Canadian Air Force into a single “service” called the Canadian Armed Forces.
- 4601
- 4603
- 4605

Overall Responsibilities

- The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the control and management of the Canadian Armed Forces**, the Defence Research Board, and all matters relating to national defence including preparation for certain civil defence against enemy action. He also is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all defence establishments and facilities required for the defence of Canada.
- 4607

*text effective December 1973
**often referred to as just the Canadian Forces

Organization and Programs

Deputy Minister

4614

The deputy minister is the senior public servant in the department and the principal civilian adviser to the Minister on all departmental affairs. He is responsible for ensuring that all policy directives emanating from the government are reflected in the administration of the department, and in military plans and operations.

Chief/Defence Staff

4617

The Chief of the Defence Staff, the Minister's senior military adviser, is charged with the control and administration of the Canadian Forces. He is responsible for the effective conduct of military operations and the readiness of the Canadian Forces in order to meet the commitments assigned to the department by the government.

Defence Research Board

4620

The Chairman of the Defence Research Board is responsible for advising the Minister on all matters relating to scientific, technical, and other research and development that may affect the defence of Canada. He also is responsible for carrying out research relating to the defence of Canada and the development or improvement of defence materiel.

Vice Chief/Defence Staff

4625

The Vice Chief of the Defence Staff is the principal assistant and adviser to both the Deputy Minister and the Chief of the Defence Staff. The Vice Chief coordinates the activities of the Headquarters' Groups, and authorizes the assignment of the department's financial, manpower, and materiel resources to approved programs and activities. He acts for the Chief of the Defence Staff in his absence.

Policy

4630

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy) is responsible for: recommending defence objectives and policy options; acting as principal departmental spokesman at the official level on matters of policy planning; and ensuring that departmental planning and Canadian Armed Forces structure proposals provide a realistic and harmonious relationship between objectives, tasks and resources. He acts for the Deputy Minister in his absence.

Personnel

4635

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel) is responsible for: developing military and civilian personnel policies and administering a comprehensive personnel administration program; ensuring that personnel establishments, actual strengths, and manpower requirements are harmonized within approved policy and budgets; maintaining liaison with reference to departmental personnel policies with other government departments and agencies, other levels of government, other governments, and with industry and universities; and administering a program for the education of dependants.

Finance

4640

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) is responsible for: directing the financial administration of the department and for the preparation of related financial,

regulatory, and procedural material required within the department or by outside agencies; coordinating and guiding the development and implementation of management information systems; providing management services within the department, including advisory, audit, financial, accounting, and automatic data processing services.

Materiel

- The Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel) is responsible for:
- (a) the development, engineering, procurement, storage, issue, maintenance, and disposal of systems, equipment, and materiel;
 - (b) providing an integrated logistics system to the Canadian Forces including supply, maintenance, ammunition, transport and postal facilities and services; and
 - (c) developing and implementing departmental policies relating to the acquisition and management of real property, construction and maintenance of building and facilities, and associated utilities.

4645

Evaluation

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Evaluation) is responsible for: planning and directing systematic studies and evaluations of all aspects of the department's operations (other than tactical evaluations) in order to measure its effectiveness in achieving objectives; assessing the effectiveness of departmental management; evaluating the adequacy of departmental policies, programs, systems and procedures, and its organizational structure.

4650

Deputy Chief/Defence Staff

- The Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff is responsible to the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff for:
- (a) the effective and efficient performance of the operations of the Canadian Forces;
 - (b) providing operational information, advice and guidance required for planning the future employment, structure and operational requirements of the Canadian Forces;
 - (c) coordinating and guiding the implementation of approved changes to the Canadian Force's structure;
 - (d) acting as the central planning, controlling and coordinating agency for all current operational activities of the Forces;
 - (e) ensuring the efficient employment of resources in carrying out these activities; and
 - (f) preparing and coordinating annual training plans.

4655

Judge Advocate General

The Judge Advocate General is responsible for the administration of military justice in the Canadian Armed Forces. He is also the legal adviser to the department, the Canadian Forces, and the Defence Research Board.

4660

Information

The Director General (Information) is responsible for the dissemination of information on defence matters to the public, the Canadian Forces, and civilian staffs of the department. He prepares answers to parliamentary questions and also plans and coordinates community relations programs.

4663

Departmental Administrative Services

4666 The Director General (Departmental Administrative Services) is responsible for providing those common administrative services required for the functioning of the department in general, and for the National Defence Headquarters in particular.

Canadian Armed Forces

4671 The major formations of the Canadian Armed Forces and their commanding officers are:

Mobile Command	Lieutenant-General S. C. Waters
Maritime Command—Atlantic	Rear-Admiral D. S. Boyle
Maritime Forces—Pacific	Rear-Admiral R. J. Pickford
Air Defence Command	Major-General W. M. Garton
Canadian Forces Europe.....	Major-General W. C. Leonard
Air Transport Command	Major-General H. McLachlan
Training Command.....	Rear-Admiral R. S. Stephens
Canadian Forces Communication Command.....	Colonel L. H. Wylie
Northern Region Headquarters	Brigadier-General J. A. Fulton

Mobile Command

4673 Mobile Command, the largest command in the Canadian Forces, has headquarters near Montréal at St. Hubert. Command bases and units across Canada, provide land and tactical air forces to meet defence commitments. Mobile Command functions include:

- (a) the defence of Canada, and the joint Defence of North America;
- (b) support of Canada's NATO commitments;
- (c) the provision of troops for international peacekeeping; and
- (d) emergency assistance to civil authorities in Canada.

 The Command also exercises command and control of the Militia and Air Reserves.

Maritime Command

4678 Maritime Command provides the combat-ready sea and maritime air forces in support of Canada's defence commitments. The Commander, stationed in Halifax, N.S., commands all maritime forces, Atlantic and Pacific, the latter through the Commander Maritime Forces (Pacific) at Esquimalt, B.C. Command functions include surveillance and maintenance of sovereignty over territorial waters and contiguous ocean areas. Maritime forces and facilities also are assigned to the defence of the North American continent and of NATO's Canadian Atlantic sub-area. Command and control of the Naval Reserve is also a command responsibility.

Air Defence Command

4683 Air Defence Command, with headquarters at North Bay, Ontario, is the Canadian component of the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) and provides combat-ready forces to maintain sovereignty of Canadian airspace and to meet Canada's air defence commitments.

Canadian Forces Europe

4686 Canadian Forces Europe consists of approximately 5000 NATO-assigned troops based in the Black Forest region of southern Germany at Lahr and Baden-Söellingen. It is comprised of 4 *Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group*, and 1 *Canadian Air Group* with headquarters at Lahr. The Brigade Group consists of a headquarters,

signals, armoured, artillery, engineering, and infantry units as well as helicopter support. The Air Group consists of a headquarters and three conventional attack squadrons of CF-104 aircraft based at Baden-Söellingen.

4692

Air Transport Command

Air Transport Command with headquarters at Trenton, Ont. provides the airlift needed to meet Canada's defence commitments, as well as other national and international tasks given to it by the government. The Command also provides search-and-rescue services for aircraft, to meet Canada's obligations under the terms of membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization, and coordinates marine search-and-rescue operations within Canada's areas of responsibility.

Training Command

Training Command plans and conducts all armed forces recruit training and all individual trades and specialist training common to more than one command. The headquarters is in Winnipeg, Man. and a branch of the headquarters, La Division d'instruction francophone in Québec City, Qué., advises and assists in planning the training of Francophones.

4697

Communication Command

Communication Command provides strategic, communication support forces, and maintains communication networks for use by the federal and provincial governments in the event of a national emergency. The Command has headquarters in Ottawa with five regional communication groups across Canada that direct the operation of 18 major, and 90 minor communication facilities. Twelve militia units also are included in the Command's organization.

4702

Canadian Forces Northern Region

Canadian Forces Northern Region, with headquarters at Yellowknife N.W.T. and a headquarters detachment at Whitehorse Y.T., is one of six military regions in Canada, and the largest, geographically. The Region encompasses the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, including the islands in Hudson Bay and James Bay, the islands of the Arctic Archipelago and extends to the geographic (True) North Pole. The Commander Northern Region is responsible for regional military matters and for coordinating and supporting the activities of the Forces of other commands when they are employed in the North.

4707

Regions

The following Commanders have been assigned responsibilities relating to the employment of the Canadian Forces in the maintenance of law and order and in the provision of various forms of assistance to provincial and municipal authorities, within the geographic regions indicated:

4712

Commanders	Region
Maritime Command	Atlantic
Mobile Command	Eastern
Air Transport Command	Central
Training Command	Prairie
Maritime Command (Pacific)	Pacific
Northern Region Headquarters	Northern

Statutes

4717

The Minister is responsible for administering the following statutes:

Aeronautics Act (RSC 1970 c. A-3, Part 1, sec. 2)

Canadian Forces Superannuation Act (RSC 1970 c. C-9) as amended

Defence Services Pension Continuation Act (RSC 1970 c. D-3) as amended

Department of National Defence Act (RSC 1970 c. N-4) as amended

Visiting Forces Act (RSC 1970 c. V-6) as amended

Other Agencies

4719

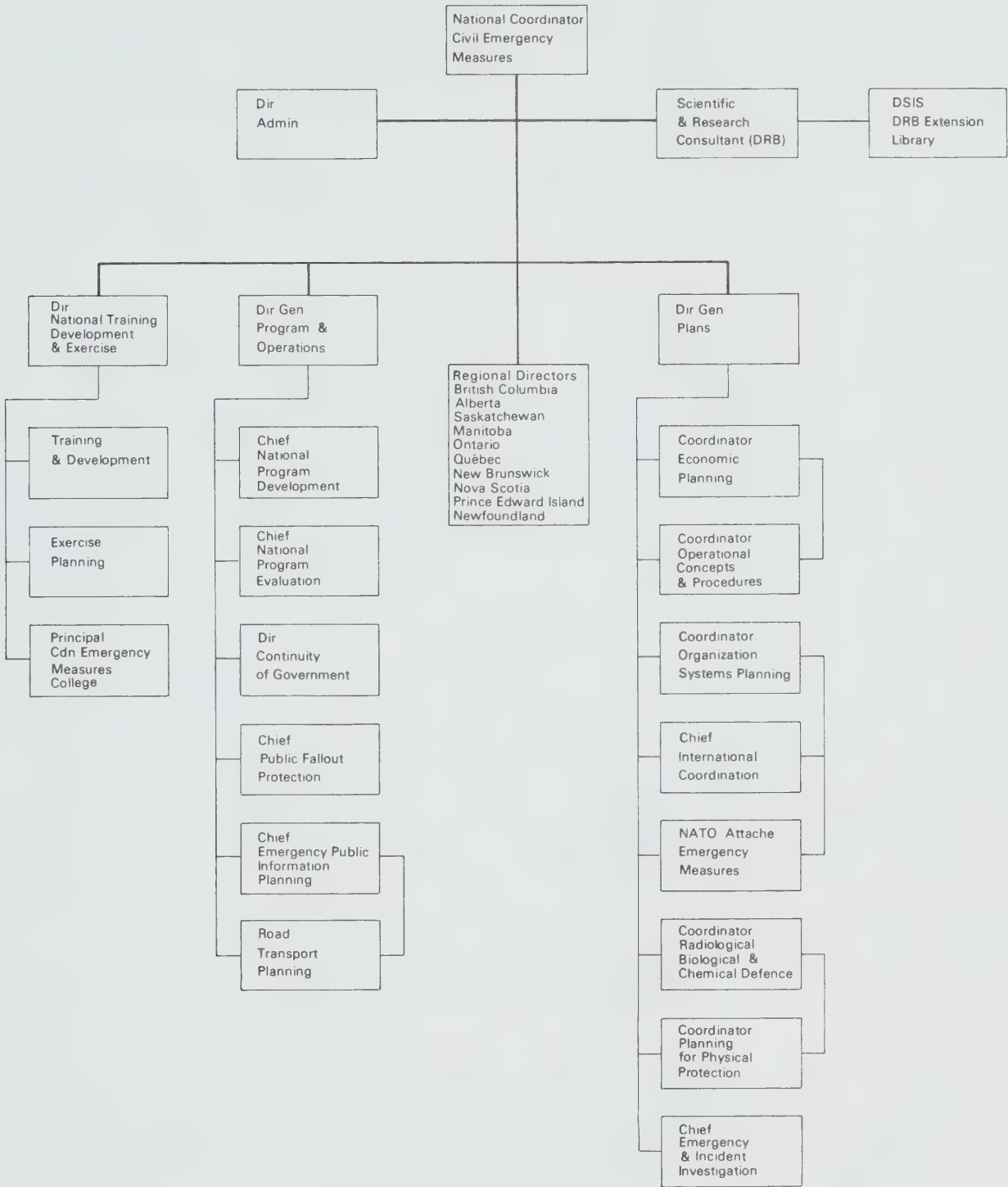
The Minister also is responsible for the following agencies:

Canada Emergency Measures Organization (para 4825)

Defence Construction (1951) Ltd. (para 4850)

Canada Emergency Measures Organization 4825

TB Chart - June 1973



Head Office

Tower “B”
Pearson Bldg.
125 Sussex Dr.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Defence

National Co-ordinator C. R. Patterson

Historical Background

The Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) was established within the Privy Council Office on June 1, 1957, for the purpose of planning for the provision of government leadership, services, and resource management in an emergency, and to ensure a Canadian contribution to NATO civil emergency planning. 4826

On May 28, 1959, a federal government order placed the Emergency Measures Organization under the Prime Minister and defined the civil defence responsibilities of National Defence, National Health and Welfare, and Justice Departments. Under this order, the EMO assumed, in addition to its government and resource management planning, the responsibilities of the Civil Defence Branch which, in turn, ceased to exist. 4827

Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-993 of June 27, 1963, transferred responsibility for the EMO, to the Minister of Defence Production. Two years later *Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-1041* approved the Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order which in addition to defining the responsibilities of various federal departments and agencies, placed the organization under the Minister of Industry. By Cabinet directive of 1966 the Minister of Industry was delegated responsibility for providing and co-ordinating the initial federal response to any peacetime situation in which the federal government was involved directly or called upon by provinces or municipalities for assistance. 4828

The 1965 *Order-in-Council* was amended in 1968 by *Orders-in-Council 1968-1302 and 1968-1508* which transferred responsibility for civil emergency planning from the Minister of Industry to the Minister of National Defence. 4829

Overall Responsibilities

Under the Minister of National Defence, the Canada Emergency Measures Organization is the federal co-ordinating agency for civil emergency planning. 4830

The objective of the Civil Emergency Measures Program as defined in 1973-1974 departmental estimates is “to enable the nation to survive and recover from war emergencies and peacetime disasters”. 4831

Canada EMO functions are to: 4832

- (a) develop policies and a program to ensure the continuity of government in an emergency;
- (b) co-ordinate civil emergency planning and training by departments, agencies, and Crown corporations of the Government of Canada;
- (c) in conjunction with provincial authorities, develop policies and a program for the control of civil road transport resources in an emergency;
- (d) plan civil emergency measures in respect of matters that are not the responsibility of any department, agency, or Crown corporation of the Government of

*text effective September 1973

Canada, or recommend to the Governor-in-Council the assignment of such responsibility to a minister;

- (e) provide assistance and guidance to provincial governments and municipalities in respect to the preparation of civil emergency measures in matters that are not the responsibility of any department, agency, or Crown corporation of the Government of Canada;
- (f) with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, provide general liaison with other countries and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on matters relating to civil emergency measures; and
- (g) be responsible for the direction and administration of the Canadian Emergency Measures College, at Arnprior, Ontario.

4833

The Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order (*Order-in-Council PC 1965-1041*, 23 June, 1965 as amended) defines the civil emergency powers, duties and functions of the ministers of federal departments and agencies having immediate responsibilities in the event of a war emergency. Included in this category are the departments of Agriculture, External Affairs, Finance, Fisheries, Justice, Labour, Manpower and Immigration, National Defence, National Health and Welfare, Post Office, Public Works, Solicitor General, Supply and Services (formerly Defence Production), Transport, Bank of Canada, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

4834

Under the *Government Organization Acts of 1966, 1969, and 1970* some of these powers, duties and functions were transferred to other ministers, notably Communications and Environment.

Organization and Programs

4836

The general federal organization for civil emergency planning may be summarized as follows:

- (a) a Cabinet Committee on External Policy and Defence;
- (b) the Canada Emergency Measures Organization comprised of:
 - (i) National Coordinator, Civil Emergency Measures, and Canada EMO headquarters staff;
 - (ii) Regional directors in each province;
 - (iii) Canadian Emergency Measures College;
- (c) federal government departmental planning staffs; and
- (d) federal government organizations in the provinces.

4838

Canada EMO has been organized into three major functional branches: Programs and Operations; Plans; National Training, Development and Exercises.

Programs and Operations Branch

4839

Within the Programs and Operations Branch are divisions responsible for national program development, national program evaluation, continuity of government, public fallout protection, emergency public information planning, and road transport planning.

Plans Branch

4841

This branch is comprised of divisions responsible for economic planning, operational concepts and procedures, physical protection planning, radiological, biological and chemical defence planning, organization system planning, international civil emergency planning, and emergency incident investigation.

National Training, Development and Exercises Branch

This branch is responsible for training development, national exercise planning, and supervision of the Canadian Emergency Measures College. 4843

Regional Offices

Regional directors of Canada EMO in each province (region) have been assigned the following responsibilities: 4845

- (a) to represent Canada EMO in the region for all civil emergency planning purposes; and
- (b) to establish and maintain effective liaison with the provincial government in the region; to assist in the development of provincial emergency plans, including those of local organizations; and to assist in the Canada EMO review of requests for financial aid from the province or municipalities within the region.

A regional office is located in the capital city of each province and for planning purposes each region corresponds to its respective provincial boundaries. Coordination of planning responsibility for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories is carried out from the regional office in Edmonton, Alberta. 4847

Head Office

Kenson Building
225 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K3

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Defence

Board of Directors

Chairman..... A. G. Bland

Members

Major General N. C. Brown
E. A. Booth
L. G. Crutchlow
Major General J. Chouinard
T. C. Greig

Principal Officer

President and General Manager..... A. G. Bland

Historical Background

Defence Construction (1951) Limited is a Crown corporation as defined in Part VIII of the *Financial Administration Act*, and listed in Schedule “C” in the Act. It is a private company incorporated under the *Canada Corporations Act*. 4852

The corporation began its operations in November 1950 as a Crown agency responsible for awarding and supervising defence construction projects. On May 10, 1951, under authority of the *Defence Production Act*, the present company was established under the name of Defence Construction (1951) Limited and took over the responsibilities of the former agency. On April 22, 1965, the control and supervision of the company was transferred from the Minister of Defence Production to the Minister of National Defence (DND).

Overall Responsibilities

As its name implies, the company’s prime responsibility is the construction of defence projects. This includes not only the calling and review of all tenders and subsequent contract awards but also the supervision of actual construction work in the field and the administration of all projects which involve new construction as well as the repair and maintenance (renovation) of existing capital plants. In addition, the company arranges contracts with consulting engineering and architectural firms on behalf of DND. 4854

Organization and Programs

More specifically, however, the company’s operations cover four distinct spheres: 4856

- (a) defence projects in Canada for DND;
- (b) all defence projects in Europe for DND under NATO agreement;

*text effective September 1973.

- (c) defence construction for the U.S. Government in Canada; and
- (d) upon request, advice and assistance to other government departments and agencies in respect to construction matters.

The company's functions are carried out by the following divisions:

Engineering Division

4858

This division is responsible for the administration of all contracts. This includes the calling and review of tenders, the preparation of Treasury Board submissions where required, the award of the contract, and the supervision of the work including certification for payment of work completed.

Treasurer's Division

4860

This division deals with:

- (a) the preparation of annual estimates and the control of all expenditures against such estimates;
- (b) the pre-audit of all progress claims and full accountability for expenditures made from funds provided for the construction and maintenance of programs of DND;
- (c) the handling and control of all security deposits submitted by contractors bidding on defence projects; and
- (d) the personnel activities of the company which include advising on staff relations and the administration of personnel including recruiting, selection, classification, training, promotion and employee benefits.

Secretary's Division

4862

This division is responsible for the control and regulation of all administrative procedures and operations. All statistics issued by the company emanate from the division. It also has under its jurisdiction communications, publications, and all office services which support the company's administrative and technical functions.

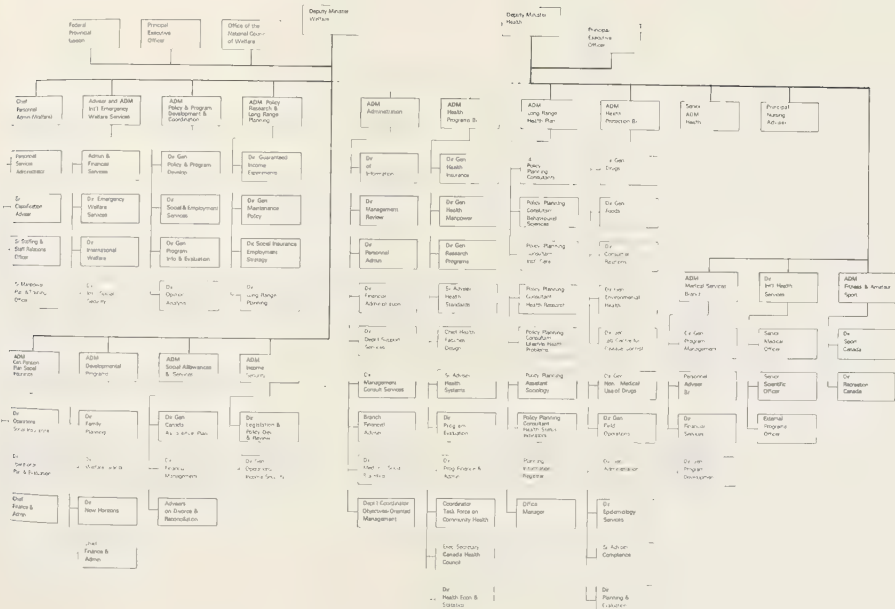
Regional Offices

4864

The corporation maintains branch offices at Halifax, N.S.; Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C. In addition, a European office is maintained in Lahr, Germany.

Department of National Health and Welfare 4900

19 Oct June 30 1973



Head Office

Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Minister

The Hon. Marc Lalonde P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Ministers

(Health)..... J. Maurice LeClair, M.D.

(Welfare)..... A. W. Johnson

Historical Background

The Department of National Health and Welfare, established by the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (SC 1944-45 c. 22—now RSC 1970 c. N-9) was originally formed in 1919 as the Department of Health. In 1928, this department merged with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in order to form the Department of Pensions and National Health. This department was replaced in 1944 by the Departments of National Health and Welfare, and Veterans Affairs.

4901

Overall Responsibilities

The department has charge of matters relating to the promotion and preservation of the health, social security, and social welfare of the people of Canada over which Parliament has jurisdiction. Under the authority of the Act, the department is responsible for:

4905

- (a) investigation and research into public health and welfare;4906
- (b) the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the provision of medical services for, and in conjunction with, the Canadian Coast Guard Service;4907
- (c) the supervision of public health facilities on railway, water, and all other forms of transportation;4908
- (d) the enforcement of regulations of the International Joint Commission relating to public health;4909
- (e) the promotion and conservation of the health of public servants, and other government employees;4910
- (f) the collection, publication and distribution, subject to the provisions of the *Statistics Act* of information relating to public health, improved sanitation, and social and industrial conditions effecting the health of Canadians; and4911
- (g) cooperation with provincial authorities with a view to coordinating efforts made, or proposed; or preserving and improving the public health; and providing for the social security and welfare of the people of Canada.4912

The Dominion Council of Health (Chairman: Deputy Minister [Health]) and the National Council of Welfare established by authority of the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, serve in an advisory capacity to the Minister.

4914

*text effective October 1973

Organization and Programs

4917 The department is composed of two broad sectors: Health and Welfare, with each sector sub-divided into a number of branches.

Health

Medical Services Branch

4920 Since 1962 the department's responsibilities for providing services in respect of health treatment, education, or assessment of various categories of persons have been carried out under the administration of the Medical Services Branch. This branch employs about 3500 public servants and is organized in eight regions in Canada, with an overseas region for 14 posts outside Canada.

4922 The principal activities are: Indian and Northern Health Services, Civil Aviation Medicine, Public Service Health, Immigration Medical Service, Quarantine and Regulatory.

Indian and Northern Health Services

4924 The objective of the Indian Health Service is to provide or arrange for health services for eligible Registered Indians in order to assist them in achieving a standard of health comparable to that of other Canadians. The development and extension of provincial hospitalization and medical care plans has facilitated the achievement of this objective in built-up areas of the provinces. However, in more remote locations Medical Services operates a number of nursing stations and other health facilities with back-up support from departmental hospitals at Moose Factory, and Sioux Lookout, Ontario; Norway House, and Hodgson, Manitoba; North Battleford, and Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan; Cardston, Gleichen, and Edmonton, Alberta.

4927 The Northern Health Service provides or arranges for health services for residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories in order to assist them in achieving a standard of health comparable to that of other Canadians. The Regional Director of the Northern Region is also the principal medical adviser to the Commissioners of the Yukon, and Northwest Territories. While the department encourages the establishment of private practice in the North, and the development of community hospitals, it is necessary to operate departmental hospitals at Whitehorse and Mayo in the Yukon and at Inuvik, Frobisher, and Fort Simpson in the Northwest Territories, as well as a number of nursing stations and other health facilities throughout the territories.

Civil Aviation Medicine

4930 The purpose of the Civil Aviation Medicine activity is to assist the Department of Transport in protecting air passengers in Canada from flight hazards by providing that department with medical advice on applicants for licensing or renewal of licences in the civil aeronautical field and by investigation of human factors in aircraft accidents.

Public Service Health

4932 The purpose of the Public Service Health activity is to promote and conserve the health of federal public servants and other federal government employees by health counselling and examination services; by providing advice on health matters to line managers; and by providing or arranging for emergency treatment of illness or accidental injury. This service is provided by medical and para-medical personnel of the branch at all locations where the branch has facilities.

Immigration Medical Service

Through the Medical Services Branch, the Department of Manpower and Immigration is advised on the medical status of prospective immigrants to Canada, and other persons for whom that department is responsible. Provision also is made to provide, or arrange, medical care to certain classes of immigrants who may fall ill in transit or after arrival and who are not covered by medical insurance. 4934

In Canada, immigration medical service is available at St. John's and Gander Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B. Québec, Montréal, and Dorval, Qué.; Malton, and Toronto Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C. 4936

Overseas facilities are located in the British Isles at London; in Europe at Athens, Brussels, Cologne, Paris, and Rome; in Africa at Nairobi; in Asia at Beirut, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and New Delhi; and at Port of Spain for Latin America. 4937

Quarantine and Regulatory

Quarantine activities are directed towards enforcing measures prescribed under the *Quarantine Act* and subsidiary legislation designed to prevent entry into Canada of cholera, plague, smallpox, and yellow fever; advising on measures generally for the protection of the country from invasion of infectious diseases; and supervising the health of travellers. 4939

Maritime Quarantine Stations are located at St. John's, Nfld; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Québec, Qué.; with sub-stations at Sept-Îles, Baie-Comeau, Rimouski, Port-Alfred, Port-Cartier, Trois Rivières, Sorel, and Montréal, Qué.; Victoria, B.C., with sub-stations at Vancouver, Esquimalt, and New Westminster, B.C. 4941

Airport quarantine facilities exist at Gander, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Dorval, Qué.; Ottawa, Toronto, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C. 4943

Health Protection Branch

The branch consists of seven directorates: Food; Drug; Environmental Health; Disease; Non-Medical Use of Drugs; Field Operations; Administration and Planning and Evaluation*. 4945

The branch is responsible for the enforcement in full or in part of the *Food and Drugs Act*, the *Narcotic Control Act*, the *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act*, the *Hazardous Products Act*, the *Atomic Energy Control Act*, the *Canada Labour Code*, the *Radiation Emitting Devices Act*, and the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*. 4947

Food Directorate

It protects the Canadian public against health hazards related to food by ensuring safeguards in the manufacture, importation, sale, and advertising of foods. 4949

Drug Directorate

It protects the Canadian public against health hazards and fraud related to drugs and cosmetics. 4952

Environmental Health Directorate

It undertakes a number of services and wide ranging research programs related to the impact of environmental factors on human health; by protecting the Canadian population from unknown or suspected chemical health hazards of the air and 4955

*write-up to follow

water; by assessing hazards and making recommendations concerning technological change, rate of change, human development, and the associated sociological changes as these may adversely affect the health and well-being of Canadians; and by ensuring the health and safety of radiation workers in establishments using X-rays or nuclear energy, and assessing and making recommendations concerning the radiation exposure to members of the public.

Disease Directorate

4959 It provides advice on medical microbiology and other laboratory fields associated with disease control in Canada (both at the national and international level); coordinates all provincial public health, hospital, and private clinical laboratories to provide national health surveillance and disease control systems; plans and implements inter-disciplinary research of an applied nature into the improvement of methods for the diagnosis of diseases and the follow-up of treatment; provides national reference centres; offers services in clinical chemistry, virology, bacteriology and associated medical laboratory fields (including the checking of medical kits, reagents and devices).

Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate**

4962 The role of the directorate is to provide effective assistance to Canadians in dealing with three main areas of concern relating to the problems created by the use of mind-altering drugs: research, rehabilitation, prosecution.

Field Operations Directorate

4966 The prime responsibility of this directorate is to enforce branch programs at the field level (by inspecting food and drug manufacturing and distribution plants, by monitoring recalls by manufacturers). The directorate educates the public on the nature of the branch programs.

Health Programs Branch

4972 The primary responsibility of this branch is to provide financial and technical support to provincially-administered programs which are designed to make high quality health services available to all Canadians at a reasonable cost. The execution of this responsibility entails the following activities which are conducted in close cooperation with provincial governments and their officials:

- 4974 (a) the administration of the Health Insurance Program under which financial assistance is provided to provincially operated hospitals and medical care insurance plans. This program is carried out pursuant to the provisions of the *Medical Care Act* and the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*;
- 4975 (b) the conduct of a Health Manpower Program designed to determine the national needs and to improve the quality, supply and utilization of health manpower. This includes the administration of the *Health Resources Fund Act* which provides for contributions to provinces for the construction, renovation and basic equipment of research establishments, teaching hospitals, and training facilities for health personnel as well as the professional training grants under which assistance is provided to provinces for the training of health personnel;
- 4976 (c) the administration of the National Health Grants Program under which financial support is provided directly to provinces organizations or individuals for applied research of national interest in the health services field, and for the training of researchers;
- 4977 (d) the provision of technical and professional consulting services to provincial governments, hospitals and other health organizations in an effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of health care service;

**sometimes called the LeDain Commission

- (e) the development and distribution of guidelines and information material directed to the promotion of healthy lifestyle habits in individuals; and4978
- (f) the promotion of, and coordination in, the development and acceptance of Canadian standards for health and health care.4979

The foregoing activities are conducted through the following organizational units: Health Insurance; Health Manpower; Health Research Programs; Community Health; Standards and Consulting; Health Facilities Design; Program Development and Evaluation; Program Finance and Administration; Health Systems Group; Secretariat to the Conference of Deputy Ministers.4981

Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

The *Fitness and Amateur Sport Act* assented to on 29 September, 1961 provides the authority for the branch's program. The objectives of the program are to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada. The program is carried on through grants-in-aid to national organizations involved in fitness and amateur sport; to sports governing bodies; to provincial governments in aid of provincial programs; to individuals for training and research projects. The branch undertakes also to provide advisory services and promotional support to the aforementioned persons and agencies.4991

The *Fitness and Amateur Sport Act* also provides for a National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport. This council is given wide latitude to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister.4993

Long Range Health Planning Branch

The purpose of this branch is to originate, develop or help put into practice ideas with major long-term health benefits to Canadians. It deals with the future in such areas as medicine, lifestyle, health care administration, sociology, health status indicators, pharmacy and quantitative methods, and focuses on major latent or emerging issues in the health field.4995

International Health Services Directorate

This directorate has as its major objectives: the coordination of all the activities of the department in the international health field; the provision of advice to other federal departments and agencies on international health matters; and departmental representation, as required, at international meetings concerned with health. These responsibilities require that officers of the directorate play a major role in interdepartmental committees concerned with the activities of organizations in which the department has a primary interest (such as the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs). The directorate also is responsible for coordinating, within the department, all matters arising from the bilateral, cultural, and scientific agreements with France, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, and the U.S.S.R.4998

Welfare

Policy Research and Long Range Planning Branch

In cooperation with the provinces, the branch focuses its research on the evaluation and policy development of the social security system (as outlined in the *Working Paper on Social Security in Canada* presented at the April 1973 Federal-Provincial Conference of Welfare Ministers).5002

There are four directorates included in the branch: Long Range Planning; Guaranteed Income Experiments; Income Maintenance Policy; Social Insurance and Employment Liaison.

Long Range Planning Directorate

5004 The functions of the directorate are: to initiate, plan and conduct socio-economic research in the social security field in terms of long-range objectives; to evaluate and develop methods of research for application to the field of social security; to evaluate how welfare policies affect, or are affected by, other social and economic events over the medium and long-run; to maintain and exchange ideas and information on research developments with other branches, departments, governments, and outside groups; and to provide proposals, information, and advice on long range welfare objectives and requirements pertaining to government policy.

Guaranteed Income Experiments Directorate

5009 This directorate serves the following functions: to administer a program of financing provincial guaranteed income experiments; to formulate policy relating to federal research objectives, design proposals, administrative and financial arrangements; to negotiate federal-provincial agreements; and to direct continuous research and analysis on the data received from provincial projects and provide expertise to provincial project teams.

Income Maintenance Policy Directorate

5012 This directorate will carry out, in conjunction with the provinces, a review of income supplementation. It will develop a new overall approach to income supplementation, on the basis of an evaluation of the impact and incidence of present and potential income maintenance and social security systems. It is to provide analytical services and data processing support to other directorates within the branch, and is to provide the liaison between the Program Information Directorate and the Policy Research and Long Range Planning Branch.

Social Insurance and Employment Liaison Directorate

5014 This directorate will review, in conjunction with the provinces and other federal agencies, the existing forms of social insurance and employment strategies within the context of the social security review. The directorate also will consider and evaluate, in the same context, any structural changes in social insurance programs and employment strategies within the developing new approach to income maintenance. This is to insure compatibility within the group of social insurance and employment programs as well as between these programs and a new income support approach.

Policy and Program Development and Coordination Branch

5016 The primary Objective of this branch is to provide advice and intelligence to the Minister and Deputy Minister (Welfare) on departmental programs and policy proposals in the field of social security, with particular reference to questions about the distribution of income, and the quality of life. In the next two years efforts will be focused on the development of policies and programs related to the federal-provincial review of the social security system initiated in April 1973.

5018 The branch is organized into four directorates: Policy and Program Development; Policy and Program Perception; Program Information and Evaluation; Social and Employment Services. There is also a Special Adviser on the Social and Welfare Status of Women. An Administrative Unit provides services jointly to this branch and the Policy Research and Long Range Planning Branch; the efforts of both branches are closely coordinated at all levels of responsibility.

Policy and Program Development Directorate

5019 This directorate is responsible for recommending policies for action, and for providing advice to senior management on policy proposals, on current social problems, and on the achievements of existing programs. It consists largely of staff

with specialized knowledge and judgment based on experience in specific areas of the welfare field. It provides a link between the operating branches, and the planning processes in order that operational experience may be brought to bear on policy development.

Policy and Program Perception Directorate

This directorate is responsible for monitoring and analyzing public opinion on departmental programs and policy proposals. Through opinion surveys, analysis of media content, the views expressed by special interest groups, and the preparation of speeches and articles, a mechanism is maintained for improving departmental responsiveness to public perceptions of its policies and programs.

5024

Program Information and Evaluation Directorate

This directorate is responsible for the improvement of existing welfare information systems, for the analysis and dissemination of this information, and for the evaluation of operational efficiency of various programs. The directorate operates and maintains a computerized Social Security Information Library Service. The directorate also provides a research information and a statistical service for the Welfare sector of the department, as well as for all those engaged in the social security system review process.

5028

Social and Employment Services Directorate

In conjunction with the provinces and other federal agencies, this directorate is responsible for carrying out a review of social and employment services in Canada. It will carry out an evaluation of existing social and employment services developed in order to rehabilitate socially and physically handicapped people or to prevent people from falling into need. The directorate also evaluates the mechanism whereby these services are delivered to people. It will recommend, the ways of improving these services, the system for delivering them, and the method of financing these services, for the consideration of the federal-provincial Conference of Welfare Ministers.

5032

Special Adviser on the Social and Welfare Status of Women

The adviser is responsible for advising the branch head, and through him the Minister and Deputy Minister, on all status of women considerations involved in the operation of departmental programs and the development of policies—including their impact on family life in general.

5036

International and Emergency Welfare Branch

The branch promotes and coordinates the department's international participation in social development, as well as social security and emergency welfare services, both at the national and international levels.

5039

The branch is concerned with Canada's participation in the social development programs of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, commissions and committees and other international organizations. The branch advises on technical assistance activities, and works with agencies concerned with the social development of countries. It represents the department in dealing with other countries on reciprocal agreements on social security matters and is concerned with international conventions on social security.

5041

Emergency Welfare Services is responsible for planning, organizing, stock piling essential goods, training, and public education, to ensure the provision of necessary services in the event of a national emergency. It is concerned also with advising on, and, where necessary, assisting in programs for disaster relief in other countries.

5043

Income Security Branch

5045 This branch administers the family allowances, youth allowances, family assistance, and old age security/guaranteed income supplement programs.

This branch is responsible for:

- 5047 (a) the Family and Youth Allowances Programs under which allowances are paid on behalf of children up to the age of 16 years and on behalf of dependent youths in the 16-to-18-year group in full-time attendance at school or university or precluded from attending by reason of mental or physical infirmity;
- 5048 (b) the Family Assistance Program which provides for payment of allowances in respect of immigrant children during their first year in Canada when they are not eligible for Family Allowances;
- 5049 (c) the payment of federal Old Age Security Pensions, which are available to everyone who can meet the age and residence requirements of the *Old Age Security Act*, and for the Guaranteed Income Supplement Program under which additional payments are available to old age security pensioners who have little or no income except their pension.

5051 Regional offices are maintained in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Québec, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C., with local offices in Montréal, Ottawa, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Social Allowances and Services Branch

5054 This branch is responsible for the Canada Assistance Plan, the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Program, and the Family Planning Program. The branch also administers the *Blind Persons Act*, the *Disabled Persons Act*, and the *Unemployment Assistance Act* (Acts which are slowly being phased out) as well as the provisions of the *Divorce Act* dealing with reconciliation and the protection of the interests of children and section 47 of the *Excise Tax Act* (dealing with refunds to federally or provincially supported non-profit welfare institutions). The branch provides consultative services in such areas as child welfare, institutional care, public assistance policy and administration, rehabilitation services, community services, work activity, and delivery of welfare services.

Canada Assistance Plan

5059 The Canada Assistance Plan is a comprehensive measure through which the federal government may share in 50 per cent of the costs to provinces and municipalities of providing social assistance to needy persons and up to 50 per cent of the costs of welfare services. Major emphasis is placed on the development and improvement of welfare services aimed at the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect, and dependence on public assistance. The work activity part of the plan provides for cost-sharing of special programs to improve the motivation and work capacity of assistance recipients who have unusual difficulty in securing or retaining employment.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

5063 Under this program the federal government contributes 50 per cent of the costs to the provinces of providing rehabilitation services to the physically or mentally disabled. Emphasis is placed on providing a comprehensive program of services, including assessment, counselling, and placement services which will help the handicapped person to overcome his disability and undertake worthwhile employment. The federal government also provides consultative support for the development of provincial programs and supports research projects which contribute to the development and understanding of rehabilitation.

Family Planning

The essential purpose of this program is to ensure the accessibility and availability of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. The program provides information and consultative services to other governments, private organizations, and individuals. The family planning grant program provides financial support: for family planning demonstration and service programs operating under public or voluntary auspices; for the training of health and welfare professionals and other staff involved in family planning services; and for relevant research in family planning.

5067

Social Insurance Branch

This branch is responsible for the administration of the Canada Pension Plan except for coverage and the collection of contributions which comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Revenue, (Taxation). The plan operates throughout Canada except in the Province of Québec where there is a closely coordinated social insurance counterpart. The Canada Pension Plan is a contributory social insurance program designed to provide earnings-based retirement pensions for contributors. It also provides benefits to a disabled contributor and his dependent children and, at the contributor's death, a lump sum benefit together with monthly benefits for his widow and children. Retirement pensions under the plan were paid for the first time in 1967 and since 1970 are payable to persons aged 65 or over (provided they are retired from regular employment). At age 70, retirement pensions are payable whether or not the person has retired. Survivors' benefits were first paid in 1968 and disability pensions in 1970.

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District offices are maintained in the following centres: Corner Brook, and St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I., Antigonish, Halifax, and Sydney, N.S.; Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John, N.B.; Etobicoke, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, North York, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Scarborough, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, and Windsor, Ont.; Brandon, and Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alta.; Penticton, New Westminster, Prince George, Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C.

5073

Developmental Programs Branch

This branch, created in the Fall of 1971, initially was responsible for the Fitness and Amateur Sport, and the National Welfare Grants programs of the department. Responsibility for the New Horizons program was added when that program was created in 1972. In the Fall of 1972 the Fitness and Amateur Sport program was transferred from this branch to the Health sector of the department.

5075

New Horizons

This program was announced officially by the Minister on July 17, 1972, and the program was launched September 18, 1972, with the opening of eight regional offices: Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montréal, Moncton, Halifax and St. John's. A ninth office opened in January 1973 in Regina.

5078

The program's basic objective is to enable groups of retired Canadians to plan and carry out, on a voluntary basis, activities which they design for themselves and for other members of their community.

5079

The major features of the program are:

- (a) all projects are designed and implemented by groups of retired Canadians;
- (b) funds are distributed equitably across the country according to the percentage of distribution of retired people in each region;
- (c) each approved project is funded for an initial period of up to 18 months;

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5083

5084

- 5085 (d) regional offices enable the program to maintain contact with the project groups
in a way that is not possible for an Ottawa-based staff;
- 5086 (e) while the initiative and responsibility for the program remains with the federal
government, the views of provincial governments are sought on each project;
and
- 5087 (f) \$10 million is committed to the program each fiscal year.

National Welfare Grants

5089 The program, begun in 1962, is designed to contribute to the development and
strengthening of welfare services in Canada by providing financial and consultative
support to research, demonstration, and experimental projects, and to individuals,
governmental and non-governmental organizations.

5091 The program's main activities include demonstration grants, research grants,
manpower utilization and development grants, national voluntary agency grants,
and consultative activity by the staff. Liaison with provincial departments of welfare
and major national voluntary agencies has strengthened the basis upon which
decisions regarding policy and future funding rest.

Administration Branch

5093 This branch, which reports to both the Deputy Ministers of Welfare and Health,
is comprised of Financial Administration, Personnel Administration, Information
Services, Management Consulting Services, Management Review, and Departmen-
tal Support Services.

Regional Offices

5095 See paras 4936, 4937, 4941, 4943, 4951, and 4973

Statutes

5097 The Minister is responsible for the following statutes:

Atomic Energy Control Act (RSC 1970 c. A-19)

Blind Persons Act (RSC 1970 c. B-7)

Canada Assistance Plan (RSC 1970 c. C-1)

Canada Pension Plan (RSC 1970 c. C-5; Part II) as amended

Canada Shipping Act (RSC 1970 c. S-9; Parts IV and V) as amended

Department of National Health and Welfare Act (RSC 1970 c. N-9) as amended

Disabled Persons Act (RSC 1970 c. D-6)

Divorce Act (RSC 1970 c. D-8) as amended

Excise Tax Act (RSC 1970 c. E-13; Sec. 47)

Family Allowances Act (RSC 1970 c. F-1)

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act (RSC 1970 c. F-25) as amended

Food and Drugs Act (RSC 1970 c. F-27) as amended

Health Resources Fund Act (RSC 1970 c. H-4)

Hazardous Products Act (RSC 1970 c. H-3) as amended

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (RSC 1970 c. H-8)

Immigration Act (RSC 1970 c. I-2; Part III)

Indian Act (RSC 1970 c. I-6; *Indian Health Regulations*)

Medical Care Act (RSC 1970 c. M-8)

Narcotic Control Act (RSC 1970 c. N-1) as amended

Old Age Assistance Act (RSC 1970 c. O-5)

Old Age Security Act (RSC 1970 c. O-6) as amended

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (RSC 1970 c. P-25)

Public Works Health Act (RSC 1970 c. P-39)

Quarantine Act (RSC 1970 c. 33; [1st Supp.]

Radiation Emitting Devices Act (RSC 1970 c. 34 [1st Supp; Part IV])
Unemployment Assistance Act (RSC 1970 c. U-1)
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (RSC 1970 c. V-7)
Youth Allowances Act (RSC 1970 c. Y-1)

Other Agencies

The Minister also is responsible for the following agencies:

5099

Medical Research Council (see para 5150)

Pension Appeals Board (text to follow)

Head Office

General Purpose Building
20th floor
Tunney’s Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W9

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Health and Welfare

President Dr. G. Malcolm Brown

Historical Background

The Medical Research Council was established under section 3 of the *Medical Research Council Act* (RSC 1970 c. M-9). Previously since 1960, it had operated as a virtually autonomous subsidiary of the National Research Council. 5151

Overall Responsibilities

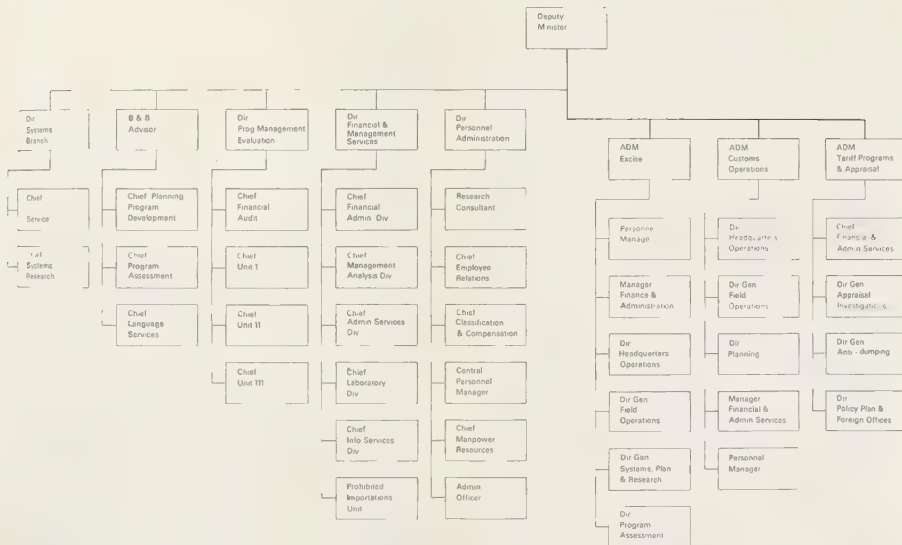
The primary function of the Council is to promote and support research in the health sciences in Canada. To this end it maintains a balanced program of support to research trainees and research investigators, to the costs of research programs in Canadian universities, hospitals and related institutes, and to promotional activities designed to stimulate new research efforts in significant areas. 5153

The council is responsible for the administration of the *Queen Elizabeth II Research Fund Act* (RSC 1970 c. Q-1). 5155

*text effective September 1973

Department of National Revenue - Customs and Excise 5300

TS Chart July 11 1973



Head Office
Connaught Building
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5

Minister
The Hon. Robert Stanbury, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers
Deputy Minister G. L. Bennett
Assistant Deputy Ministers
 (Tariff Programs and Appraisal) A. J. J. Senecal
 (Customs Operations) J. N. Leigh
 (Excise)..... H. Perrigo

Historical Background
The present Department of National Revenue was established under the provisions of the *Department of National Revenue Act* (SC 1926-27 c. 34—now RSC 1970 c. N-15). 5301

Until World War I, the federal government financed its operations from indirect taxes, cutoms duties, and excise taxes. To ease the financial burden of the war effort, direct taxation was introduced in 1916 by means of an excess business profits tax, followed the next year by an income tax on individuals and corporations.
The Department of National Revenue came into being in 1927, with Taxation** as one component, and Customs and Excise as the other. Each of these components is headed by a deputy minister and operates administratively as an independent department.

Overall Responsibilities
The Department of National Revenue, (Customs and Excise), is responsible for: 5303
(a) the assessment, collection, and control of duties and taxes on imported and domestically produced goods; and
(b) the control over international movements of persons and goods.
Under this general area of responsibility, Cutoms and Excise: 5305
 (i) ensures Canadian industry the protection to which it is entitled under the customs laws;
 (ii) provides information and services necessary to full understanding of, and voluntary compliance with, the requirements of customs and excise laws and regulations;
 (iii) is responsible for the administration of the *Customs Act*, the *Customs Tariff Act*, the *Anti-dumping Act*, the *Excise Act*, and the *Excise Tax Act*; and
 (iv) administers in part the statutes of other government departments and agencies as they pertain to the international movement of persons and goods, and collects customs and excise duties and taxes.

*text effective September 1973
**see para 5450

Organization and Programs

5310 Customs and Excise is comprised of three operational branches: Tariff Programs and Appraisal; Customs Operations; Excise; and, in addition, general administrative components.

Tariff Programs and Appraisal Branch

5315 This branch is responsible for:

- (a) determination of existence and extent of injurious dumping of imported goods; determination of value for duty, tariff classification, and "Made in Canada" status of goods imported;
- (b) carrying out of values and anti-dumping investigations in foreign countries;
- (c) administration of the government's import surveillance system to identify imports from countries allowing deferral, remission or rebate of corporate tax payable on income derived from export sales;
- (d) audit of import entries and processing of refund claims relative to the Machinery Remission Program;
- (e) administration of quotas and voluntary restraint certificates under the *Export and Import Permits Act*;
- (f) participation in the initiation and formulation of economic and other policies, laws and regulations having trade and industrial implications;
- (g) co-ordination of entry review procedures; and
- (h) investigation of violations of customs laws and regulations.

Customs Operations Branch

5320 This branch is responsible for:

- (a) examination and clearance of conveyances, goods, and passengers entering or leaving Canada and for collection of the duties and taxes applicable;
- (b) rejection of prohibited goods, apprehension and detention of persons importing illicit narcotics and ensuring compliance with the requirements of control measures embodied in other department's legislative programs;
- (c) review of import entries and supporting invoices to ensure their accuracy and uniform application and handling claims for refund of any customs duties and taxes paid in such cases as error in calculation, goods damaged in transit, or goods landed which are not those ordered;
- (d) investigation of claims filed by manufacturers and others to recover duties and taxes paid on imported goods re-exported or used in Canada in the production of articles for home consumption and export;
- (e) audit of production and sales records relative to automotive remission programs;
- (f) ensuring that transportation companies and private users comply with laws and regulations respecting the use of non-duty paid transportation equipment in domestic service in Canada, and that all goods conveyed to Customs Bonded Warehouses are duty and tax paid, exported or destroyed, within prescribed time limits; and
- (g) processing of cases where seizure action has been taken because of breaches of customs or excise laws.

Excise Branch

5325 This branch is responsible for:

- (a) determination of value and classification of goods for tax assessment purposes;

- (b) collection of sales and excise taxes on domestic goods, licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers;
- (c) investigations into suspected fraud or evasion;
- (d) audit of records of manufacturers and wholesalers to verify accuracy of tax liability reported;
- (e) verification of claims for refund of sales and excise taxes paid and refundable under specific conditions; and
- (f) collection of excise duties, the licensing and regulatory control of distilleries, manufacturers, and other premises operated under license pursuant to the *Excise Act*.

Statutes

The minister of National Revenue (Customs and Excise) is responsible for administering the following statutes:

Customs Act (RSC 1970 c. C-40) as amended

Customs Tariff (RSC 1970 c. C-41) as amended

Department of National Revenue Act (RSC 1970 c. N-15)

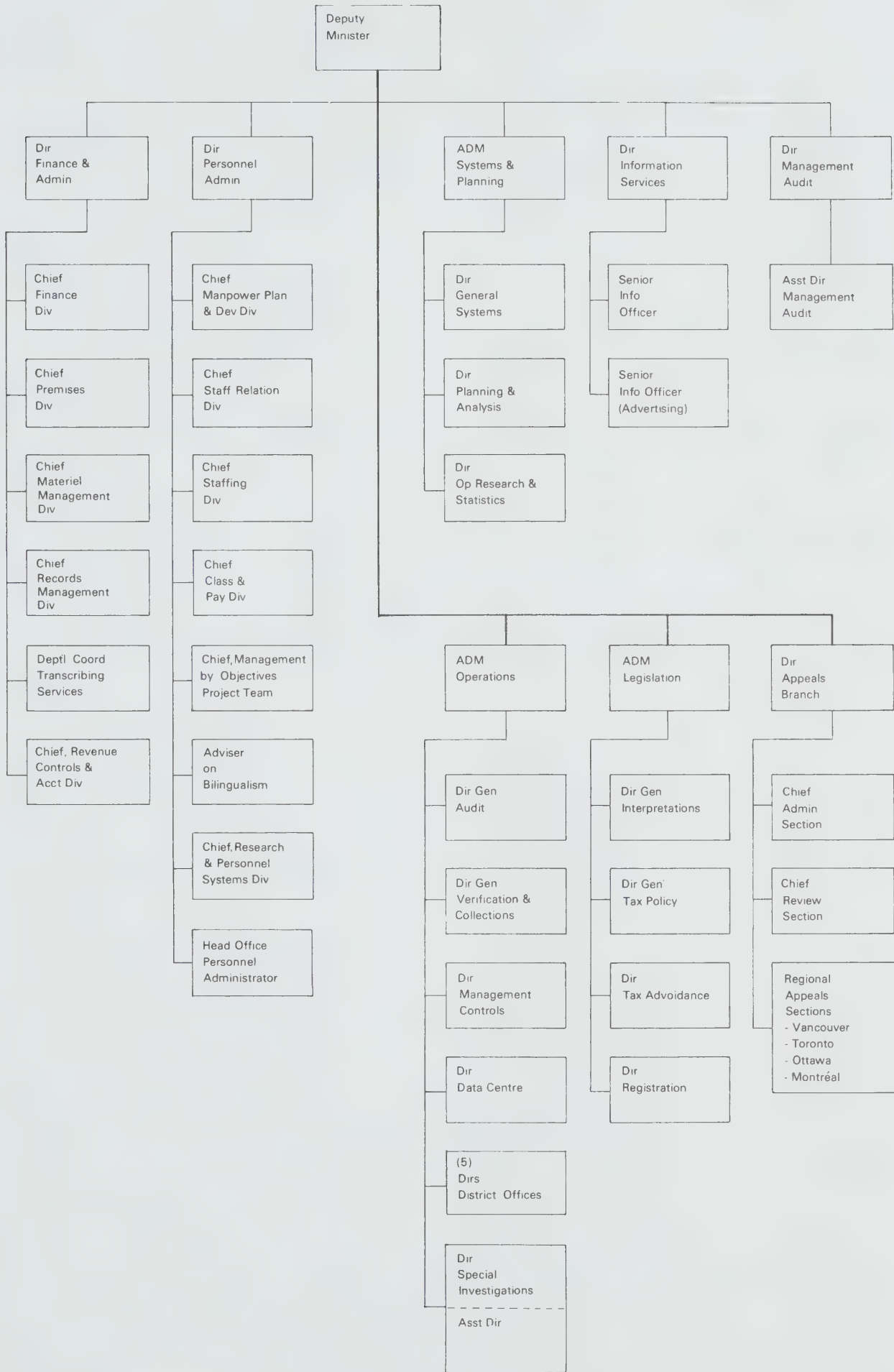
Excise Act (RSC 1970 c. E-12) as amended

Excise Tax Act (RSC 1970 c. E-13) as amended

Old Age Security Act (RSC 1970 c. O-6) as amended

Department of National Revenue-Taxation 5450

TB Chart - April 2, 1973



Head Office

875 Heron Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L8

Minister

The Hon. Robert D. G. Stanbury, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	E. B. Armstrong	
Assistant Deputy Ministers		
Legislation	J. F. Harmer	
Operations	S. F. Hobart	
Systems and Planning	(vacant)	

Historical Background

The present Department of National Revenue was established under the provisions of the <i>Department of National Revenue Act</i> (SC 1926-27 c. 34—now RSC 1970 c. N-15).	5451
Until World War I, the federal government financed its operations from indirect taxes, customs duties, and excise taxes. To ease the financial burden of the war effort, direct taxation was introduced in 1916 by means of an excess business profits tax, followed the next year by an income tax on individuals and corporations.	5452
The Department of National Revenue came into being in 1927, with Taxation as one component, and Customs and Excise** as the other. Each of these components is headed by a deputy minister and operates administratively as an independent department.	5453

Overall Responsibilities

The federal government has entered into tax collection agreements with various provinces for the collection of individual and corporate income taxes, succession duties and gift taxes on behalf of the provinces. The responsibility for the collection of, and the accounting for these provincial taxes and duties, is now that of Taxation. The department also administers certain tax rebate plans on behalf of requesting provinces.	5455
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Organization and Programs

Taxation is divided into three main branches each headed by an assistant deputy minister: Legislation, Operations, Systems and Planning.	5460
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Legislation Branch

This branch is responsible for the interpretation and uniform application of tax legislation and policies. In addition, it investigates cases of suspected tax avoidance.	5465
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Operations Branch

This branch plans and evaluates the audit, verification, and collection operations of the department. It conducts special investigations and carries out prosecution of taxpayers in cases of tax evasion.	5475
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*text effective October 1973
** see para 5300

Systems and Planning Branch

5485 This branch is responsible for long-range planning, electronic data processing, research and analysis.

Regional Offices

5495 District Taxation Offices are located in the following cities:

St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Montréal, Québec, Rouyn, and Sherbrooke, Qué.; Belleville, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Toronto, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Penticton, Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C.

Statutes

5500 The Minister is responsible for administering the following statutes:

Canada Pension Plan (RSC 1970 c. C-5, Part I)

Customs Act (RSC 1970 c. C-40)

Customs Tariff Act (RSC 1970 c. C-41) as amended

Department of National Revenue Act (RSC 1970 c. N-15)

Excise Act (RSC 1970 c. E-12) as amended

Excise Tax Act (RSC 1970 c. E-13, but excluding Part I) as amended

Income Tax Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 63) as amended

Unemployment Insurance Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 48, Part IV).

TH. Chant 21 June 1973

TH. Chant 21 June 1973

Head Office

Sir Alexander Campbell Building
Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0B1

Postmaster General

The Hon. André Ouellet P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Postmaster General.....	John A. H. Mackay
Special Advisor (Corporate Affairs)	W. H. Wilson
Special Advisor to the Deputy Postmaster General	T. Bond
Assistant Deputy Postmasters General	
(Operational Services).....	G. M. Sinclair
(Personnel).....	L. Barrière
(Marketing)	G. C. Campbell
(Finance and Administration)	A. C. Boughner
General Managers	
(Atlantic Postal Region).....	J. P. Morrow
(Québec Postal Region)	L. Durocher
(Ontario Postal Region).....	J. C. Corkery
(Western Postal Region).....	J. B. Prescott

Historical Background

The Post Office Department was established by the *Post Office Act of 1867* (now RSC 1970 c. P-14). 5601

Organization and Programs

The department is composed of five directorates: Corporate Affairs, Operational Services, Finance and Administration, Marketing, Personnel. 5610

Corporate Affairs Directorate

This directorate consists of four branches: Corporate Planning, International Postal Affairs, Management Information Systems, Public Affairs. 5630

The directorate is responsible for developing and maintaining an effective corporate capability in order to:

- (a) achieve a sound corporate plan;
- (b) develop legislative programs;
- (c) achieve compatibility of corporate policies;
- (d) coordinate interdepartmental projects;
- (e) participate in international affairs involving postal administrations and other related organizations;
- (f) achieve international postal agreements;
- (g) achieve external and internal understanding and acceptance of Canada Post Office objectives, policies and plans;
- (h) achieve a comprehensive integrated Management Information System; and
- (i) provide management with expertise and counsel in support of the above areas, which will contribute to the attainment of Canada Post Office objectives.

*text effective September 1973

Operational Services Directorate

5650 This directorate consists of five branches: Coding and Mechanization, National Operations, Quality Assurance, Security and Investigation Services, Transportation. In addition, the Assistant Deputy Postmaster General (Operational Services) has reporting to him the Director General (Engineering and Technical Services) who has the following branches under his direction: Computer Services, Facilities Planning and Equipment, Operational Research, Systems Research and Development.

5668 The directorate is responsible for planning, developing, designing, communicating, and achieving implementation, (through the regions) of the National Operating Systems in order to meet service specification by the most economical means and within the time targets. It also provides managers with professional, specialist, and technical services which will meet management specifications in areas where it has been established by corporate policy that these can best be provided from headquarters; and evaluating performance of National Operating Systems.

Finance and Administration Directorate

5670 This directorate consists of five branches: Administrative Services and Purchasing, Accounting, Financial and Administrative Systems, Financial Planning, Internal Audit. It is responsible for achieving the following corporate policies, objectives and goals as economically and effectively as possible;

- (a) financing and the overall utilization and management of financial resources;
- (b) competitive national money order system;
- (c) pooled or centralized administrative support services; and
- (d) national procurement and inventory management of materials and postal values.

Marketing Directorate

5690 This directorate consists of four branches: Market Development, Postage and Retail Products, Postal Rates and Classification, Sales and Customer Service.

It is responsible for achieving those national customer services and products that will enhance profit opportunities as well as that product mix which will provide opportunity to maximize marginal income while satisfying customer service expectations.

Personnel Directorate

5710 This directorate consists of three branches: Employee Compensation, Organization Planning and Development, Staff Relations. In addition, the Assistant Deputy Postmaster General (Personnel) has reporting to him: Headquarters Personnel Administration, Safety, Health and Welfare, the Bilingual Advisor.

The directorate is responsible for planning, developing, promoting and ensuring effective use of corporate-wide personnel management processes on a timely and economic basis that result in:

- (a) a safe and healthy physical work environment;
- (b) a stable, flexible, well-informed and productive work force;
- (c) the creation and maintenance of constructive human relationships;
- (d) conditions in which employees may achieve self-development goals in line with departmental requirements; and
- (e) managerial effectiveness.

Regional Offices

Canada is divided into four regions and each region is sub-divided into districts as outlined below: 5730

- Atlantic Region —Newfoundland District (St. John's)
 - Nova Scotia District (Halifax)
 - New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island District (St. John)
- Québec Region —Québec East District (Québec)
 - Québec West District (Montreal)
 - Montréal Metropolitan District
- Ontario Region —Eastern Ontario District (Ottawa)
 - Central Ontario District (Toronto)
 - Southwestern Ontario District (London)
 - Northern Ontario District (North Bay)
 - MAPP District (Toronto)
- Western Region—Manitoba District (Winnipeg)
 - Saskatchewan District (Saskatoon)
 - Alberta District (Edmonton)
 - British Columbia and Yukon District (Vancouver)

The general manager for each region reports direct to the Deputy Postmaster General and is responsible for providing the following services to users in the region: 5735

- (a) the transfer of information, goods and funds between sender and receiver;
- (b) sales of related and support services and products; and
- (c) sales and distribution of services and products to and for government departments and agencies.

These services are provided in order to achieve: dependability, maximum productivity (input/output), optimum shares of served market, favourable public reaction, and the balanced best interest of employees, customers and public, agents, sub-contractors and government.

There are approximately 8655 post offices in Canada. Of this number 3774 are revenue post offices which are, in many instances, operating on a part-time basis in conjunction with a private business establishment. 5737

House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A2

Minister

The Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, P.C., M.P.

Staff

Principal Secretary	Hon. Martin P. O’Connell
Executive Assistant.....	Torrance Wylie
Administrative Assistant	Miss Mary E. Macdonald
Special Assistant	Ivan Head
Programme Secretary.....	(vacant)
Legislative Assistant	Miss Joyce Fairbairn
Press Secretary	Pierre O’Neil
Senior Correspondence Secretary	Henry A. Lawless
Appointments Secretary	(vacant)
Engagements Secretary	Mrs. Madeleine Lafleur
Private Secretary	Miss Cécile Viau

Overall Responsibilities

5804

The Prime Minister’s Office is organized into a Secretariat, with officers responsible for keeping the Prime Minister aware of all significant developments throughout the country; liaising with various party organizations; preparing evaluations and recommendations; maintaining appropriate records; and in addition for:

5809

- (a) the preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;
- (b) the arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister privately or with his colleagues;
- (c) the arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;
- (d) assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties; and
- (e) releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements of the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

Other Agencies

5820

- The Prime Minister is also spokesman in Parliament for the following agencies:
- Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat (see para 5850)
 - Economic Council of Canada (see para 5900)
 - Indian Claims Commission (see para 5935)
 - Official Languages Commission (see para 350)
 - Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund (see para 5950)
 - Royal Commissions (see para 6019)

*text effective October 1973

Head Office

Government Conference Centre
2 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 488
Terminal “A”
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 8V5

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Principal Officers

Secretary (Canadian Intergovernmental Conference)..... Henry F. Davis
Deputy Secretary (Program).....André S. Millar
Deputy Secretary (Administration)Paul W. Ostiguy

Historical Background

The Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat (SCICS) was set up as a result of the Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers** held in May 1973. It replaced the Secretariat of the Constitutional Conference which had been established in 1968 to handle the constitutional review process.

Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3698, 29 Nov 1973 designated the Secretariat as a department (within the meaning of the *Financial Administration Act*), the Prime Minister as the appropriate Minister, and the Secretary as deputy head.

58515854

Overall Responsibilities

The Secretariat serves all federal-provincial meetings of First Ministers as well as any other intergovernmental conferences wishing to make use of the Secretariat’s services.

The Secretariat offers all the necessary coordination and administrative services required to set up a conference. This may include the planning of a meeting; the provision of services such as printing, translations, typing, media arrangements, etc.; the preparation of a verbatim record of proceedings and, as required, a statement of conclusions, as well as distribution of documents before, during, and after the conference.

The Secretariat is an intergovernmental agency serving equally the federal and provincial governments.

The Secretary is nominated after consultation with the eleven governments, and the personnel of the Secretariat is recruited from both federal and provincial departments as well as from private agencies.

Although based in Ottawa, the Secretariat can serve meetings throughout the country.

5857586058635866

*text effective December 1973

**provincial Premier or Prime Ministers as the case may be

Head Office

333 River Road
Vanier, Ontario

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 527
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V6

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Directors

Chairman..... André Raynauld
Vice-Chairman..... Irving Brecher
Director..... John Dawson

Members

Robert G. Annable..... Vancouver, B.C.
Paul Babey..... Ottawa, Ont.
Ian Andrew Barclay..... Vancouver, B.C.
Marcel Bélanger Québec, Qué.
Robert S. Blair Calgary, Alta.
Roy Fraser Elliott Montréal, Qué.
Gilbert Finn Moncton, N.B.
Alfred C. Huxtable Halifax, N.S.
Mrs. Jean M. Jones..... Hamilton, Ont.
David L. Kirk Ottawa, Ont.
John Kostuik..... Toronto, Ont.
William Ladyman Toronto, Ont.
Gilles Lamontagne..... Québec, Qué.
Stanley A. Little..... Ottawa, Ont.
Donald MacDonald..... Ottawa, Ont.
Robert M. MacIntosh Toronto, Ont.
William Mahoney Toronto, Ont.
W. C. Y. McGregor..... Montréal, Qué.
Miss Helen K. Mussallem Ottawa, Ont.
Charles Perrault..... Montréal, Qué.
Miss Huguette Plamondon..... Montréal, Qué.
Louis-Philippe Poulin Montréal, Qué.
Raymond Primeau Montréal, Qué.
Alexander Robertson..... Winnipeg, Man.
Ray D. Wolfe..... Toronto, Ont.

Historical Background

The Economic Council of Canada was established under the *Economic Council Act* (RSC 1970 c. E-1). 5901

Overall Responsibilities

The duty of the Council is to advise and recommend to the Minister how Canada can achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production in order that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of economic growth and 5903

*text effective September 1973

that all Canadians may share in rising living standards; and in particular it shall be the duty of the Council:

- (a) regularly to assess, on a systematic and comprehensive basis, the medium-term and long-term prospects of the economy, and to compare such prospects with the potentialities of growth of the economy;
- (b) to recommend what government policies, in the opinion of the Council, will best help to realize the potentialities of growth of the economy;
- (c) to consider means of strengthening and improving Canada's international, financial, and trade position;
- (d) to study means of increasing Canadian participation in the ownership, control, and management of industries in Canada;
- (e) to study how economic growth, technological change and automation, and international economic changes may effect employment and income in Canada as a whole, in particular areas of Canada, and in particular sectors of the economy;
- 5905 (f) to study and discuss with representatives of the industries concerned and with representatives of labour, farmers and other primary producers, and other occupational groups and organizations, what specific plans for production and investment in major industries in Canada will best contribute to a high and consistent rate of economic growth;
- (g) to study how national economic policies can best foster the balanced economic development of all areas of Canada;
- (h) to explore and evaluate particular projects of major significance for the expansion of industrial and other economic activities in Canada, whether or not such projects may involve direct governmental participation, and to make recommendations concerning those projects that in the opinion of the Council will contribute to the growth of the Canadian economy;
- (i) to encourage maximum consultation and cooperation between labour and management in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Act;
- (j) to seek full and regular consultation with appropriate agencies of the governments of each province; and
- (k) to conduct, if directed to do so by the Minister, reviews of medium-term or long-term programs of the Government of Canada that are designed to aid or assist industry, labour or agriculture.

Organization and Programs

5907 The Council conducts on its own initiative, or if directed to do so by the government, such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the government as circumstances require.

5909 The Council is required to prepare and to publish annually a review of the medium and long-term prospects and problems of the Canadian economy and is authorized to publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

5911 The Council consists of a chairman and two directors, who serve on a full-time basis, and not more than 25 other members broadly representative of different sectors and groups in the Canadian economy. The chairman is chief executive officer and has supervision over and direction of the work and staff of the Council.

Head Office

Kent-Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 2520
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5Y4

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Principal Officers

Commissioner Dr. L. I. Barber

Executive Director Brian G. Pratt

Director of Research Resource Centre.....Dr. Stuart Raby

Legal Counsel..... K. Norman

Historical Background

The Indian Claims Commission was created by *Order-in-Council PC 1969-2405*,
December 19, 1969. This is a Royal Commission and the Commissioner is authorized
to exercise all the powers conferred on him by section 11 of the *Inquiries Act* (RSC
1970, c. I-13) in the performance of his duties.

5936

Overall Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the commission to receive, study, and make recom-
mendations to the Government of Canada on grievances put forward in the form of
claims regarding:

5940

(a) the occupation of lands by non-Indians without the prior agreement of the Indi-
ans using the land;

5942

(b) the execution of the terms of treaties and agreements formally entered into by
representatives of the Indian people and the Crown; and

5943

(c) the administration of moneys and lands pursuant to schemes established by
legislation for the benefit of the Indian people.

5944

Commission Reports

At the conclusion of each individual claims inquiry, the Commissioner is obliged
to file all papers and records regarding that inquiry with Dominion Archivist.

5949

*text effective December 1973

Head Office

Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W9

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Board of Trustees

Chairman (vacant)

Trustees

- Dr. G. Malcolm Brown, President, Medical Research Council
- Dr. Victor Chernick, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
- Dr. R. B. Goldbloom, Department of Paediatrics, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
- Dr. J. M. LeClair, Deputy Minister of Health, Department of National Health and Welfare
- Dr. M. W. Thompson, Department of Genetics, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ont.

Historical Background

The *Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act* (RSC 1970 c. Q-1) established a fund of one million dollars to be administered by a corporate board of trustees to aid in research on the diseases of children.

5951

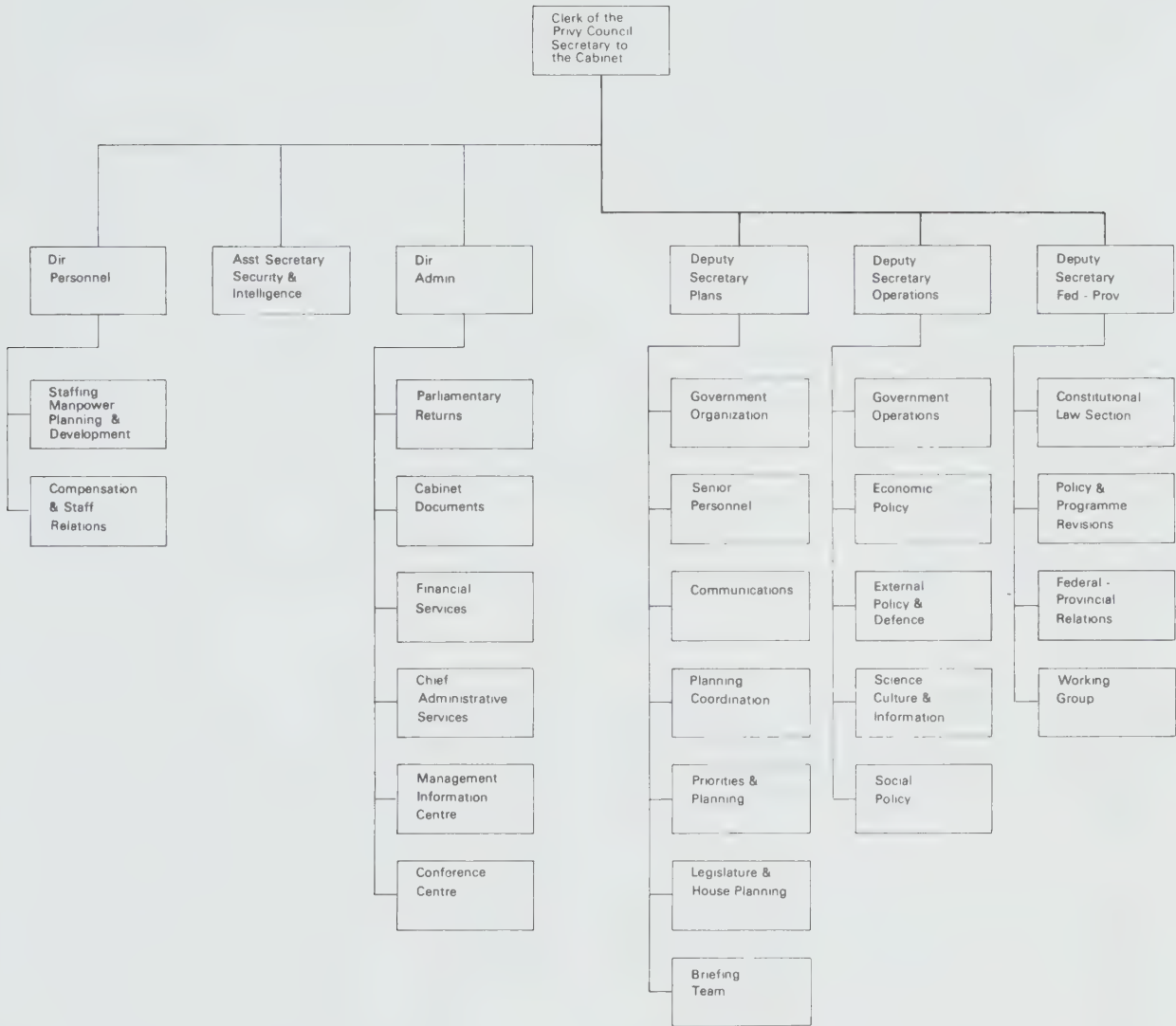
The interest derived from the fund, together with donations and bequests which may be made to it, are used to provide salary support for investigators working or training in the field of children's diseases. The recipients of such support are selected each year by the board of trustees on the basis of applications submitted to it.

Responsibility for provision of administrative and technical services and facilities was transferred from the National Research Council to the Medical Research Council by the *Government Organization Act 1969* (SC 1968-69 c. 28).

*text effective September 1973

Privy Council Office 6000

TB Chart – November 24, 1971



East Block
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

Minister Responsible
Prime Minister

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy and Council and Secretary to the Cabinet	R. G. Robertson
Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Operations).....	L. D. Hudon
Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Plans).....	C. R. Nixon
Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Federal-Provincial Relations)	F. A. G. Carter
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Security)	W. R. Luyendyk
Director of Administration.....	H. B. Stewart

Historical Background

The Privy Council was established under section 11 of The *British North America Act 1867*, which constituted a Council to “aid and advise in the government of Canada, to be styled the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada”. The first members of the Queen’s Privy Council were sworn in at Ottawa by the Governor General, Viscount Monck, on Monday, July 1, 1867. 6001

By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada were required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise provided by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and carried on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous office in the Province of Canada. 6003

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in council business. The work was concerned with the recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the Governor-in-Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention. 6005

Since 1867 several changes in function have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet committees. ** 6007

Overall Responsibilities

For administrative purposes the Privy Council Office is regarded as a department of government under the Prime Minister and its work is primarily concerned with: 6009

- (a) secretarial work for the Cabinet and Cabinet committees, including the

*text effective October 1973
* * see para 6023 for the Committee of the Privy Council and para 6025 for their parliamentary secretaries

preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions;

- (b) work for inter-departmental committees, including the provision of chairmen, members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and on behalf of such committees;
- (c) making special studies as required;
- (d) preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister;
- (e) liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters;
- (f) the examination of submissions to the Governor-in-Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements, preparation of draft orders; and
- (g) duties in connection with regulations under the *Statutory Instruments Act* including the examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the *Canada Gazette* of federal statutory regulations.

Organization and Programs

6011 The work of the Privy Council Office is divided into three main divisions: Operations, Plans and Federal-Provincial Relations. While all three were created to support Cabinet, they have other responsibilities as well. In addition, there are a security section, a directorate of administration and the Office of the Constitutional Adviser.

Operations Division

6013 This division includes five secretariats serving five separate Cabinet committees plus a number of ad hoc committees. All are operating committees and are generally referred to as subject matter committees.

Plans Division

6015 This division includes secretariats for two of the principal co-ordinating committees of Cabinet, the Priorities and Planning Committee, and the Legislation and House Planning Committee.

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

6017 This division includes the secretariat for the other principal co-ordinating committee, the Federal-Provincial Relations Committee. One of the division's main functions is to co-ordinate the federal government's relations with the provincial governments.

Directorate of Administration

6019 This directorate provides administrative support to both the Privy Council and Prime Minister's Offices. Divisions such as Reference, Accounts, Personnel, and Office Services provide a common service for both Offices. In addition, the Director of Administration oversees the administering of Royal Commissions and Conferences, and the administering of the Prime Minister's residence.

Statutes

6021 The Minister administers the following statutes:

British North America Act 1867

Statutory Instruments Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 38)

Committee of the Privy Council

The Canadian Ministry
(according to Precedence in the Privy Council)*

6023

- 1. The Rt. Hon Pierre Elliott Trudeau Prime Minister
- 2. The Hon Paul Joseph James Martin Leader of the Government
in the Senate
- 3. The Hon Mitchell Sharp Secretary of State for External Affairs
- 4. The Hon Allan Joseph MacEachen President of the Queen’s
Privy Council for Canada
- 5. The Hon Charles Mills Drury President of the Treasury Board
- 6. The Hon Jean Marchand Minister of Transport
- 7. The Hon John Napier Turner Minister of Finance
- 8. The Hon Jean Chrétien Minister of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
- 9. The Hon Donald Stovel Macdonald Minister of Energy,
Mines and Resources
- 10. The Hon John Carr Munro Minister of Labour
- 11. The Hon Gérard Pelletier Minister of Communications
- 12. The Hon Jack Davis Minister of the Environment
and Minister of Fisheries
- 13. The Hon Jean-Eudes Dubé Minister of Public Works
- 14. The Hon Stanley Ronald Basford Minister of State
for Urban Affairs
- 15. The Hon Donald Campbell Jamieson Minister of Regional
Economic Expansion
- 16. The Hon Robert Knight Andras Minister of Manpower
and Immigration
- 17. The Hon James Armstrong Richardson Minister of
National Defence
- 18. The Hon Otto Emil Lang Minister of Justice
and Attorney General of Canada
- 19. The Hon Herb Gray Minister of Consumer
and Corporate Affairs
- 20. The Hon Robert Douglas George Stanbury Minister of
National Revenue
- 21. The Hon Jean-Pierre Goyer Minister of Supply and Services
- 22. The Hon Alastair William Gillespie Minister of
Industry, Trade and Commerce
- 23. The Hon Stanley Haidasz Minister of State
- 24. The Hon Eugene F. Whelan Minister of Agriculture
- 25. The Hon Warren Allmand Solicitor General of Canada
- 26. The Hon James Hugh Faulkner Secretary of State
of Canada
- 27. The Hon André Ouellet Postmaster General
- 28. The Hon Daniel J. MacDonald Minister of Veterans Affairs
- 29. The Hon Marc Lalonde Minister of National Health and Welfare
- 30. The Hon Jeanne Sauvé Minister of State for
Science and Technology

* commonly called the Cabinet

6025 Parliamentary Secretaries to Cabinet Ministers
(in alphabetical order by Ministry)

Agriculture.....	Léopold Corriveau (Frontenac)* *
Environment	William H. Rompkey (Grand Falls-White Bay Labrador)
External Affairs	Pierre de Bané (Matane)
Finance.....	Joseph-Roland Comtois (Terrebonne)
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Leonard (Len) S. Marchand (Kamloops-Cariboo)
Industry, Trade and Commerce	Herb Breau (Gloucester)
Justice	Raynald J. A. Guay (Lévis)
Labour	Charles R. Turner (London East)
Manpower and Immigration	Mark R. MacGuigan (Windsor-Walkerville)
National Defence	Leonard D. Hopkins (Renfrew North-Nipissing East)
National Health and Welfare	Norman A. Cafik (Ontario)
Privy Council	John M. Reid (Kenora-Rainy River)
Regional Economic Expansion.....	Marcel Prud'homme (Saint-Denis)
Secretary of State	Gilles Marceau (Lapointe)
Transport.....	Joseph-Phillippe Guay (Saint-Boniface)
Urban Affairs.....	Ian Watson (Laprairie)

* * constituency

Minister Responsible
Prime Minister

President of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada
The Hon. Allan Joseph MacEachen, P.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary	John Reid
Executive Assistant.....	Brian Bruce
Special Assistant	J. Moore
Private Secretary	Mrs. P. Hunter
Parliamentary Returns	Miss D. Paquette

Historical Background

The Presidency of the Privy Council is a Cabinet portfolio which has no defined functions. Responsibilities are assigned as the Prime Minister decides. The portfolio, for long periods associated with the Prime Minister, has frequently been held by another minister and has often been left vacant. 6101

Overall Responsibilities

The President of the Privy Council has no responsibility for the administration of the Privy Council Office which for purposes of the *Financial Administration Act* has been assigned by Order-in-Council to the Prime Minister. 6103

In July, 1968, the responsibilities of the President were enlarged by the Prime Minister. The President was made Government House Leader and performs all the duties associated with that position. In addition, he assumes direction of special studies and projects related to: 6105

- (a) procedural reform;
- (b) reform of the *Canada Elections Act* particularly regarding electoral expenses;
- (c) provision of adequate research facilities and modernization of the Parliamentary Library;
- (d) preparation of rules to regulate conflicts of interest among members of the House of Commons and Senate;
- (e) introduction of appropriate techniques for the review of subordinate legislation and statutory instruments; and
- (f) finding ways whereby members of the Opposition could be assisted by the government in the provision of staff and organization that would enable them better to meet the growing complexity of the problems facing Parliament.

The Parliamentary Returns Section of the government is also under the jurisdiction of the President. This section co-ordinates the returns by departments and agencies in response to questions on the order paper and motions for papers. 6107

Other Agencies

The President is spokesman in Parliament for the following agencies; 6122

Chief Electoral Officer (see para 340)

Public Services Staff Relations Board (see para 6200)

*text effective October 1973

Head Office

110 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 1525, Stn "B"
Ottawa, Ont.
K1P 5V2

Minister Responsible

President of the Privy Council

Members of the Board

Chairman Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman..... Georges-E. Gauthier, Q.C.

Deputy Chairman (up to three)

J. Harold Brown, Q.C.

Members representing
employee interest

S. Frankel Hamilton, Ont.
E. Gosselin Montréal, Qué.
A. L. Hepworth..... Ottawa, Ont.
E. O'Connor..... Vancouver, B.C.

Members representing
employer interest

C. P. Chaston..... Toronto, Ont.
Miss H. Cryderman Vernon, B.C.
R. Doucet..... Montréal, Qué.
D. G. Pyle..... Toronto, Ont.

Principal Officers

SecretaryMarcel Garneau
Registrar..... G. E. Plant

Public Service Arbitration Tribunal

Chairman
René Lippé, Q.C.

Adjudication of Grievances

Chief Adjudicator
E. B. Jolliffe, Q.C.

Pay Research Bureau

Director
T. J. Wilkins

Historical Background

The Public Service Staff Relations Board was established in 1967 by the *Public Service Staff Relations Act* (now RSC 1970 c. P-35).

6201

Overall Responsibilities

The board consists of a full-time chairman, vice-chairman and not more than three deputy chairmen who hold office for a period of ten years, as well as up to eight part-time members, equally representative of the interests of employees and the interests of the employer, who hold office for seven years. All appointments are made by the Governor-in-Council and are held during good behavior. The officers and employees of the board are appointed under the provisions of the *Public Service Employment Act*.

6203

*text effective October 1973

6205 The board, an independent body, is responsible for determining bargaining units, certifying bargaining agents, dealing with complaints of unfair practices, and generally overseeing the administration of the legislation which provides for collective bargaining in the Public Service of Canada.

6207 Under the Act, certified bargaining agents who have the exclusive right to enter into binding collective agreements with the employer, have the right to opt for one of two dispute-settlement processes; one providing for resort to binding arbitration by a tripartite Public Service Arbitration Tribunal; the other for resort to a conciliation board empowered to make public recommendations. Employees in bargaining units governed by the latter process, other than employees performing duties that are "necessary in the interest of the safety of security of the public" have the right to strike following completion of conciliation board procedures. Strikes are prohibited under the legislation in all other circumstances.

Organization and Programs

6209 The board is responsible for the following three areas:
Adjudication of Grievances, Public Service Arbitration Tribunal, Pay Research Bureau.

Adjudication of Grievances

6211 The Act provides access to formal grievance procedures, which have been established in all government departments and agencies. Grievances arising from the interpretation of collective agreements or arbitral awards, or from disciplinary action resulting in discharge, suspension or financial penalty, may be referred to independent adjudication by a grievance adjudicator or a board of adjudication.

Public Service Arbitration Tribunal

6213 The tribunal consists of a chairman and two panels of at least three members each. One panel represents the interests of the employer and the other the interests of the employees. The chairman is appointed by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the board for a term not to exceed seven years; the other members are appointed by the Public Service Staff Relations Board for such term as the board deems appropriate.

The adjudicators are appointed by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendations of the Public Service Staff Relations Board for a term not to exceed five years.

Pay Research Bureau

6215 With the introduction of collective bargaining into the Public Service, the Bureau, which was established in 1957 as a branch of the then Civil Service Commission, was transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Public Service Staff Relations Board.

The Bureau undertakes objective and impartial research to obtain information on rates of pay, employee earnings, conditions of employment, and related practices prevailing both inside and outside the Public Service, to meet the needs of the parties to collective bargaining in the Public Service, or of the employers in the case of occupational groups excluded from collective bargaining or for which no bargaining agent is certified. The Bureau may also produce other related statistical data as required by the chairman of the Public Service Staff Relations Board.

Head Office

Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Minister

The Hon. Jean-Eudes Dubé, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	J. A. MacDonald	
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister	G. B. Williams	
Assistant Deputy Ministers		
(Design and Construction)	L. A. Deschamps	
(Technological Research and Development)	J. A. Langford	
(Planning and Systems).....	(vacant)	
(Realty)	A. J. Perrier	

Historical Background

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867 by an *Act respecting the Public Works of Canada* (SC 1867-68 c. 12). Before that time, public works were carried on in the Province of Canada by the Commissioner of Public Works who controlled canals, works in navigable waters, harbours, lighthouses, beacons and buoys, slides and booms, roads and bridges, public buildings and provincial vessels.

6301

Overall Responsibilities

Under the *Public Works Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-38), the department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada except as specifically provided for in other statutes. This includes responsibility for the construction and maintenance of public buildings, acquiring leased accommodation for public use, construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, roads, bridges, and improvement of harbours and navigable channels.

6310

Under the *Federal Expropriation Act 1970*, the department also administers the expropriation activities for the federal government, and the central real property inventory for the Treasury Board and federal departments and agencies.

6325

Organization and Programs

The departmental headquarters is divided into a number of areas of activity.

6340

Design and Construction

The primary function of this area is the development of design criteria and standards for all buildings and engineering works with which the department is concerned. These professional, technical and material resources are made available to project managers in the regions.

6355

Property Administration and Property Services Branches

These branches administer the government’s real property portfolio of approximately \$15 billion as well as yearly capital additions in excess of \$200 million, and operating and maintenance costs approximating \$150 million.

6370

*text effective September 1973

Program Planning and Coordination Branch

6385 This branch is found in the realty area and is charged with developing longer-term accommodation plans and overseeing project development until approval has been given to proceed with project implementation.

Corporate Planning and Systems

6400 Staff and support services are provided by the Corporate Planning and Systems area through the following directorates: Policy Research Group, Management Consulting Services, Management Information Systems, Planning Systems, Financial Adviser's and Personnel Adviser's Branches.

Other Services

6415 There is a Customer and Public Relations Branch, and a Program Management Evaluation Directorate. Both report to the deputy minister.

Dominion Fire Commission

6430 The Commission administers the government property fire prevention regulations, and ensures that all departments and agencies (except the Department of National Defence) comply with minimum fire safety requirements. Standards are published to assist those responsible for design, construction, and maintenance of government property.

Regional Offices

6445 The department operates in six regional areas:
Pacific region—Vancouver, B.C.
Western region—Edmonton, Alta.
Ontario region—Toronto, Ont.
Capital region—Ottawa, Ont.
Québec region—Montréal, Qué.
Atlantic region—Halifax, N.S.

Statutes

6460 The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

Dry Docks Subsidies Act (RSC 1970 c. D-9)
Expropriation Act (RSC 1970 c. 16, 1st supp.)
Government Harbours and Piers Act (RSC 1970 c. G-9, sec. 5)
Government Property Traffic Act (RSC 1970 c. G-10)
Government Works Tolls Act (RSC 1970 c. G-13)
Kingsmere Park Act (RSC 1952 c. 161, in part)
Laurier House Act (RSC 1952 c. 163)
Prime Minister's Residence Act (RSC 1970 c. P-20)
Public Works Act (RSC 1970 c. P-38)
Trans-Canada Highway Act (RSC 1970 c. T-12)

13 Oct 13 April 1973

13 Oct 13 April 1973

Head Office

Sir Guy Carleton Building
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M4

Minister

The Hon. D. C. Jamieson, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	J. P. Francis (acting)
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Planning and Coordination)	Mark Daniels
(Administration)	E. C. Aquilina
(Atlantic)	Don McPhail
(Québec)	Robert C. Montreuil
(Ontario)	Ronald R. McIntyre
(Western)	John McNaught (acting)
Directors General	
(Financial Services)	D. W. Franklin
(Developmental Analysis and Liaison)	N. G. Mulder
Directors	
(Personnel)	D. J. Lindley
(Legal Services)	R. W. Mitchell
(Information)	L. Sicotte

Historical Background

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE), created by the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1969 c. 28, now the *Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act* RSC 1970 c. R-4) came into existence in April 1969.

6501

Overall Responsibilities

The department is responsible for matters relating to economic expansion and social adjustment in areas requiring special measures to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities.

6504

The department has the authority to prepare and implement, in cooperation with provincial governments and other federal agencies, development plans and programs designed to meet the special needs of areas where the growth of employment and income lags behind other parts of Canada. The department plays a role in setting goals, formulating plans, implementing projects, and evaluating, and controlling operations.

6508

Organization and Programs**

Developmental Planning and Administration—development of policies and programs for bringing about economic expansion and social adjustment in the country’s slow-growth regions; assessment of problems and potential for development in these regions; preparation, with the provinces, of plans for economic expansion and social adjustment; executive direction and central support services.

6570

*text effective December 1973

**It was not possible to include a write-up on the organizational structure as the department is in the process of a major re-organization.

6590 Industrial and Commercial Development—identification of industries that have potential for growth in designated regions and special areas; improvement of employment opportunities by inducements to the establishment expansion and modernization of appropriate plants through Regional Development Incentives (RDIA), and special areas, for the creation of continuing productive employment.

6610 Infrastructure Assistance—assistance to the provision of incremental social capital which facilitates economic expansion and social adjustment in areas requiring special measures, with emphasis on the improved community infrastructures required at growing urban centres in those areas.

6630 Social Adjustment and Rural Economic Development—improvement of access to employment opportunities through social adjustment programs and improvement and rationalization of resource utilization, involving ARDA, FRED, PFRA, NewStart, Newfoundland Resettlement, and related programs.

Canadian Council on Rural Development

6660 Executive Director (vacant)

The Council was established under the *Agricultural and Rural Development Act* (ARDA). As a consultative body to the Minister, the Council advises on rural development objectives, policies, and programs. It is composed of representatives of private organizations which are concerned with rural problems and prospects.

Atlantic Development Council

6680 Secretary Miss C. Simcock

The Council, established under section 11 of the DREE Act, provides an advisory service to the department. The Council consists of 11 members appointed by the federal government in consultation with the governments of the Atlantic Provinces. It advises the Minister on plans and programs for social and economic development and their impact on the region. This office is to be relocated at St. John's, Nfld.

Regional Offices

6695 Four new regional offices under the regional Assistant Deputy Ministers will be established as follows:

- Atlantic Region, at Moncton, N.B.
- Québec at Montréal, Qué.
- Ontario at Toronto, Ont.
- Western at Saskatoon, Sask.

Statutes

6697 The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA) (RSC 1970 c. A-4)

Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (RSC 1970 c. A-17)

Cape Breton Development Corporation Act (RSC 1970 c. C-13) as amended

Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act (RSC 1970 c. R-4)

Fund for Rural Economic Development Act (SC 1966-67 cc. 41, 80) as amended

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (RSC 1970 c. P-17)

Regional Development Incentives Act (RSC 1970 c. R-3) as amended

Other Agencies

6699 The Minister also reports to Parliament for the following agency:

Cape Breton Development Corporation (see para 6700)

Head Office
P.O. Box 1330
Sydney, Nova Scotia
Telephone: 902-539-6300

Minister Responsible
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

Board of Directors
President and Acting Chairman
Tom KentSydney, N.S.

Directors
Dr. Kenneth A. WestToronto, Ont.
D. W. R. HaysomSydney, N.S.
Ian MacKeigan, Q.C.....Halifax, N.S.
Dr. Teresa MacNeilAntigonish, N.S.
Daniel MunroeGlace Bay, N.S.

Historical Background
The Cape Breton Development Corporation (DEVCO) was established by the *Cape Breton Development Corporation Act* (SC 1967 c. 6—now RSC 1970 c. C-13). 6701

Overall Responsibilities
DEVCO began in order to deal with the critical situation existing on Cape Breton Island; a situation arising from the threatened closure of the Sydney coalfields (as a result of the rising operating costs and other adverse economic factors). The people and economy of the area were almost entirely dependent upon the operation of the mines. However, the closure of the mines was imminent unless a substantial capital investment was made for the mine’s rehabilitation and modernization. The Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia agreed that a proprietary corporation** be formed in order to handle the problem. 6705

Organization and Programs
The corporation consists of a board of directors which comprises a chairman, president, and five directors, all appointed by the Governor-in-Council. 6712
Within the corporation are two divisions: Coal; Industrial Development.

Coal Division
This division acquired the interests of the major coal producer in the Sydney coalfield with the objective of rationalizing coal production in the area. To this end it is rehabilitating and modernizing certain of the operations. 6715

Industrial Development Division
The objectives of this division are to: 6719
(a) promote and assist the financing and developing of industry on the Island;

*text effective September 1973
**Crown Corporation within the meaning of the Financial Administration Act

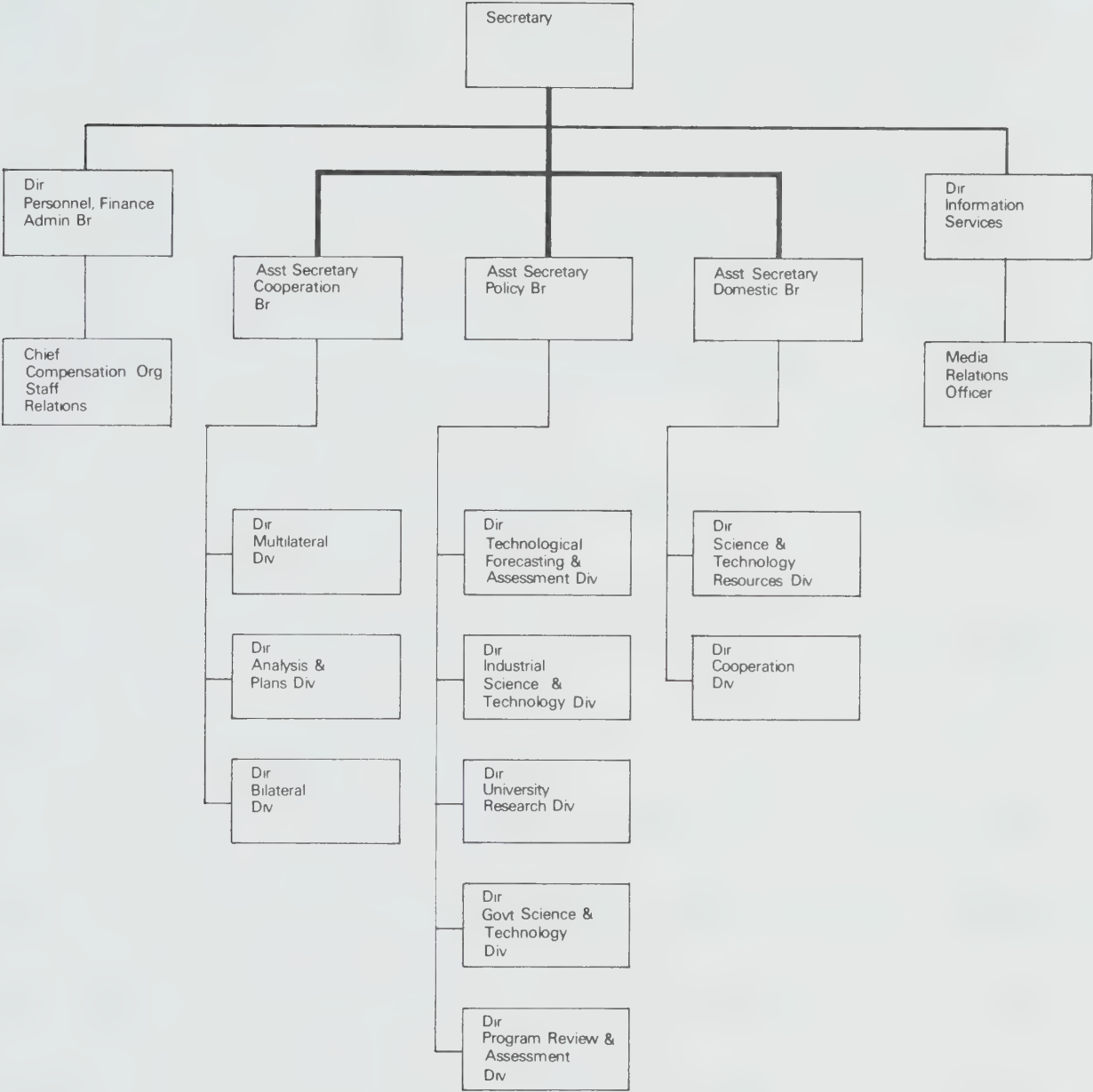
- (b) provide employment outside the coal-producing industry; and
- (c) broaden the base of the Island's economy.

6722

Operations include loans and loan guarantees to a variety of undertakings; equity participation in some ventures; and direct investment in activities that include tourist facilities and fish farming.

Ministry of State for Science and Technology 6900

TB Chart - 13 August 1973



Head Office
207 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1A1

Minister
The Hon. Jeanne Sauvé, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Secretary Aurèle Beaulnes
Assistant Secretary (Policy Branch) Pierre Bourgault
Assistant Secretary (Program Review and Assessment Branch)..... Blair McGugan
Assistant Secretary (Co-operation Branch).....Aurèle Beaulnes (acting)

Historical Background

The Ministry was established by *Order-in-Council PC 1971-1695*, August 11, 1971, under the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 42, Part IV). 6901

Overall Responsibilities

Its purpose is to formulate and develop policies in relation to the activities of the Government of Canada that affect the development and application of science and technology. 6903

The objective is to assure the optimum use of science and technology in support of national objectives.

- Its mandate includes the following:
- (a) to formulate and develop objectives, priorities and policies for the optimum development and application of science and technology in support of national objectives;
 - (b) to formulate and develop policies to achieve the most effective inter-relationships among science and technology programs and with other federal policies and programs;
 - (c) to formulate and develop policies to foster the most effective co-operative relationships with respect to science and technology within Canada and internationally;
 - (d) to assist departments and agencies in the formulation and development of advice to the government with regard to the optimum investment in science and technology, the most satisfactory organization of scientific activities, and the most effective participation in international scientific affairs; and
 - (e) to develop methods for evaluating the effectiveness of scientific policies and programs and to promote their most efficient application.

Organization and Programs

The Ministry is organized into three branches: Policy, Co-operation, Program Review and Assessment. 6905

Other Agencies

The Minister reports to Parliament for the following agency: 7073
Science Council of Canada (see para 7100).

*text effective September 1973

Head Office

Kent-Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5P4

Minister Responsible

Minister of State for Science and Technology

Members of the Council

Chairman, Dr. Roger Gaudry Montréal, Qué.
Vice-Chairman, A. E. Pallister Calgary, Alta.

Members

Dr. David V. Bates Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. A. A. Bruneau St. John's, Nfld.
A. Cagney Dartmouth, N.S.
Dr. W. J. Cheesman Hamilton, Ont.
A. J. Coleman Kingston, Ont.
Dr. H. E. Duckworth Winnipeg, Man.
Miss S. O. Fedoruk Saskatoon, Sask.
Dr. G. Filteau Québec, Qué.
R. Fortier Montréal, Qué.
Dr. M. Franklin Fredericton, N.B.
Dr. W. H. Gauvin Pointe Claire, Qué.
L. Hynes Montréal, Qué.
Dr. J. Kates Toronto, Ont.
Dr. P. A. Larkin Vancouver, B.C.
R. F. Lewarne Toronto, Ont.
J. A. Pollock Kitchener, Ont.
Dr. F. Roberge Montréal, Qué.
L. C. Secord Toronto, Ont.
J. J. Shepherd Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. L. M. Thur Trois-Rivières, Qué.
Dr. B. T. Wigdor Montréal, Qué.

Historical Background

The Science Council of Canada was established under the *Science Council of Canada Act* (SC 1966 c. 19—now RSC 1970 c. S-5) and became a Crown corporation on April 1st 1969. 7101

Overall Responsibilities

It is the duty of the Council to assess in a comprehensive manner Canada's scientific and technological resources, requirements and potentialities and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister; and in particular to give consideration to, and make reports and recommendations to the Minister on: 7103

(a) the adequacy of the scientific and technological research and development being carried on in Canada;

(b) the priorities that should be assigned in Canada to specific areas of scientific and technological research;

*text effective October, 1973

- (c) the effective development and utilization of scientific and technological manpower in Canada;
- (d) long term planning for scientific and technological research and development in Canada;
- (e) the factors involved in Canada's participation in international scientific or technological affairs;
- (f) the responsibilities of departments and agencies of the Government of Canada, in relation to those of universities, private companies and other organizations, in furthering science and technology in Canada;
- (g) the statistical and other information on scientific and technological research and development that should be obtained in order to provide a proper basis for the formulation of government policy in relation to science and technology in Canada; and
- (h) the best means of developing and maintaining cooperation and the exchange of information between the Council and other public or private organizations concerned with the scientific, technological, economic or social aspects of life in Canada.

Organization and Programs

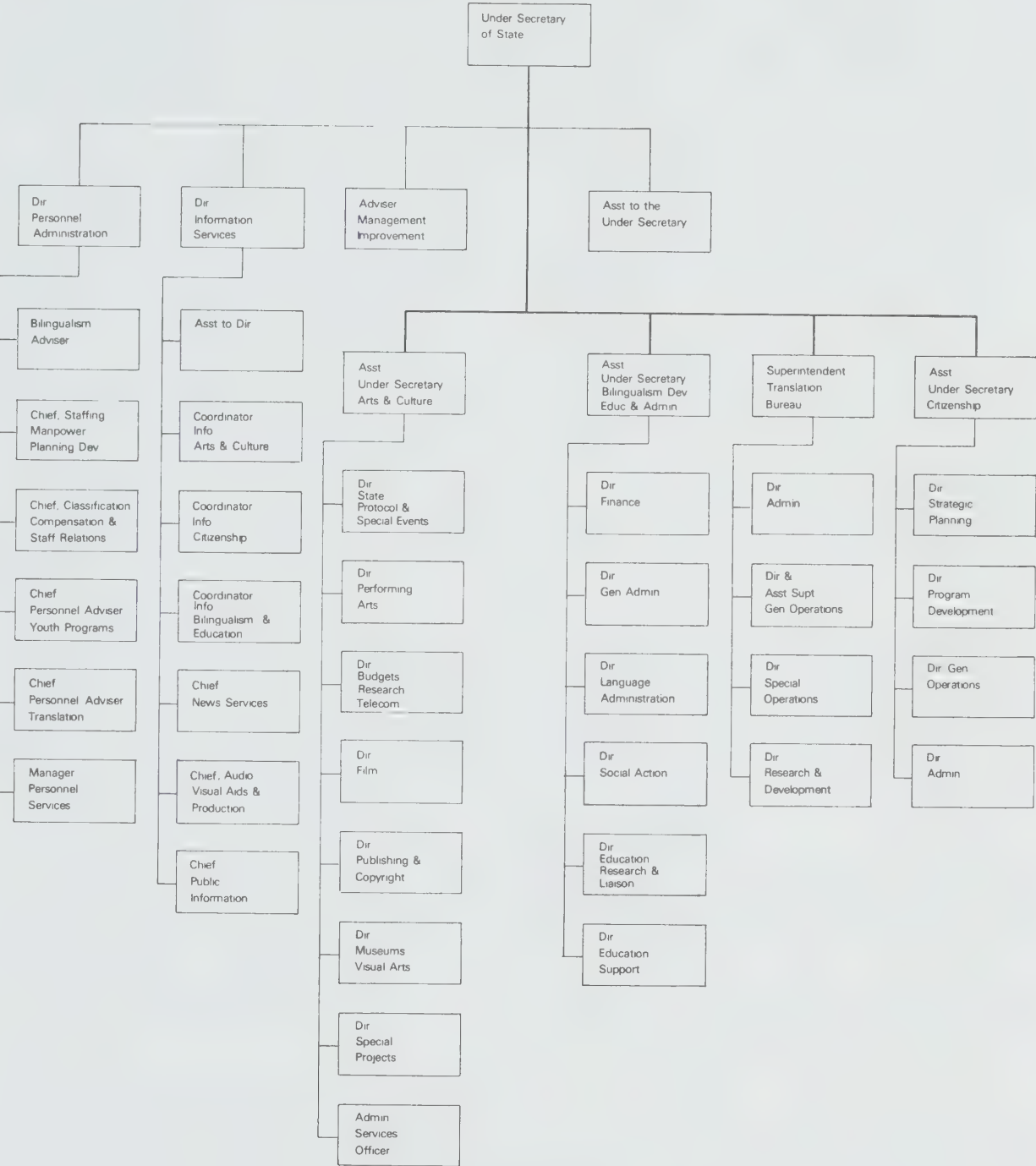
7105 The Council conducts on its own initiative or, if directed to do so by the Minister, such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties, and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the Minister as circumstances require.

 The Council is required to submit to the Minister a report of its operations for each fiscal year. This report is laid before Parliament. In addition, the council may publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

7107 The Council consists of 25 members and four associate members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and is supported by a small professional and administrative staff.

Department of the Secretary of State 7200

TB Chart, - 11 June 1973



Head Office

Lord Elgin Plaza
66 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Minister

The Hon. Hugh Faulkner, P.C., M.P.

Minister of State Responsible for Multiculturalism**

The Hon. Stanley Haidasz, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Under Secretary of State	Jean Boucher
Assistant Under Secretaries of State	
(Citizenship)	(vacant)
(Cultural Affairs)	Peter M. Roberts
(Corporate Management)	Gerald T. Rayner

Historical Background

The Department of the Secretary of State, one of the oldest in the federal government, was established by an Act of Parliament in the first legislature after Confederation (SC 1867-68 c. 42). Thereafter the department became the official channel of communication between the Dominion of Canada and the Imperial Government, and the official repository of state records. The department also was given responsibility for the management of Indian affairs and Crown lands.*** The Secretary of State was the Registrar-General of Canada.****

7201

Among its diverse areas of responsibility have been: state correspondence with the provinces, the Royal North West Mounted Police (now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), the Civil Service (now the Public Service), general elections, boards of trade and trade unions, trade marks and design, patents and copyrights, and government printing and stationery.

7202

Other responsibilities and incidental duties came under the *Canada Temperance Act*, the *Canada Medical Act*, the *Canada Evidence Act*, and the *Criminal Code*.

7203

Overall Responsibilities

The department has had a continuing responsibility for state and ceremonial and special occasions, and for naturalization and citizenship (except during the existence of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration from 1950-66).

7205

- At present the department is responsible for:
- 7207
- (a) granting Canadian citizenship;

(b) promoting the acquisition of citizenship;

(c) encouraging and assisting Canadians and particularly native peoples to participate in volunteer action groups;

(d) supporting human rights and freedoms;

(e) assisting French and English language minority groups in cultural development;

*text effective December 1973

* ^see para 7265 for write-up

^ ^ ^both of these duties were transferred in 1873 with the creation of the Department of the Interior

^ ^ ^this responsibility is now that of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (see para 1100)

- (f) helping ethno-cultural groups to preserve their cultural heritage and develop mutual understanding;
- (g) promoting Canadian identity and unity;
- (h) developing, in collaboration with the federal cultural agencies*, a national cultural policy;
- 7209 (i) planning and organizing national public ceremonies;
- (j) establishing rules for and providing advice on matters of precedence and protocol;
- (k) ensuring the equality of status of Canada's two official languages outside the Public Service;
- (l) coordinating federal policies in the field of education support and research in the educational institutions of Canada; and
- (m) providing translation and simultaneous interpretation services to the federal government and its agencies.

Organization and Programs

7210 The department is composed of the following sections: Citizenship; Cultural Affairs; Corporate Management.

Citizenship

- 7215 This sector promotes and assists the development of effective Canadian citizenship by:
- (a) encouraging Canadians and landed immigrants to exercise their rights and to discharge their responsibilities as members of a democratic and pluralistic society; and
 - (b) improving opportunities for people in Canada to share skills essential to citizen participation.
- Citizenship also coordinates the formulation and development of national strategies and policies affecting citizenship through the following areas.

Citizenship Registration

7225 This area provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship and for all matters pertaining to citizenship including its proof, retention, resumption, renunciation and revocation in accordance with the *Citizenship Act*.

Citizenship Promotion

7235 This area advances the concept of Canadian citizenship in all its aspects, from the formal and legal process of naturalization, to the strengthening of cultural bonds and collective values in Canadian society.

Group Understanding and Human Rights

7245 This area provides voluntary organizations with support for educational programs and projects to encourage the recognition of, and respect for, group differences and human rights and freedoms. It also provides technical services and advice to other federal and provincial agencies.

Citizenship Participation

7255 This area is composed of Voluntarism and Native Participation.

Voluntarism

 This sector provides financial support and advisory services to voluntary

*ed note: interpreted by the department as being those agencies which are the responsibility of the Minister.

agencies in order to encourage citizens to participate in the decision-making. It promotes the full and active participation of youth in Canadian society through their involvement in personal, community, and national development. Through contributions to the provinces, the program provides for citizenship and language instruction and for textbooks. The program helps immigrants to learn at least one of Canada's official languages and encourages immigrants to participate in Canadian society, through contribution to the provinces.

Native Participation

This sector provides resources to native people in order to help them identify their needs, and achieve their full potential as Canadians.

Ethno-Cultural Groups (Multiculturalism)

This area promotes the development of a society in which individuals and groups may have an equal opportunity to develop and express their cultural heritage, through encouragement and assistance to cultural groups.

7265

Official Language Minority Groups

This area provides assistance to English and French language groups in areas where they are minorities. It also promotes better understanding between the main language groups.

7275

Canadian Identity and Unity

This area provides funds to facilitate travel programs which are designed to promote interaction and integration within Canadian society. It also shares in the costs of educational travel under federal-provincial agreements, and departmentally-approved travel projects sponsored by voluntary agencies.

7285

Cultural Affairs

This sector is composed of the: Arts and Culture Branch; Language Administration Branch; Translation Bureau; Education Support Branch.

7290

Arts and Culture Branch

This branch formulates and develops arts and culture policies for Canada and coordinates their implementation.

7300

Policy Development and Analysis

This area develops, in collaboration with the federal cultural agencies*, policies which will encourage artistic and cultural activities in Canada; fosters greater program cooperation and mutual support among agencies; advises the government on the optimum allocation of resources among the arts and culture programs within the portfolio of the Secretary of State; advises on the ratio of this allocation to the total funding of federal programs; and gathers and analyses data needed to develop these policies and provide this advice.

7305

Special programs

This area supports artistic and cultural activities which the government may decide to carry out under special or exceptional circumstances.

7310

State Protocol

This area advises on matters of state protocol and manages state ceremonies and events.

7315

*see footnote to para 7207(h)

Language Administration Branch

7320 This branch is responsible for promoting the use of the two official languages outside the federal Public Service. The branch pursues this objective: by providing grants for research into various linguistic questions; by promoting bilingualism in the private sector; and (in cooperation with the provinces) by financially assisting second-language teaching, and teaching facilities, for official language minority groups.

Translation Bureau

7340 This bureau is responsible for the translation from English to French and vice versa of parliamentary reports, documents, debates, bills, Acts, proceedings, and correspondence. The bureau provides simultaneous translation of French and English in the House of Commons and Senate, and for government departments and agencies as required. It also is responsible for the translation of material from other languages and vice versa, and for interpretation services (in connection with international visits and conferences arranged by various government departments and agencies).

Education Support Branch

7350 This branch administers and makes adjustment payments for post-secondary education as provided for in *Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act** and its regulations. The branch also evaluates and develops policy regarding federal financial support to education including student aid, and recommends to the Minister the level and methods of such support.

Corporate Management

7365 This sector provides centralized support services in finance; office administration; legal and information; personnel; financial resources (budgeting, financial control, internal audit); organization and systems development and evaluation. This sector is responsible for the coordination of policy planning and research, and the inter-relationship of programs within and outside the department.

Regional Directorates

7380 Five regional directorates, administering and implementing Secretary of State programs and services across Canada, are located as follows:

Pacific Region	2nd floor 1525 West 8th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.
Prairie Region	Room 201, Canadian Grain Commissioners Bldg. 303 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.
Province of Ontario	Room 313 55 St. Clair Avenue East Toronto, Ont.
Province of Québec	Room 2101 1080 Beaver Hall Hill Montréal, Qué.

*This Act, which covers the fiscal years ending in 1973 and 1974, provides for federal transfers of fiscal resources to assist the provinces in meeting the rising costs of post-secondary education

Atlantic Region

Suite 203
Duke Street Tower
Scotia Square
Halifax, N.S.

Two separate field networks report to the regional directorates, as follows:

(a) 13 courts and five offices, which provide citizenship registration services; and
(b) 18 offices which implement citizenship development and other programs.

7385

Statutes

The Minister is responsible for administering the following statutes:

7390

- Broadcasting Act (RSC 1970 c. B-11)
- Canada Council Act (RSC 1970 c. C-2)
- Canada Temperance Act (RSC 1970 c. T-5)
- Canadian Citizenship Act (RSC 1970 c. C-19)
- Canadian Film Development Corporation Act (RSC 1970 c. C-8)
- Company of Young Canadians Act (RSC 1970 c. C-26)
- Department of State Act (RSC 1970 c. S-15)
- Disfranchising Act (RSC 1970 c. D-7)
- Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (RSC 1970 c. E-2)
- Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act (RSC 1970 c. F-6; Part VI)
- Laurier House Act (RSC 1952 c. 163)
- National Arts Centre Act (RSC 1970 c. N-2)
- National Film Act (RSC 1970 c. N-7)
- National Library Act (RSC 1970 c. N-11)
- National Museums Act (RSC 1970 c. N-12)
- Official Languages Act (RSC 1970 c. O-2)
- Public Archives Act (RSC 1970 c. P-27)
- Public Service Employment Act (RSC 1970 c. P-32)
- Representation Commissioner Act (RSC 1970 c. R-6)
- Translation Bureau Act (RSC 1970 c. T-13)

Other Agencies

Under the provisions of a variety of federal laws, the Minister has administrative direction and control over the:

7395

- National Film Board (see para 7700)
- National Library of Canada (see para 7750)
- Public Archives of Canada (see para 785)

The Minister has some administrative responsibilities and reports to Parliament for the:

7396

- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (see para 7550)
- Canadian Film Development Corporation (see para 7600)
- National Museums of Canada* (see para 7800)
- National Arts Centre Corporation (see para 7675)
- Company of Young Canadians (see para 7650)

*This consists of the Museums of: Natural Sciences; Man; Science and Technology; and the National Gallery.

7397

The Minister only reports to Parliament for the:

Canada Council (see para 7500)

Representation Commissioner (see para 390)

Public Service Commissioner (see para 360)

7398

The Minister is responsible also for:

Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (see para 7475)

Head Office
110 Argyle Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1B4

Minister Responsible
Secretary of State

Members of the Board

Adelard Savoir	Moncton, N.B.
Ms. Eleanor Duckworth	Halifax, N.S.
Dr. William F. Mackey	Québec, Qué.
Mrs. Yvonne Raymond	Montréal, Qué.
Léo Paul Lamontagne	Ottawa, Ont.
Paul W. Fox	Toronto, Ont.
A. Régimbal	Sudbury, Ont.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Monnin.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. A. W. R. Carrothers	Calgary, Alta.
A. Harry Hickman	Vancouver, B.C.

Principal Officers

Chairman	Paul W. Fox
Secretary General.....	Neil Morrison
Associate Secretary General	(vacant)
Research Officer.....	D. Cartwright

Historical Background

A Bilingual Districts Advisory Board is established as soon as possible following the completion of each decennial census (*Official Languages Act*, RSC 1970 c. 0-2, sec. 14[1]). The board advises the government on the boundaries of federal bilingual districts. The chairman of the board is designated in the instrument of appointment. 7476

The Governor-in-Council, pursuant to *Part I of the Inquiries Act* appoints not less than five and not more than ten persons, selected as nearly as may be representative of residents of the several provinces of principal regions as commissioners to constitute the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. One of these persons is designated in the instrument of appointment to act as chairman of the board. The present chairman was appointed by *Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-294* dated 12 Feb. 1970. 7478

Overall Responsibilities

One of the first duties of the board is to conduct an inquiry into and concerning the areas of Canada in which one of the official languages is spoken as a mother tongue by persons who are in the linguistic minority in those areas in respect of an official language. After holding such public hearings, if any, as it considers necessary and after consultation with the government of each of the provinces in which any such areas are located, the board must then prepare and submit to the Governor-in-Council a report setting out its findings and conclusions including its recommendations, if any, concerning the establishment of bilingual districts or the alteration of the limits of existing bilingual districts in accordance with the Act. 7480

In addition to its duties and powers under the *Inquiries Act* in respect of recommending the establishment of bilingual districts, the board may be charged by the 7482

*text effective December 1973

Governor-in-Council, on behalf of the Governor-in-Council, with the negotiation of a draft agreement with the government of a province for the purpose of ensuring that, to the greatest practical extent, the limits of any area that may be established as a bilingual district under the Act will have a common boundary with any area similarly established or to be established in that province by the provincial government.

7484 In carrying out its duties, the board must consider the convenience of the public in a proposed bilingual district regarding all the federal, provincial, municipal and educational services provided therein, and where necessary, recommend to the Governor-in-Council any administrative changes in federal services in the area that it considers necessary to adapt the area to a provincial or municipal bilingual area, for the greater public convenience of the area or to further the purposes of the Act.

7486 In accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of the Act and the terms of any agreement that may be entered into by the Governor-in-Council with the government of a province, the Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, establish one or more federal bilingual districts in a province and alter the limits of previously established bilingual districts by means of proclamation.

7488 A bilingual district, established under the Act, is an area delineated by reference to the boundaries of any or all of the following: a census district established pursuant to the *Statistics Act*, a local government or school district, or a federal or provincial electoral district or region.

7490 An area (as described above) may be established as a bilingual district or be included in whole or in part within a bilingual district if:

- (a) both of the official languages are spoken as a mother tongue by persons residing in the area;
- (b) the number of persons who are in the linguistic minority in the area in respect of an official language spoken as a mother tongue is at least ten per cent of the total number of persons residing in the area.

7492 Where the number of persons in the linguistic minority in an area is less than ten per cent of the total population, the area may be established as a bilingual district if the services of governmental departments and agencies were customarily made available to residents of the area in both official languages before the Act came into force (7 September 1969).

7494 Within 15 days after the receipt by the Governor-in-Council of the report of the Bilingual District Advisory Board or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first 15 days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting, the Governor-in-Council shall cause a copy of the report to be laid before Parliament. No proclamation establishing or altering the limits of any bilingual district shall be issued under the Act until at least 90 days have elapsed from the day a copy of the report of the Advisory Board was laid before Parliament. Such proclamation shall take effect in relation to any bilingual district on such day, not later than 12 months after the issue of the proclamation, as may be fixed there in relation to that district.

7496 The Chief Statistician, and the Director of the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources are required to make the services and facilities of the respective offices available to the board and render all such other assistance as may be necessary for the board to discharge its duties under the Act.

Head Office

La Promenade Building
151 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario.

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 1047
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V8

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Directors

President John G. Prentice

Vice-President Guy Rocher

Director..... André Fortier

Associate Director Timothy Porteous

Members

Nini Baird..... Vancouver, B.C.

Ronald J. Baker Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Jean-Charles Bonenfant..... Québec, Qué.

Monique Bosco..... Montréal, Qué.

Louis A. Desrochers Edmonton, Alta.

Brian Flemming Halifax, N.S.

John W. Grace..... Ottawa, Ont.

Bernice Holota..... Hamilton, Ont.

Frances Hyland..... Toronto, Ont.

Marjorie Johnston..... Winnipeg, Man.

Howard Leyton-Brown..... Regina, Sask.

Eric McLean Montréal, Qué.

André Paré..... Québec, Qué.

Paul Park London, Ont.

Marquita Riel Montréal, Qué.

Claude Roussel Moncton, N.B.

June Russell Grand Bank, Nfld.

Historical Background

The Canada Council was established in 1957 under the *Canada Council Act* (now RSC 1970 c. C-2). It is an independent agency created by the Government of Canada to “foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in the arts, humanities and social sciences”.

7501

Overall Responsibilities

The council carries out its task mainly through a broad program of fellowships and grants. It also shares the responsibility for Canada’s cultural relations with other countries, and administers, as a separate agency, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

7505

The council sets its own policies and makes its own decisions within the terms of the *Canada Council Act*. It reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State and also appears before such parliamentary committees as the Public Accounts Committee, and the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Film and Assistance to the Arts.

7507

*text effective January 1974

Organization and Programs

7510 The council is composed of 21 members who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The chairman and the vice-chairman serve for terms not exceeding five years, and other members for terms of three years. The day-to-day administrative work is carried out by a permanent staff in Ottawa that is headed by a director and an associate director who also are appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

7512 In matters of policy and in the implementation of its programs, the council is assisted by two bodies of specialists: the advisory academic panel, the advisory arts panel.

7514 The council's income is derived from three sources: an annual grant of the Canadian government; the endowment fund established by Parliament when it created the Council; and private funds willed, or donated to the council. In addition, the council receives funds from the Department of External Affairs in order to administer some of Canada's cultural exchanges with foreign countries.

Research Training

7516 In the humanities and social sciences the council supports research training through doctoral fellowships and special M.A. fellowships. For research work it provides leave and research fellowships and research grants. In order to stimulate research communication, the council assists scholarly meetings and exchanges, and the publication of learned journals and scholarly manuscripts.

Explorations Program

7518 Under this new program, the council supports projects on Canada's cultural and historical heritage, and innovative projects which explore new forms of expression and creativity in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

Arts

7520 In the arts the council assists organizations in such fields as music, opera, dance, theatre, visual arts, films, writing, and publishing. The council provides assistance for professional artists through senior arts grants (formerly awards), arts grants (formerly bursaries), short term grants, travel grants, and project cost grants.

7522 In addition it has started an art bank of works by professional Canadian artists; works purchased for the bank are available on rental to government departments and agencies for display in public areas.

7524 The Touring Office was created to promote and stimulate the touring of Canadian performing artists and companies in order to assure greater access to their work by as many people as possible.

Cultural Exchanges

7526 On behalf of the Canadian government, the council also administers several programs of cultural exchanges with foreign countries. Under one of these, scholarships and fellowships for study in Canada are awarded to nationals of France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

7528 Under another program, Canadian universities and cultural institutions receive grants to bring to Canada distinguished university professors, scholars, and artists; this program applies to the above-mentioned countries and to continental Latin America.

7530 Under a special Canada-France program, travel grants are made to Canadian scholars in the humanities and social sciences wishing to conduct research in France; the recipients are paid a living allowance by the French authorities.

Under the Canadian government's newly inaugurated program of academic exchanges with the U.S.S.R., the council administers grants to Canadian universities for visiting Soviet lecturers and researchers, scholarships to Soviet graduate students and young specialists for study in Canada, and grants to Canadian researchers and lecturers in the humanities and social sciences who wish to be invited to Soviet institutions of higher learning. 7532

The Council also administers the funds of the Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome; the institute's annual income is used to provide fellowships to one or two Canadian artists or scholars wishing to work or study in Italy. 7534

Foreign Area Fellowship Program (US)

The Council, in cooperation with the Foreign Area Fellowship Program (US), provides training fellowships for graduate students proceeding to a master's degree in the social sciences, with provision for research in Latin America. 7536

Killam Awards

Through its program of Killam awards the council offers senior research scholarships, post-doctoral research scholarships, and I. W. Killam memorial awards in order to assist scholars of exceptional ability who are engaged in research projects of far-reaching significance. 7538

Other Awards

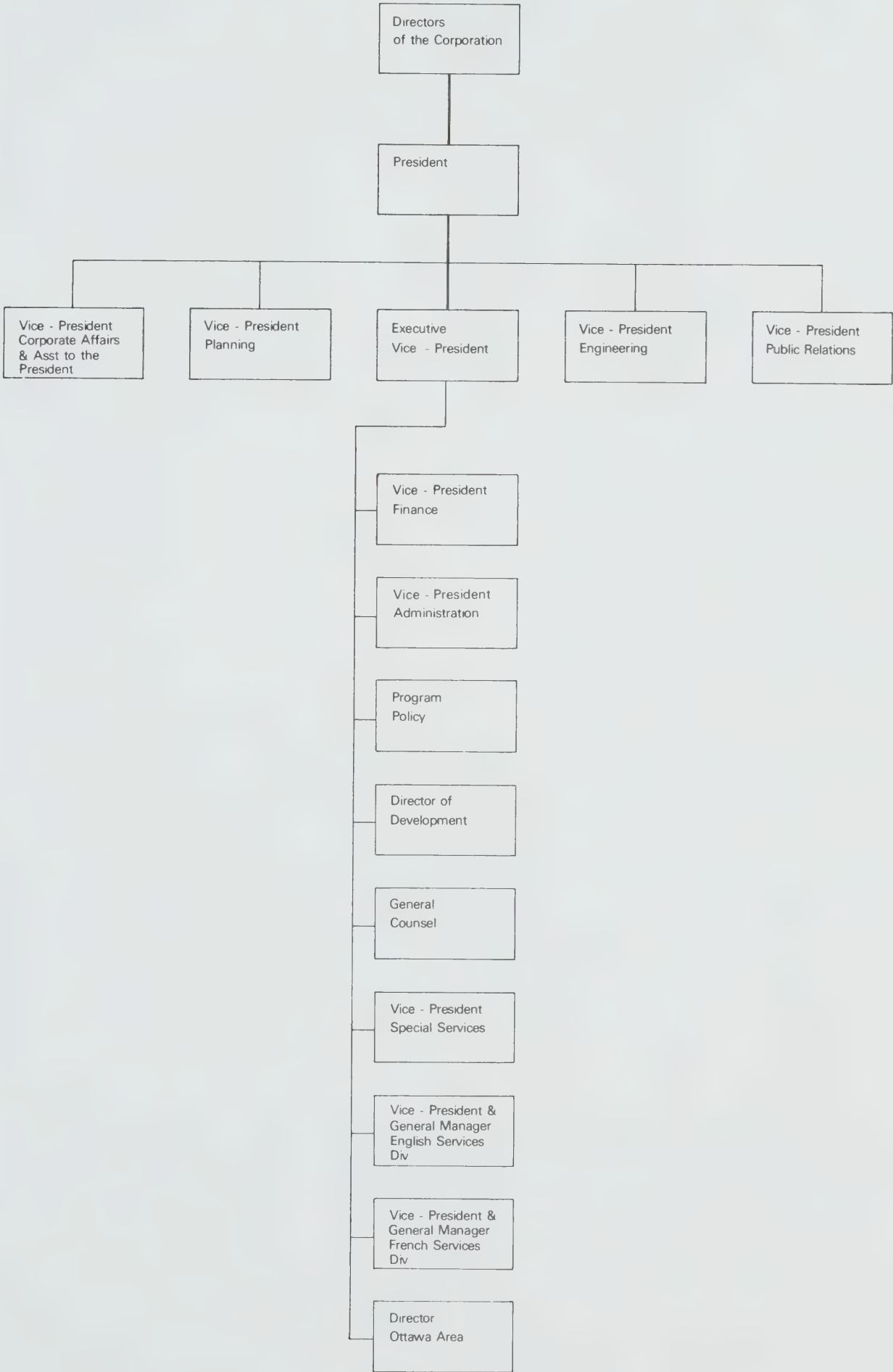
Under its power to "make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishments in the arts, humanities and social sciences", the council annually awards the Molson prizes and finances the Governor General's Literary Awards. 7540

UNESCO

As an agent of the council, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO co-ordinates UNESCO program activities abroad and administers a modest program in furtherance of UNESCO objectives. 7542

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 7550

CBC Chart - July 1973



Head Office

1500 Bronson Ave.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3J5

Mailing Address

P.O. Box 8478
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3J5

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Directors of the Corporation

President.....

Executive Vice-President.....

Laurent A. Picard

Lister Sinclair

Members

Jean-Claude Delorme.....

Frank Hansen

James S. Hinds

Mary Konantz.....

Fernand D. Lavergne.....

Michael Lypka.....

Jack McAndrew

Yves J. Ménard

Sydney Newman

James S. Palmer

Dorothy Petrie.....

Dr. S. Bah

P. S. Plant.....

Mrs. B-Edgar Guay

Beaconsfield, Qué.

Inuvik, N.W.T.

Sudbury, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.

Shawinigan South, Qué.

Hamilton, Ont.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Montréal, Qué.

Montréal, Qué.

Calgary, Alta.

Willowdale, Ont.

Windsor, Ont.

Vancouver, B.C.

Sillery, Qué.

Historical Background

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is a publicly-owned corporation established by the *Broadcasting Act* (now RSC 1970 c. B-11 Part III, sec. 34/i) to provide the national broadcasting service in Canada. Its radio and television facilities extend from Atlantic to Pacific and into the Arctic Circle.

7551

The CBC was created in 1936, replacing an earlier public broadcasting agency which was established in 1932. The regulation of all Canadian broadcasting stations, both public and private, was also a CBC function until 1958, when a separate regulatory body, the Board of Broadcast Governors, was created. The *Broadcasting Act* of 1968 reconstituted the BBG as the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, (CRTC)** with licencing and regulatory authority over all Canadian stations.

7551

The CBC is financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament. Supplementary revenue is obtained from commercial advertising.

Overall Responsibilities

The corporation consists of a president and 14 other directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The President is the chief executive officer. The executive vice-president is the chief operating officer and he is appointed by the corporation on the recommendation of the president and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

7553

*text effective September 1973.

**see para. 1050

7554

The CBC operates six major domestic services: two television networks, English and French; two AM radio networks, English and French; a limited FM radio network (English) and one French FM station; a special service (English, French, Indian, and Eskimo languages) providing medium and shortwave broadcasting to the Canadian North. Subject to CRTC approval, plans are in progress for the gradual expansion of FM facilities with networks in French as well as English and the re-alignment of CBC radio programming into complementary AM and FM services in both English and French. In each language, the AM service would be largely oriented towards the general audience with information and entertainment being presented in a brief and condensed style. The FM service would be more leisurely and in greater depth.

7556

The CBC also leases channels on the domestic communications satellite, Anik, which began operation early in 1973.

Organization and Programs

7560

The CBC produces programs in many fields: news and public affairs, commentary, special events, documentary, drama, music, variety, children's and youth programming, school programs, adult education, sports, religion, science, and the arts. It also carries a selection of programs from other countries. The main production centre for the English networks is in Toronto, and for the French networks in Montreal, with regional centres across the country.

7565

CBC radio service is within reach of 98.7% of the Canadian population, and CBC television is available to 97.4%. Most television programming is in colour, and about 32% of Canadian households have colour sets. There are 429 outlets for the national radio service; 54 CBC-owned originating stations, 271 CBC-owned low power relay transmitters, and 104 privately-owned affiliated stations. In television, national service outlets total 377: 22 CBC-owned originating stations, 149 CBC-owned network relay and re-broadcasting stations, and 40 privately-owned affiliates with their 166 re-broadcasting stations.

7575

Radio Canada International broadcasts by shortwave in 11 languages to eastern and western Europe, Africa, Australasia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and North America. It also distributes programs to foreign broadcasters by means of music and spoken-word transcriptions and special relay circuits. The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides recorded and shortwave radio programs, television films, and touring entertainment parties for Canadian military bases in Canada and abroad.

7585

The CBC co-operates with many other broadcasters around the world in the production and exchange of programs. It is a member of several international broadcasting organizations. In co-operation with the Canadian International Development Agency and UNESCO, CBC has sent personnel to aid foreign broadcasting organizations, and, also provides training for foreign students who come to Canada to learn broadcasting.

Regional Offices

7599

The CBC maintains offices in London, Paris, New York, and Washington, as well as news bureaus in Moscow, the Far East, and Lima, Peru.

have been made to ensure that the copyright in the completed film will be beneficially owned by an individual resident in Canada, by a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada or a province or by any combination of such persons; or

7612 (b) that provision has been made for the production of the film under a co-production agreement entered into between Canada and another country.

7615 The corporation is expected to consult and cooperate with departments, branches, and agencies of the Government of Canada and of the governments of the provinces having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to those of the corporation.

7618 In addition, the Minister has, on the recommendation of the corporation, appointed an Advisory Group broadly representative of the professional associations, exhibitors, distributors, and unions in the Canadian film industry and including other qualified persons, to advise the corporation on matters which the Minister or the corporation may refer to it. The Advisory Group consists of four independent members and one representative from each of the following associations:

American Federation of Musicians (Canada)
101 Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Film Editors Guild
P.O. Box 46, Station "A"
Toronto, Ont.
M5W 1A2

Association canadienne des distributeurs
indépendants de films d'expression française
321 Querbes Ave.
Montréal, Qué.

Canadian Motion Picture
Distributors Association
130 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ont.
M5G 1M5

Association des producteurs de films
du Québec
P.O. Box 686
Station Outremont
Montréal, Qué.

Canadian Society of
Cinematographers
22 Front St. W.
Toronto, Ont.

Association des propriétaires du cinéma
du Québec, Inc.
Suite 4-5
3720 Van Horne St.
Montréal, Qué.

Directors Guild of Canada
22 Front St. W.
Toronto, Ont.

Association of Canadian Television
and Radio Artists
105 Carlton St.
Toronto, Ont.
M5B 1M2

International Alliance of Theatrical
Stage Employees (Local 873)
106 Church St.
Toronto, Ont.

Association of Motion Picture Producers
and Laboratories of Canada
Suite 512
55 York St.
Toronto, Ont.

Motion Picture Theatres
Association of Canada
175 Bloor St. E.
Toronto, Ont.
M4W 1C8

Association professionnelle des cinéastes
du Québec
3466 St. Denis St.
Montréal, Qué.

National Association of Broadcast
Employees and Technicians
105 Carlton St.
Toronto, Ont.
M5B 1M2

Société des auteurs
1001 St. Denis St.
Montréal, Qué.

Syndicat national du cinéma
3466 St. Denis St.
Montréal, Qué.

The Society of Film Makers
P.O. Box 1118
Place D'Armes Station
Montréal, Qué.

Union des Artistes de Montréal
1290 St. Denis St.
Montréal, Qué.

The corporation has a revolving fund of \$20 million for the purposes of the Act, that is also intended to cover the cost of administration. 7621

Regional Offices

The corporation has a regional office located at: 7623

Suite 18
Lothian Mews
96 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1M6

Head Office

323 Chapel Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 7Z2

Minister through whom Company reports to Parliament
Secretary of State

Members of the Council

John M. Johnson.....	Kingston, Ont.
Guy J. Desmarais.....	Montréal, Qué.
Charles Barber	Victoria, B.C.
Marilyn Assheton-Smith	Edmonton, Alta.
Richard I. Good	Winnipeg, Man.
Jean-Guy Noël.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Jean-Guy Finn	Moncton, N.B.
Janice Newson	Toronto, Ont.
Micheline Coté.....	Montréal, Qué.

Principal Officer

Executive Director P. D. Brodhead

Historical Background

The Company of Young Canadians (CYC) was established in 1966 (SC 1966 c. 36, now RSC 1970 c. C-26 as amended). The Company is an Agency Corporation within the meaning of the *Financial Administration Act*. It is administered by a nine-member council appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The executive director who is responsible for the supervision and management of the workings of the Company is also appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

7651

Overall Responsibilities

The Company is a collection of full-time paid volunteer** workers who are involved with community groups initiating and promoting social action. The volunteers receive a living allowance from the CYC of \$425 per month if single and \$525 per month if they have dependents. They are chosen directly by the community group seeking CYC support and are responsible primarily to this reference group. Volunteers serve on projects normally for one year but may be re-engaged for a maximum of 30 months. Generally, volunteers are between the ages of 18 and 28.

The CYC employs field staff in the Northwest Territories and in every province. They work within the communities assisting groups in the development of projects and in the selection and training of volunteers.

7652

These projects deal with such diverse issues and concerns as economic development, welfare rights, agriculture, native rights, tenants rights, and education. By providing human, rather than financial resources, the CYC encourages and supports communities who are attempting to determine their own growth and future.

*text effective September 1973
** meaning a person under contract to the Company

1 Confederation Square
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W1

Minister Responsible
Secretary of State

Principal Officers
Chairman François Mercier, Q.C.
Director General G. Hamilton Southam

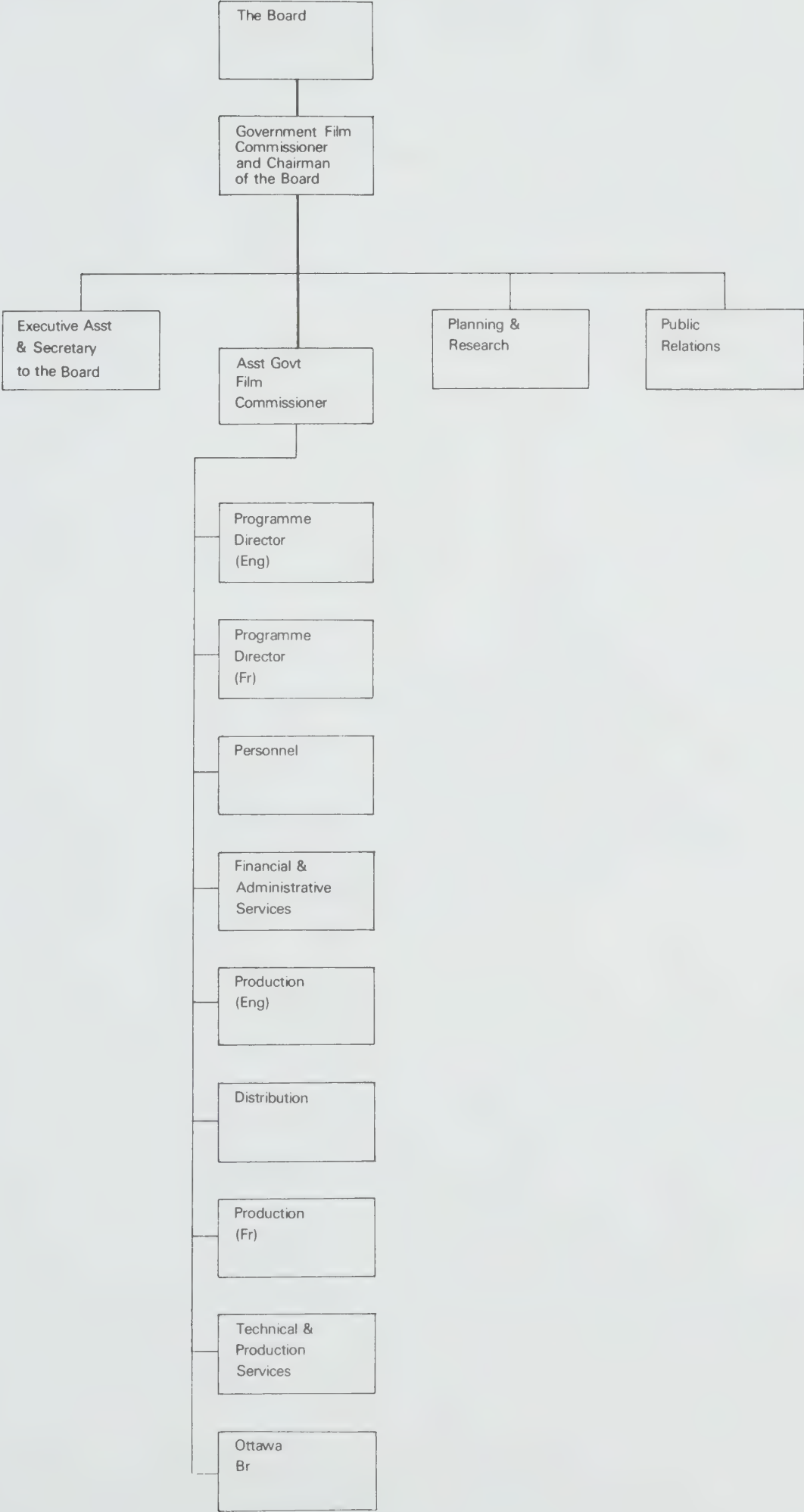
Historical Background
The government’s decision to construct a National Arts Centre in Ottawa was announced by the Prime Minister on December 23, 1963 and the building was opened on May 31, 1969. It includes a 2300-seat opera house-concert hall, an 800-seat theatre, a 300-seat studio, a salon for state receptions and intimate recitals, a restaurant, a café, an English and a French bookshop and a 900-car garage. 7676
The *National Arts Centre Act* (SC 1966 c. 48, now RSC 1970 c. N-2) created a corporation to administer to the National Arts Centre. The objects of the corporation are “to operate and maintain the Centre, to develop the performing arts in the National Capital region”. 7678

Overall Responsibilities
The corporation is empowered by the Act to: 7680
(a) arrange for and sponsor performing arts activities at the Centre;
(b) encourage and assist in the development of performing arts companies resident at the Centre;
(c) arrange for or sponsor radio and television broadcasts from the Centre and the showing of films in the Centre;
(d) provide accommodation at the Centre, on such terms and conditions as the corporation may fix, for national and local organizations whose objects include the development of the performing arts in Canada.
The corporation is not an agent of Her Majesty and, except as provided in section 13, the director and the officers and employees of the corporation are not part of the public service.
The corporation shall be deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada: 7682
(a) as described in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 62 of the *Income Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act; and
(b) as described in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section (7) of the *Estate Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act.

*text effective September 1973

National Film Board 7700

NFB Chart - July 1973



Head Office

150 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M9

Operational Headquarters

P.O. Box 6100
Montréal, Québec

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Board of Governors

Sydney Newman, Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the Board.....	Montréal, Qué.
Jean-Louis Roux	Montréal, Qué.
A. W. Johnson	Ottawa, Ont.
Laurent Picard	Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. Roma Franko	Saskatoon, Sask.
A. G. S. Griffin.....	Toronto, Ont.
D'Iberville Fortier	Ottawa, Ont.
Donald Snowden	St. John's, Nfld.
Jack Wasserman	Vancouver, B.C.

Principal Officers

Government Film Commissioner	Sydney Newman
Assistant Government Film Commissioner	André Lamy

Historical Background

The National Film Board (NFB) was established by the *National Film Act* (SC 1939 c. 20) in order to review government film activities and advise the Governor-in-Council in connection with these activities. *Orders-in-Council P.C. 3549* of June 11, and *P.C. 6047* of August 8, 1941 transferred to the board the still and motion picture production and distribution operations of the Government Motion Picture Bureau (which had functioned since 1921 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce). The Bureau, in turn, grew out of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau established in the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1914. The *National Film Act* (SC 1950 c. 44—now RSC 1970 c. N-7) repealed the previous Act and redefined the functions and purposes of the board.

7701

Overall Responsibilities

The board, as now established, is authorized to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and, in particular, those which are designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations. The board also represents the government in its relations with persons engaged in commercial motion picture activity in connection with films for government departments and agencies. In addition, the board makes available the results of its research to persons engaged in the production of films. While the board's head office is in Ottawa, the operational headquarters was moved in 1956 to the Montreal suburb of Saint Laurent, where the administrative offices, the production studios and film laboratories are located.

7704

General policy of the NFB is determined by the Board of Governors, which consists of nine members. Four, including the Government Film Commissioner (who is also chairman), are from the public service, and five from the public at large,

7706

*text effective November 1973

represent the various regions of Canada. The board meets not less than once every three months. The film commissioner is also the chief executive officer of the board.

Organization and Programs

7708 For operational purposes the Board is divided into seven branches: Production (English), Production (French); Distribution; Technical and Production Services; Financial and Administrative Services; Personnel; and the Ottawa Services.

Production Branches (English and French)

7711 These branches produce films and other audio-visual materials for their own programs, and also for government departments. The board's programs are concerned with social, economic, cultural, and scientific developments in Canada as well as with the country's international relationships. Films are made for all channels of distribution (television, movie houses, community organizations, schools, libraries) and vary in length from one-minute to two-hour features or documentaries. Most of the films are shot on location across the country. Some are shot in the Montréal facilities and many others are produced from drawings by filmmakers of the board's animation units. An increasing number of films are now being produced through the board's regional production centres in Vancouver and Halifax. The centres, which use local talent, are designed to emphasize the character of each region.

Challenge for Change/Société Nouvelle

7714 This is a major project in which the latest audio-visual techniques are utilized in order to provoke social action and change in such fields as human rights, the quality of life, poverty, and other problems of contemporary society. The project is co-sponsored by NFB and several federal government departments. The program involves citizens in the change process, using film and videotape as social and cultural catalysts.

Distribution Branch

7717 This branch distributes NFB productions by means of a diverse and all-embracing system developed over many years; a system unique on the international film scene for its versatility. Total world audience for NFB films is estimated at over 700 million. In Canada, NFB productions are seen in theatres (with bookings arranged through regular commercial channels); on national and regional television networks and individual TV stations, as well as through cable systems; by community organizations and educational institutions, through film libraries located in the board's offices, as well as through many public libraries, departments and boards of education, and provincial and university audio-visual departments.

7718 Abroad, NFB productions are seen through most of Canada's embassies and trade posts, which make films available for community groups, educational institutions and interested individuals; and via commercial distribution, handled by NFB offices abroad through contracts with television and theatrical distributors, and by sales of prints directly or through distribution companies. The branch also distributes travel films on behalf of the Canadian Government Office of Tourism in Canada and abroad. This program is designed to promote tourist travel in Canada.

Media/Research Division

7720 This division is charged with promoting new and continuing uses of film through such activities as screen education, media studies and seminars which are held in conjunction with educational institutions and other organizations.

Information and Promotion Division

This division provides appropriate services in order to acquaint the public with the board's productions. This division also is responsible for the board's participation in international film festivals where NFB films have won more than 1,300 awards.

Technical and Production Services Branch

This branch provides technical services, personnel, and equipment for the board's operations. The branch operates the motion picture laboratory (where movies are processed from the developing of the exposed film to completed productions). It also is responsible for the sound and projection services, animation and optical photography, titling*, camera equipment, development and maintenance, technical research, engineering, film library services (including preview, stock shot, printing materials), music and effects library, the science film unit, and the studio.

Financial and Administrative Services Branch

This branch is responsible for financial control including the coordination of branch budgets, establishment of accounting procedures, and maintenance of accounting records. In addition, it deals with providing space and accommodation, building planning, supply, customs, stores, communications, motor vehicle pool, foreign and domestic shipping.

Personnel Branch

This branch is responsible for recruiting and placement of employees, staff relations, salary administration and staff training and development.

Ottawa Services Branch

This branch is composed of the Sponsored Program Division, the Still Photography Division, and the Canadian Government Photo Centre. The branch provides counsel, production supervision and other services to government departments and agencies in the area of their film and audio-visual programming. It also represents the board in dealing with government departments and private film companies, and in serving on government committees.

Sponsored Program Division

This division acts as a liaison between NFB and other federal agencies who wish to have films made on their programs.

Still Photography Division

This division brings wider public awareness to the talents of Canadian photographers. The Photo Gallery in Ottawa produces major exhibitions, while groups of photographs are selected to form travelling exhibitions and are circulated to art galleries, libraries, educational institutions and other organizations in Canada. Exhibitions are also sent abroad. Audio-visual slide shows and high quality books and portfolios are other means used to present Canadians with a rich visual exposure to many aspects of the country and its people.

Canadian Government Photo Centre

7743

The centre supplies the Stills Division and government departments and agencies with high quality photo printing and processing.

Audience Needs and Reactions Unit

7745

A new unit has been established at NFB headquarters to help make new production and distribution priorities and policies informed and effective. Called the Audience Needs and Reactions Unit, it will focus special attention on the expressed needs and reactions of the audiences, bringing into meaningful relationship the complex and shifting patterns of national priorities, distribution performance, and audience requirements.

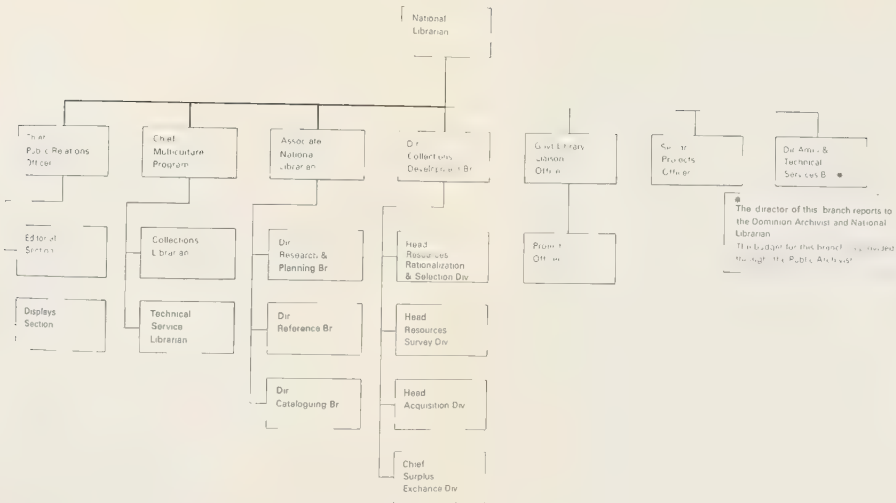
Distribution Offices

7748

The board has distribution offices in every province of Canada and abroad in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Paris, Tokyo, New Delhi, and Buenos Aires. Regional production centres have recently been opened in Vancouver, and Halifax.

National Library of Canada 7750

TS Chart - 13 April 1973



Head Office

National Library and Public Archives Building
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Principal Officers

National Librarian.....Dr. Guy Sylvestre
Associate National Librarian..... Lachlan F. MacRae

Historical Background

The National Library of Canada came formally into existence on January 1, 1953, by the proclamation of the *National Library Act* (RSC 1952 c. 330). It is now governed by a new Act proclaimed on September 1, 1969. (SC 1968-69 c. 47, now RSC 1970 c. N-11).

7751

Overall Responsibilities

- General functions of the National Library include:
- (a) the collection, by purchase or otherwise, of books for the Library;
 - (b) the compilation and maintenance of a Canadian Union Catalogue in which the contents of the principal library collections throughout Canada may be listed;
 - (c) the compilation and publication of a national bibliography in which books produced in Canada, written or prepared by Canadians or of special interest or significance to Canada may be noted and described;
 - (d) the compilation and/or publication of other bibliographies, checklists and indexes; and
 - (e) the coordination of the library services of government departments, branches, and agencies.

7753

Organization and Programs

The National Library is composed of five branches and four other offices.

Cataloguing Branch

- This branch deals with:
- (a) the compilation and publication of the current national bibliography *Canadiana*, of retrospective national bibliographies and of annual and retrospective lists of theses accepted by Canadian universities for higher degrees;
 - (b) the cataloguing of all books;
 - (c) the acquisition of books published in or about Canada or written by Canadians, as well as the registration of all books received under the Library's *Book Deposit Regulations*; and
 - (d) the operation of a Canadian Theses on Microfilm Service which, at the request of any Canadian university, publishes on microfilm any or all theses accepted by that university, and sells at cost copies on microfilm.

7755

*text effective September 1973

Reference Branch

7759 This branch provides an information service based on the resources of the National Library and a book location service to facilitate inter-library loans, based on a centralized bank of bibliographic information, to graduate and post-graduate students, university faculty, libraries of all types, agencies of the government at all levels, and other researchers.

Collections Development Branch

7763 This branch is responsible for surveying library resources in Canada and for the procurement of library materials for the National Library by purchase, exchange, and legal deposit. It collects and exchanges surplus library materials ensuring their rational distribution among libraries throughout Canada.

Research and Planning Branch

7767 This branch is responsible for the planning, study and implementation of automated systems at the National Library, as well as the improvement of existing manual systems, and also for the development and promotion of cooperative library systems, including a Canadian library network, with national and international interfaces.

Administration and Technical Services Branch*

7771 This branch provides advice on general policy and attends to the administrative requirements of the Library.

Office of Library Standards

7775 This office is concerned with the development and evaluation of national and international standards with the objective of improving the bibliographic services of the National Library and of contributing to Canadian and universal bibliographic control.

Government Libraries Liaison Office

7779 This office gives the many federal departmental, branch, and agency libraries across Canada a continuing contact with the National Library on administrative, operational, and planning matters.

Multicultural Centre

7783 Under the Multicultural Programme of the federal government the National Library operates a Multicultural Centre which purchases publications in the many non-official languages of Canada and distributes and circulates them, mainly through the public libraries. The purpose is to ensure that library materials are available to Canadians whose mother tongue is other than English or French.

National Library Advisory Board

7787 This board was established, under section 9 of the *National Library Act*, to advise and assist the National Librarian in connection with the organization and development of the National Library.

*see para 7871 for more detail

Head Office
360 Lisgar Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Minister Responsible
Secretary of State

Board of Trustees

George W. P. Heffelfinger
Michael C. D. Hobbs
Dr. William G. Schneider
André Fortier
Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson
Prof. Kiyoshi Izumi

Dr. Sally Weaver
Léon Simard
Mrs. Marie-Paule LaBrèque
Jean des Gagniers
Mrs. Marie Tellier
George Szekeres

Principal Officers

Secretary-General Bernard Ostry

Directors

(National Gallery of Canada) Dr. J. S. Boggs

(National Museum of Natural Sciences) Dr. L. Lemieux

(National Museum of Man)..... Dr. W. E. Taylor

(National Museum of Science and Technology)..... Dr. D. M. Baird

(Administrative Services Branch) T. A. Russell

(Building Planning Branch) A. A. Buchanan

(Canadian Conservation Institute)..... Dr. N. Stolow

Secretary (Consultative Committee, National Museum Policy).... F.-Pierre Pronovost

Historical Background

The National Museums of Canada, at first known as the Victoria Memorial Museum, originated in the Geological Survey of Canada. In January 1927, the Victoria Memorial Museum became known as the National Museum (*Order-in-Council PC 1625-1927*). In 1957, this Museum was divided into two branches—Human History, and Natural History, with an additional branch—Science and Technology being established in 1966. 7801

In April 1968, a new Act amalgamated these three branches, plus the National Gallery of Canada, under the aegis of one corporation known as the National Museums of Canada (RSC 1970 c. N-12). The National Museums of Canada is a departmental corporation within the meaning of the *Financial Administration Act*. 7802

Overall Responsibilities

The purposes of the corporation are to demonstrate the products of nature and the works of man, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, so as to promote interest therein throughout Canada and to disseminate this knowledge. 7804

Organization and Programs

The Corporation is composed of a Consultative Committee, National Museum Policy; Canadian Conservation Institute; National Gallery of Canada; National 7805

*text effective November 1973

Museum of Man; National Museum of Natural Sciences; National Museum of Science and Technology.

Consultative Committee, National Museum Policy

National Museum Policy*

7806 The “National Museum Policy” announced by the Secretary of State on March 28, 1972, describes a program of decentralization and democratization for Canadian Museums. Essentially, this policy proposes that the movement of objects, collections and exhibits be increased and expanded throughout Canada for the benefit of more people.

7807 The objective, therefore, is to better distribute those cultural resources which are obtainable through Canadian museums, both national and regional, to the end that the greatest possible number of Canadians be exposed to our national heritage.

7808 The National Museums of Canada has, through its Board of Trustees, appointed a “Consultative Committee.” To assist the Committee and the Board of Trustees, a “Secretariat” has been formed in Ottawa to collect information and consult with groups and individuals who wish to become involved in the programme.

Associate Museums

7810 In addition to the four National Museums, Associate Museums* receive federal funding only for those activities and projects related to decentralization and democratization.

Calgary	Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Alta.
Charlottetown	Confederation Art Gallery and Museum, P.E.I.
Edmonton	Edmonton Art Gallery, Alta.
	Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Alta.
Halifax	Nova Scotia Museum, N.S.
Québec	Musée du Québec, Qué.
Regina	Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery, Sask.
Saint John	New Brunswick Museum, N.B.
St. John's	Newfoundland Museum, Nfld.
Saskatoon	Mendel Art Gallery (And / Civic / Conservatory) Sask.
	Western Development Museum, Sask.
Toronto	Art Gallery of Ontario, Ont.
Victoria	Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, B.C.
	British Columbia Provincial Museum, B.C.
Winnipeg	Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Man.
	Winnipeg Art Gallery, Man.

Canadian Conservation Institute

7812 A substantially increased movement of museum objects throughout Canada brings with it new concern for conservation. To safeguard our important collections as well as attend to a backlog of crucial restoration work, a Canadian Conservation Institute has been established. This will consist of a network of five regional service laboratories across Canada with a headquarters laboratory in Ottawa. These facilities will be available to all museums and to the public at large, and the laboratories will be used for some training activity. Priorities in each regional lab will be set by a local committee. Conservation work will be performed for a fee, which may either be monetary or modified in terms of public availability of the object restored.

*a free brochure which describes the policy in more detail, is available from the National Museums
*list effective September 1973

Head Office

Elgin and Slater Streets
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Principal Officers

Director	Jean S. Boggs, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., D.U.C., D. Litt., L.L.D.
Chief Curator	Robert H. Hubbard, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Research Curator and Lecturer (Canadian Art).....	J. R. Ostiguy, B.A.
Curators	
(Contemporary Canadian Art and	
Curatorial Administrator)	Pierre Théberge, L.és L., D.E.S.
(Post-Confederation Canadian Art)	Dennis Reid, M.A.
(Early Canadian Art)	Jean Trudel, L.és L.
(Drawings)	Mary Cazort Taylor, Ph.D.
(Photography)	Jim Borcoman, B.A.
(European Art).....	Gyde V. Shepherd, M.A.
(Contemporary Art).....	Brydon E. Smith, M.A.
Research Curator	Myron Laskin, Jr., Ph.D.
Senior Conservator.....	Mervyn Ruggles, B.Sc.

Historical Background

The beginnings of the National Gallery of Canada are associated with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. The Marquess of Lorne, then Governor General, had recommended and assisted in the founding of the Academy. Among the tasks he assigned to that institution was the establishment of the National Gallery at the seat of government.

7815

In 1960, the Gallery entered a new era in its history when the entire national collection (and the staff and equipment necessary to its maintenance) were transferred temporarily to new modern quarters—the Lorne Building in downtown Ottawa.

7816

The Gallery’s collections have been built up along international lines and give the people of Canada an indication of the origins from which their own tradition is developing. The collection of Canadian art, the most extensive and important in existence, is continually being augmented by the purchase of works from the Bien-nials of Canadian Art and other sources.

7817

The collections include many Old Masters, among which are twelve acquired from the famous Liechtenstein collection; extensive war collections; the Massey collection presented to the Gallery during 1946-50 by the Massey Foundation; a growing collection of contemporary art; prints and drawings; and diploma works of the Royal Canadian Academy. The prints and drawings collection consists of more than 5000 items. The services of the Gallery include the operation of a reference library which contains more than 30,000 volumes and periodicals on the history of art and other related subjects. The library is open to the public.

7818

The National Conservation Research Laboratory established in 1957, was dissolved in 1972 and replaced in that year by the Canadian Conservation Institute* which is independent of the Gallery. The Gallery maintains its own Research and Conservation Laboratory.

7819

An active program of exhibitions, lectures, films, and guided tours is maintained for visitors to the Gallery in Ottawa. The interests of the country as a whole are served by circulating exhibitions, lecture tours, publications, reproductions, and films prepared by the National Gallery staff. Promotion of, and information on, art

7820

*see para 7812

films are handled by the Canadian Centre for Films on Art, and their distribution by the Canadian Film Institute. The Gallery promotes interest in Canadian art abroad by participating in international exhibitions such as the Biennials of Venice and Paris, and by preparing major exhibitions of Canadian art for showing in other countries. At the same time, it brings important exhibitions from abroad for circulation in Canada.

7825 **National Museum of Man**

Head Office

Victoria Memorial Museum Building
Metcalf and McLeod Streets
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Principal Officers

Director W. E. Taylor, Jr, Ph.D., F.R.A.I.
Assistant Director J. Pendergast
Chiefs
 (Archaeology)..... Dr. George F. MacDonald
 (Ethnology)..... Dr. Barrie Reynolds
 (Folklore)..... Dr. Carmen Roy
 (History)..... F. J. Thorpe

Overall Responsibilities

7826 The National Museum of Man is concerned with the archaeology, ethnology, physical anthropology, ethnolinguistics, ethnohistory, folklore, and history of Canada. These study collections, which are open to research by properly qualified students, include 601,047 archaeological specimens, 30,762 ethnological specimens, and 2833 in physical anthropology. Folksong collections include recordings of 4500 Indian, 14,000 French-Canadian, 5000 British-Canadian songs, and 2448 New Canadian folksongs. The historical collection now being assembled totals 10,802 specimens. Scientific and educational publications are available for distribution.

 The Canadian War Museum is part of this museum.

Canadian War Museum

7831 330 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Chief Curator L. F. Murray

7832 The Canadian War Museum, a component of the National Museum of Man, is concerned with research collections, exhibits, and publications in Canadian military history.

7833 **National Museum of Natural Sciences**

Head Office

Victoria Memorial Museum Building
Metcalf and McLeod Streets
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Principal Officers

Director	Dr. Louis Lemieux
Assistant Director	F. H. Schultz
Chiefs	
(Botany Division)	Dr. J. H. Soper
(Zoology Division)	Dr. E. L. Bousfield
(Palaeontology Division).....	Dr. D. A. Russell
Curator (Mineralogy)	L. Moyd
Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre	Dr. D. J. Faber

Overall Responsibilities

This Museum deals with the sciences of Botany, Geology, Palaeontology, and Zoology. Four main exhibition halls on Birds, Mammals, Dinosaurs and Minerals are maintained in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building. Large research collections are held in that building and in three other buildings in Ottawa. These collections are open to study by qualified students including post-doctoral fellows and other contractees sponsored by the Museum.	7834
The National Herbarium contains 310,000 sheets of vascular plants, and 142,000 sheets of cryptogamic plants.	7835
The National Zoological collections include 130,000 lots of molluscs (two million specimens); 50,000 lots (three-quarters of a million specimens) of crustaceans and other marine invertebrates; 143,000 fishes; 55,000 reptiles and amphibians; 57,000 birds; and 37,000 mammals.	7836
The Palaeontological collections include about 6000 fossil specimens, and the National Collection of Display Minerals, about 10,000 specimens.	7837
The Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre was organized in 1967.	7838
Scientific and popular publications are available on these subjects.	7839

National Museum of Science and Technology

Head Office

1867 St. Laurent Blvd.,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Principal Officers

Director	Dr. D. M. Baird
Curators	
(Aviation and Space Division).....	R. W. Bradford
(Industrial Technology Division).....	R. J. Corby
(Communications Technology Division).....	E. A. DeCoste
(Agricultural Technology).....	T. A. Brown
(General Technology).....	J. J. Dost
Registrar.....	R. F. Swain

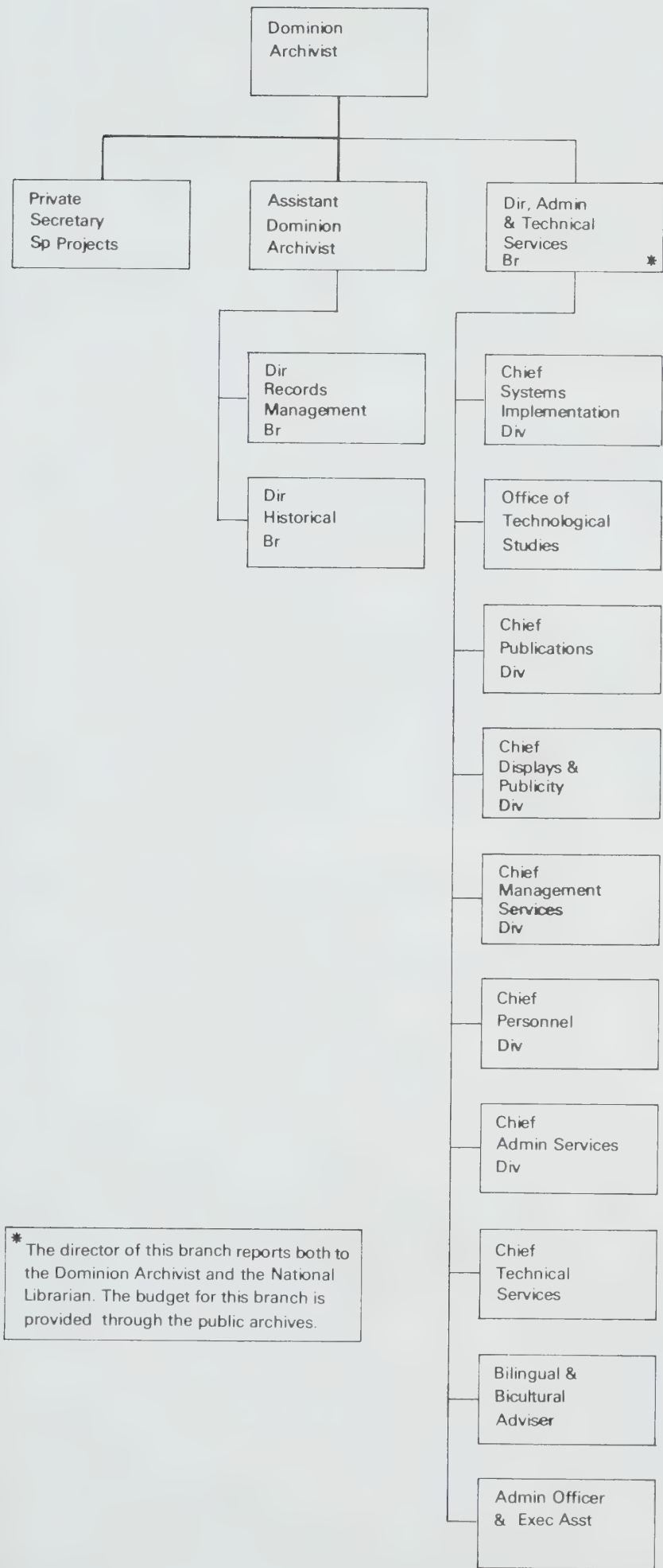
Overall Responsibilities

The National Museum of Science and Technology is designed to bring scientific literacy to the visiting public, and to familiarize them with the language, events, and history of science. In the Museum, scientific principles and displays are demonstrated by means of artifacts and texts, which correlate these principles with the development of technology. All this is done with particular emphasis on the technologies of ground transportation, aviation, agriculture, shipping, and industrial technologies which have been so closely fused to the history of this nation.	7842
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- 7843 The Museum displays are colourful and inventive; designed to involve people in the learning process. Visitors are asked:
- (a) to participate in experiments and in making things work;
 - (b) to explore the technological park;
 - (c) to ride in a double-decker bus, or ride down a track in a gondola car;
 - (d) to push a button or wind a crank to learn some physical law; or
 - (e) to sit in the driver's seat of a giant steam locomotive or a farm tractor.
- 7844 Museum collections are made available to other museums in Canada and abroad, with a view to bringing the story of science and technology to the widest audience possible.
- 7846 The National Aeronautical Collection, part of the Museum, is located in aircraft hangars at Rockcliffe Airport. There are displayed some 50 of Canada's national collection of about 90 aircraft, together with one of the finest engine collections in the world and other artifacts relating to the development of aviation (so important in Canada and to which so many Canadian contributions have been made).

Public Archives of Canada 7850

TB Chart - 13 April 1973



* The director of this branch reports both to the Dominion Archivist and the National Librarian. The budget for this branch is provided through the public archives.

Head Office

National Library and Public Archives Building
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Principal Officers

Dominion Archivist	Dr. W. I. Smith
Assistant Dominion Archivist	Bernard Weilbrenner
Directors (Administration and Technical Services Branch).....	A. C. Taylor
(Historical Branch).....	Hugh A. Taylor
(Records Management Branch)	David Shadd

Historical Background

Provision for the creation of the Public Archives was first made by an *Order-in-Council of June 20, 1872* which appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of historical archives. In 1912, the Archives Branch became, by law, a separate department and was named the Public Archives.

7851

Overall Responsibilities

The Public Archives has a dual role. As a research institution it is responsible for acquiring from any source all significant documents relating to the development of the country and of value to Canada, and for providing suitable research services and facilities to make this material available to the public. As an essential part of the government administration, it has broad responsibilities in regard to the promotion of efficiency and economy in the management of its records. The Public Archives administers the *Public Archives Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-27) and the *Public Records Order* (PC 1966-1749).

7853

Organization and Programs

The Public Archives is composed of three branches: Historical, Records Management, Administration and Technical Services.

7855

Historical Branch

This branch is comprised of six divisions.

7857

Manuscript Division

This division is responsible for all primary textual documents, originals or copies, other than records of the Government of Canada. It is engaged in acquiring, arranging, and preserving private papers and corporate records of permanent value. The division consists of several sections and units, including, arts, business, ethnic, genealogical, judicial, labour, medical and scientific, military, political, public affairs, scholastic, and sports archives.

7858

*text effective September 1973

Public Records Division

7859 This division is responsible for the selection, custody and control of the historical public records created and collected by the Government of Canada.

Pictures Division

7861 This division is responsible for the custody and archival servicing of documentary visual records of national or cultural significance. Included in its holdings are some three million paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, heraldic devices, and miscellaneous graphics which provide a visual insight into Canadian development from 1500 to present.

National Film Archives

7863 This archives exists to ensure the preservation of audiovisual materials of national interest. The collection includes films, video tapes, and sound recordings as well as posters, still photographs and books of related interest.

National Map Collection of Canada

7865 This collection has custody of approximately 500,000 cartographical items, including atlases, maps, charts, plans and related material. The collection maintains a virtually complete cartographical record of Canada from 1500 to the present, plus a comprehensive collection of current foreign material.

Library

7867 The Library contains some 100,000 volumes on Canadian history, 18,000 brochures, 1500 different periodicals, 800 posters, and 1000 scrapbooks of press clippings.

Documents in the Public Archives may not be taken out on loan; they must be consulted in the building, but the "Search Rooms" are open 24 hours a day for accredited researchers. Documents on microfilm, however, can be borrowed on interlibrary loan. Reproductions of archival material may be obtained at a very reasonable rate.

The Historical Branch maintains offices in London, Eng., and Paris, France.

Records Management Branch

7869 This branch was established in 1956 to assist departments and agencies in records management. It is located at Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario. The service which is provided, includes: recommendations and advice on scheduling and disposal of records and the provision of the necessary storage, reference service and planned disposal of dormant records on an economical basis. The branch publishes records management manuals. There are regional centres in Vancouver B.C., Winnipeg Man., Toronto Ont., Montréal Que., and Halifax N.S.

Administration and Technical Services Branch

7871 This branch in addition to its administrative services, including publications, publicity and exhibitions, has an extensive conservation, restoration, and reprography program. It provides a technical and advisory service on microfilming, determines specifications for all forms of microfilms and equipment, the processing of microfilm, the servicing of equipment, and tests microfilms for all government departments and agencies.

Central Microfilming Unit

This unit does microfilm work for departments at cost.

7873

Other Services

The branch also provides the same full range of services to the National Library. As well, it also administers Laurier House as an historical museum and has custody of the National Medal Collection.

7874

17 May 1972

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Minister

The Hon. Warren Allmand P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Solicitor General	Roger Tassé
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Policy Planning & Program Evaluation).....	A. Wakabayashi
(Research & Systems Development)	B. C. Hofley
(Police & Security Planning Analysis Branch)	R. Bourne
(Communications & Consultation).....	Reeves Haggan

Historical Background

Before 1936, the Office of the Solicitor General was either a Cabinet post or a Ministerial post outside the Cabinet. From 1936 to 1945 the position did not exist, the duties of the Office being wholly absorbed by the Attorney General of Canada. The *Solicitor General Act 1945* re-established the Solicitor General as a Cabinet officer and provided that “the Solicitor General shall assist the Minister of Justice in the Counsel work of the Department of Justice, and shall be charged with such other duties as are at any time assigned to him by the Governor-in-Council”. This legislation was repealed in 1966 when a new Department of the Solicitor General was created and the Solicitor General of Canada was assigned responsibility for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Penitentiary Service (RSC 1970 c. S-12).

7901

Overall Responsibilities

The duties, powers and functions of the Solicitor General of Canada extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

7905

- (a) reformatories, prisons and penitentiaries;
- (b) parole and remissions; and
- (c) the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Organization and Programs

Organizational changes have resulted in the establishment of a Secretariat headed by the Deputy Solicitor General who is responsible for advising the Minister on matters of policy and for assisting the agencies under the aegis of department in the implementation of approved policies.

7910

The Secretariat has organized four branches to deal with Police & Security Planning and Analysis, Policy Planning & Program Evaluation, Research & Systems Development, and Communications and Consultation.

7915

In addition, there are senior advisors in the fields of personnel, finance and management consultation.

7975

*text effective November 1973

Statutes

7985

The Minister is responsible for administering the following statutes:

Criminal Records Act (RSC 1970 c. 21 [1st Supp]) as amended

Parole Act (RSC 1970 c. P-2) as amended

Penitentiary Act (RSC 1970 c. P-6)

Prison and Reformatories Act (RSC 1970 c. P-21)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (RSC 1970 c. R-9)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act (RSC 1970 c. R-10) as amended

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act (RSC 1970 c. R-11) as amended

Other Agencies

7990

The Minister is responsible for the following agencies:

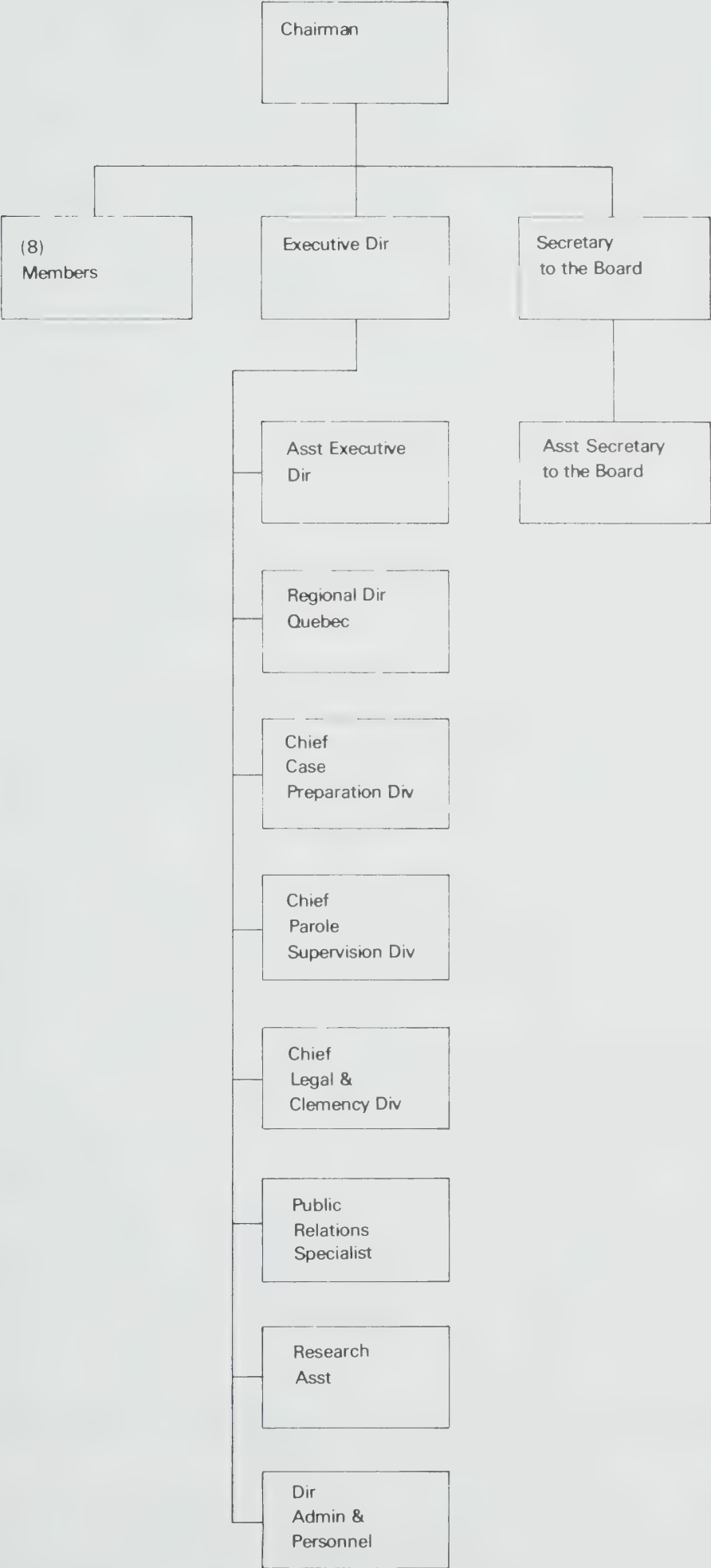
Canadian Penitentiary Service (text to follow)

National Parole Board (see para 8100)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (see para 8150)

National Parole Board 8100

TB Chart - 2 February 1973



Head Office

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Bldg
340 Laurier Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1

Minister Responsible

Solicitor General

Members of the Board

Chairman	T. G. Street
Vice-Chairman	A. Therrien
Members	H. Christie
	M. Maccagno
	Miss M. L. Lynch
	K. Stevenson
	C. Bouchard
	G. Gilbert
	Dr. R. Leighton-Hutson

Principal Officers

Executive Director	L. M. W. Pisapio
Assistant Executive Director	J. H. Leroux
Secretary to the Board	Mrs Hélène Bourbonnière (acting)

Historical Background

The board is an agency in the Department of the Solicitor General of Canada, and operates under the authority of the *Parole Act* (SC 1958 c.38), which came into force February 15, 1959 replacing the *Ticket-of-Leave Act*. The *Parole Act* was amended in 1967 ([SC 1966-67 c.25] and in 1969 [SC 1968-69 c.38] now RSC 1970 c. P-2).

8101

Overall Responsibilities

The National Parole Board has the exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse, or revoke parole** (subject to the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*) for any adult inmate in a federal or provincial institution who is serving a sentence under any federal statute.

8104

Although eligibility for parole is based on the type and length of sentence, the board is not a reviewing authority and is not concerned with the propriety of the conviction or the length of the sentence; this is the function of the court. In addition, the board has no jurisdiction over a child under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, or over an inmate serving a sentence for a breach of a provincial statute, (for example, a liquor control act).

8106

Through the *Parole Act*, the board is involved in the pardon granting process under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, when asked to do so by the Solicitor General. This concerns free pardons, ordinary pardons, and remissions of fines, forfeitures, or penalties.

8108

Under the *Criminal Records Act* (RSC 1970 c.12; 1st supp.) the board also has

8110

*text effective January 1974

**Parole is a conditional release from prison whereby an inmate, when eligible and ready, may finish his sentence in the community, under supervision, subject to certain restrictions and conditions; the purpose of this parole being the long-term protection of society through the rehabilitation of the inmate.

specific responsibilities for investigations and recommendations concerning pardons of people convicted and subsequently rehabilitated. Under the Act a pardon may be granted two years after the end of a sentence for a summary offence, or five years after the end of a sentence for an indictable offence.

8112 The board also has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any order made under federal legislation prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

Organization and Programs

8114 There are at least three and no more than 19 members who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a period not longer than 10 years. A member may be re-appointed. One of the members is designated as chairman and another as vice-chairman. The chairman is the chief executive officer; supervising and directing the work and staff of the board. The chairman may establish divisions of the board, consisting of two or more members, that may carry out duties and functions of the Board, exercising all the powers conferred on the board.

8116 Under the direction of the chairman, the board has a staff, known as the “parole service”, which is divided into divisions under the direction of an executive director.

Executive Director

8118 This officer is responsible for organization, training, and efficiency of staff and administration of programs concerning selection and supervision of inmates; investigations for pardons, remission of fines or forfeitures, and prohibitions against driving; and generally to implement the purposes and provisions of the *Parole Act* (through adequate control and management).

Assistant Executive Director

8123 This officer is responsible for organizational planning and development; research planning, development, and coordination; staff training, and development programs; liaison with community resources for rehabilitation and after-care agencies; and for all district representatives (except those in Québec).

Secretary to the Board

8128 The secretary is responsible for services to the board that include informing the board of precedence, previous policies, and keeping minutes of the board’s meetings. The secretary also communicates all the board’s policy decisions to the parole service.

Secretariat Staff

8130 The secretariat staff is responsible for identification, recording and communicating all decisions on each case to those concerned.

Parole Service Administration

Case Preparation Division

8132 This division prepares the cases of parole applicants for the board (i.e. investigation and appraisal of applications, entailing community assessment, institutional interviewing, and participation in institutional rehabilitation programs). The division is divided into four sections: special cases, evaluation, general cases, case investigation.

Parole Supervision Division

Supervision and guidance for people released on the various forms of parole or under mandatory supervision is the responsibility of this division. Direct or assigned supervision and liaison with the police, members of community, and other agencies or authorities are within its responsibility. This division also deals with requests for suspension of driving prohibition. It is divided into three sections: police liaison, evaluation, and operations. 8137

Clemency and Criminal Records Division

Investigation and analysis of applications, and recommendations for pardons are the responsibility of this division, as well as handling applications for remission of fines or forfeitures under the *Criminal Code*, or other federal Acts. 8141

Administration and Personnel Division

This division is responsible for personnel, finance, purchasing, accommodation and material records, and typing services. 8143

Legal Division

This division deals with legal questions and procedures arising from the administration of the *Parole Act*. 8145

Information Services

This division is responsible for relations with the news media, publication of material about the board, and provides general information to the public. 8147

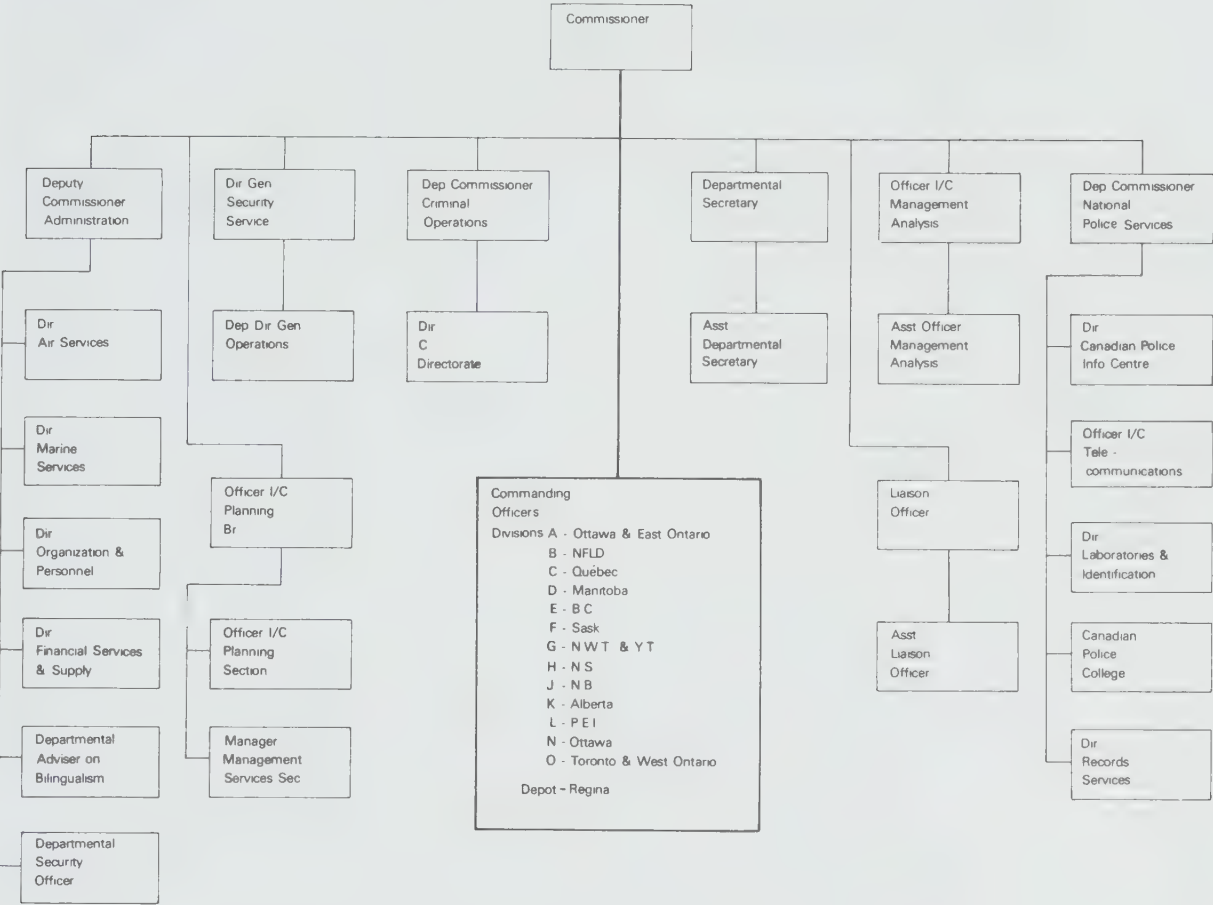
Regional Offices

The Regional Director, Québec, is responsible for case preparation and supervision and other parole activities with the region. The office is located in Montréal. 8149

The board has 34 district offices across Canada each headed by a district representative who administers the federal parole program, including case preparation and parole supervision. These offices are located in:
Abbotsford, Prince George, Vancouver, Victoria, B.C.
Calgary, Edmonton, Alta.
Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sask.
Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.
Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury,
Thunder Bay, Toronto, Windsor, Ont.
Chicoutimi, Granby, Laval, Montréal, Québec, Rimouski, St. Jérôme, Qué.
Moncton, Saint John, N.B.
Halifax, Sydney, Truro, N.S.
St. John's, Nfld.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police 8150

TB Chart - 26 June 1973



Head Office

Headquarters Building
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

Minister Responsible

Solicitor General

Principal Officers

- Commissioner M. J. Nadon
**Deputy Commissioner (vacant)..... (Criminal Operations)
**Deputy Commissioner P. Bazowski (Administration)
**Deputy Commissioner C. R. Eves (National Police Service)
Mr. M. R. Dare, Director General (Security Service)

Historical Background

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was established in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police by *An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories* (SC 1873 c. 35—now the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* [RSC 1970 c. R-9]). The Force was set up to police a territory extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, then known as the North West Territories. 8151

In 1904, King Edward VII authorized the Force to use the prefix ‘Royal’ in recognition of its exemplary services. In 1918, the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of enforcing federal legislation for that part of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William. In 1920, its jurisdiction was extended to the whole of Canada; the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the headquarters was moved from Regina to Ottawa. 8153

The first duties of the Force in 1873 included the suppression of the liquor traffic in the North West Territories, the collection of customs dues, the establishment of law and order. 8155

Overall Responsibilities

The RCMP† enforces all federal statutes in Canada and is especially empowered to deal with smuggling by sea, land, and air. In addition to undertaking security services for the federal government, the RCMP assists many departments in their administrative duties. The RCMP is responsible for the protection of government building and property. It is also the sole police force operating in the Northwest and Yukon Territories. 8157

The RCMP has agreements for the enforcement of provincial laws, with eight provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia. In these eight provinces, the RCMP has also entered into separate policing contracts in some 169 cities, municipal districts, towns, and villages. 8159

The RCMP is the Canadian link to Interpol (the International Criminal Police Organization). 8161

*text effective September 1973
*effective 1 January 1974
**a rank, not a title
†for the sake of consistency the abbreviation RCMP is used throughout the text, but the RCMP also refer to themselves as the Force
Although never used by the RCMP the term “Mounties” is even more familiar to those outside the RCMP.

Organization and Programs

8163 Headquarters is divided into nine directorates. (The larger directorates are divided into branches which deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters which come directly under the Commissioner's office.)

'A' Directorate

8165 This directorate, responsible for organization and personnel, is divided into the following branches: Organization and Establishment; Classification and Compensation; Staff Relations and Services; Training and Development.

'C' Directorate

8170 This directorate, responsible for criminal investigation, is composed of the following branches: Legal Service, Traffic, Operations Research, Protective, Criminal Intelligence, Customs and Excise, General Intelligence, Drug Enforcement, Commercial Crime.

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

8179 This centre is a nation-wide, automated, police information system; the data in this system is available to accredited law enforcement agencies throughout Canada.

'L' Directorate

8181 This directorate attends to the requirements of the Identification Branch, and the RCMP's crime detection laboratories. Its services also are available to all accredited law enforcement agencies in Canada.

'M' Directorate

8183 This directorate (Marine Services) maintains some 40 patrol vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Great Lakes area, as well as more than 300 inland water transport across Canada. These craft are used in connection with the enforcement of the *Customs and Excise Act*, the *Canada Shipping Act*, and other federal statutes as well as in rescue operations.

'Air' Directorate

8185 This directorate maintains aircraft at 17 locations across Canada for use in rescue work, travel in and to remote areas, and surveillance in a number of fields (such as in connection with the *Migratory Birds and Convention Act*, smuggling, and other illegal activities under the *Customs and Excise Act*.)

'R' Directorate

8187 This directorate (Records Services) is responsible for administering the records, directives, reports, correspondence and forms programs of the RCMP as well as the headquarters library.

'S' Directorate

8189 This directorate, responsible for financial services and supplies, is composed of branches which carry out such functions as administration and research, supply, financial estimates, property management and purchasing.

Security Services

8194 This service deals with matters pertaining to national security.

Regional Offices

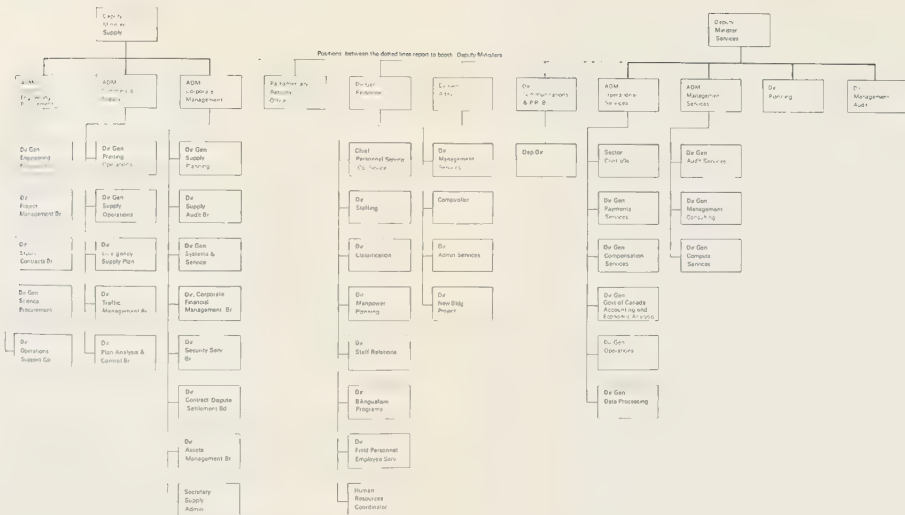
The RCMP operates 15 divisions throughout Canada. There are 12 alphabetically designated land police divisions, 'N' and 'Depot', and 'Headquarters' in Ottawa. The 12 land police divisions are further divided into subdivisions and detachments. The 15 divisions and their locations are as follows:

Div.	Area of Responsibility	Location
'A'	(Ontario, Eastern portion)	Ottawa, Ont.
'B'	(Newfoundland)	St. John's, Nfld.
'C'	(Québec)	Montréal, Qué.
'D'	(Manitoba & Northwestern Ontario)	Winnipeg, Man.
'E'	(British Columbia)	Victoria, B.C.
'F'	(Saskatchewan)	Regina, Sask.
'G'	(Yukon & Northwest Territories)	Ottawa, Ont.
'H'	(Nova Scotia)	Halifax, N.S.
'J'	(New Brunswick)	Fredericton, N.B.
'K'	(Alberta)	Edmonton, Alta.
'L'	(Prince Edward Island)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
'O'	(Ontario, Western portion)	Toronto, Ont.
'N'	(Training)	Ottawa, Ont.
'Depot'	(Training)	Regina, Sask.
'Headquarters'		Ottawa, Ont.

The RCMP also maintains liaison offices in London, England; Washington, D.C.; Rome, Italy; Paris, France; and Hong Kong, B.C.C.

Department of Supply and Services 8200

16 April 82 1273



Head Office

MacDonald Building
123 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S5

Minister

The Hon. Jean-Pierre Goyer, P.C., M.P., Minister of Supply and Services and Receiver General for Canada

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Supply and Queen’s Printer	J. M. Desroches
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Corporate Management)	A. R. Bailey
(Science and Engineering Procurement)	J. S. Glassford
(Commercial Supply)	E. A. Booth
Deputy Minister of Services	
and Deputy Receiver General for Canada	H. R. Balls
Assistant Deputy Ministers	
(Management Services)	W. W. Muir
(Operational Services)	D. R. Yeomans

Historical Background

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the *Government Organization Act 1969*. (now the *Department of Supply and Services Act* RSC 1970 c. S-18). The new department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen’s Printer); the Ship-building Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission. The *Financial Administration Act* designates the Minister of Supply and Services the Receiver General for Canada.

8201

Overall Responsibilities

The Department of Supply and Services is the purchasing and accounting arm of the government. It provides major common services in the areas of procurement, warehousing, distribution, printing, accounting, payment and audit, and management advisory services. In common terms the department could be called the government housekeeper as it purchases and supplies the goods and services, pays the bills, balances the books, and provides many other administrative services to federal government departments and agencies.

8204

Organization and Programs

The department is divided into two sectors, Supply Administration and Services Administration. Together they form the main logistics support—excluding the activities of the Department of Public Works—for the whole of the Government of Canada. This activity is of considerable magnitude as the department’s shopping list totals more than \$1 billion annually and, through the Receiver General for Canada, it issues more than \$26 billion each year in socio-economic and other payments.

8209

*text effective September 1973

Supply Administration

8220 The major services of Supply Administration are purchasing, warehousing and distribution, maintenance and repair, printing, assets management and traffic management. The organizational responsibility is divided into three services: Science and Engineering Procurement, Commercial Supply, and Corporate Management.

Science and Engineering Procurement Service

8230 This service is engaged primarily in the procurement of items of a complex and often unique nature such as aircraft, ships, and electronic equipment (including electronic data processing). It is this service that has been made responsible for implementing the government policy of contracting research and development requirements to the private sector. Also included in this service is the secretariat for the Canadian Commercial Corporation which is responsible for assisting Canadian industry in selling to foreign governments.

8235 The ADM (Science Procurement) is also the president of the Canadian Commercial Corporation and, in addition, is president of Canadian Arsenals Limited and reports to the Minister in these capacities.

Commercial Supply Service

8240 This service is involved mainly in commercial type commodities: vehicles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, typewriters, etc. In addition to the central purchasing operation, under the Field Operations Branch there are seven regional offices and eight district offices (including two in Europe).

8245 Printing Service consisting of in-house print production as well as that contracted out to the private sector also is included in the service. Printing for Parliament is one of the important functions of the Printing Service.

Warehousing, distribution, maintenance, and repair are also responsibilities of the Commercial Supply Service. Also included is traffic management which arranges travel, accommodation and removal for public servants as well as auditing those aspects of contracts where freight costs are involved.

Corporate Management Service

8250 This service exerts its main influence in the fields of central planning, policy formulation, supply systems development, research, and supply audit for the Supply Administration as a whole. It also contributes indirectly to the other services through the development of specifications and standards, quality determination, cataloguing, and data processing services. In addition, it is responsible for certain contractual advisory services, security services, and management of production assets. Customer and supplier relations also come under this service and much importance is placed on maintaining good relations with industry with respect to purchasing policies.

Services Administration

8260 The Services Administration is responsible for a broad range of management and administrative services to the government as a whole and to other departments and agencies.

Acting on behalf of the Receiver General for Canada in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act*, the Services Administration is responsible for making all payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, reconciling paid cheques and other instruments, maintaining the central fiscal accounts of Canada and preparing the annual Public Accounts for presentation to the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance.

It also provides management and advisory services in the areas of management consulting, audit, and computing. It provides administrative services in connection with pay, pensions and other employee benefits as well as financial management and statistical reports to other departments of government. It also provides a variety of other accounting and administrative services.

Administration of the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property is also the responsibility of Services Administration. 8265

The Services Administration comprises two sectors (each under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Minister): Operational Services, Management Services. 8270

Operational Services Sector

This sector is responsible for administering: 8280

- (a) the Public Service pay system;
- (b) the Superannuation and, other employee benefit plans;
- (c) the Public and Fiscal Accounts of Canada;
- (d) the financial management reporting services to government departments and agencies; and
- (e) the issuance of Receiver General cheques.

Operational Services carries out its responsibilities through five branches:

Payments Services Branch

This branch is responsible for the development of policy, procedures and systems required to effect all cheque disbursements, other than compensation, for the Government of Canada. 8290

Compensation Services Branch

This branch administers the Public Service payroll and Superannuation Plan, various employee benefit plans, and a central personnel records system. 8300

Government of Canada Accounting Branch

This branch is responsible for the Public and Fiscal Accounts of Canada, the reconciliation of all government cheques and the production of financial reports for the departments and agencies of government. 8310

Operations Branch

This branch with functional direction from the three branches already mentioned, executes the services of the Operational Services sector through its 36 field offices. 8320

Data Processing Branch

This branch provides data processing services in support of the programs carried out by the sector. 8330

Management Services

This sector is responsible for three bureaus which provide professional and advisory management, and computer services. 8340

Audit Services Bureau

This bureau provides a wide range of professional auditing services to departments and agencies of government on request. It is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Canada, with offices located in 12 centres across Canada and one in London, England. The bureau audits government contracts (where the determination of contract costs and the evaluation of contractors' cost projections and budgets is required), cost-sharing agreements with the provinces, subsidies, 8350

subventions and grants programs. The bureau also performs internal and operational audits of government departments and agencies on a contract basis.

Bureau of Management Consulting

8360 This bureau offers broad consulting services: organization analyses, financial management, accounting, data processing, feasibility studies, personnel consulting services, operational research, operations and methods studies, and space planning studies to government departments. These services are provided to departments and agencies of government in Canada on a fee-for-service basis.

Computer Services Bureau

8370 This bureau has provided computing and data processing services to departments and agencies of government on a fee-for-service basis. Under a policy recently announced, the bureau is shortly to become the first of a number of inter-departmental electronic data processing centres.

Other Agencies

8390 The Minister also reports to Parliament for the following agencies:

Canadian Arsenals Limited (see para 8400)

Canadian Commercial Corporation (see para 8450)

Canadian Government Specifications Board

8395 The Canadian Government Specifications Board is an interdepartmental agency that serves as the primary standards-producing organization of the federal government. The board is composed of the deputy heads of eight federal departments and agencies as follows:

- Deputy Minister of Supply (Chairman)
- Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce
- Deputy Minister of Transport
- Deputy Minister of National Defence
- Deputy Minister of Public Works
- Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
- Secretary of the Treasury Board
- President of National Research Council

The board develops standards in over 100 subject areas, and currently has about 1700 standards on issue in both official languages. These standards are developed through the medium of over 300 technical committees that are broadly representative of producers, consumers, government and general interests across the country. The board has recently received accreditation by the Standards Council of Canada as a standards writing organization eligible, as an element in the National Standards System, to develop national standards in a broad range of subject areas.

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation (see para 8500)

Royal Canadian Mint (see para 8550)

Head Office

Trafalgar Building
207 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5P8

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Board of Directors

J. S. Glassford
G. W. Hunter
L. G. Crutchlow
A. R. Bailey
H. G. Hunt

Principal Officers

PresidentJ. S. Glassford
Vice-PresidentG. W. Hunter
General Manager J. W. Long

Historical Background

Canadian Arsenals Limited was established as a Crown Company in September 1945, under *Part 1 of The Companies Act* (SC 1934 c. 33—now the *Companies Act* (RSC 1952 c. 53) as a result of government acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

8401

Overall Responsibilities

The company acquired the best of each type of wartime munitions plant and retained sufficient skilled personnel, techniques, equipment and tools, not only to supply normal peacetime requirements of munitions which civilian industry could not ordinarily be called upon to produce, but also to form the base from which production capacity could be expanded in the event of war.

8403

Organization and Programs

The duties of the company include the:

8405

(a) production of stores and equipment to the order of the Department of Supply and Services;

(b) development of new military equipment carried out to the requirements of the services;

(c) development and planning of manufacturing processes;

(d) conservation of production records; and

(e) maintenance of the special skills related to the above functions which are not normally retained in industry.

Regional Offices

Two operating divisions are located at:

8407

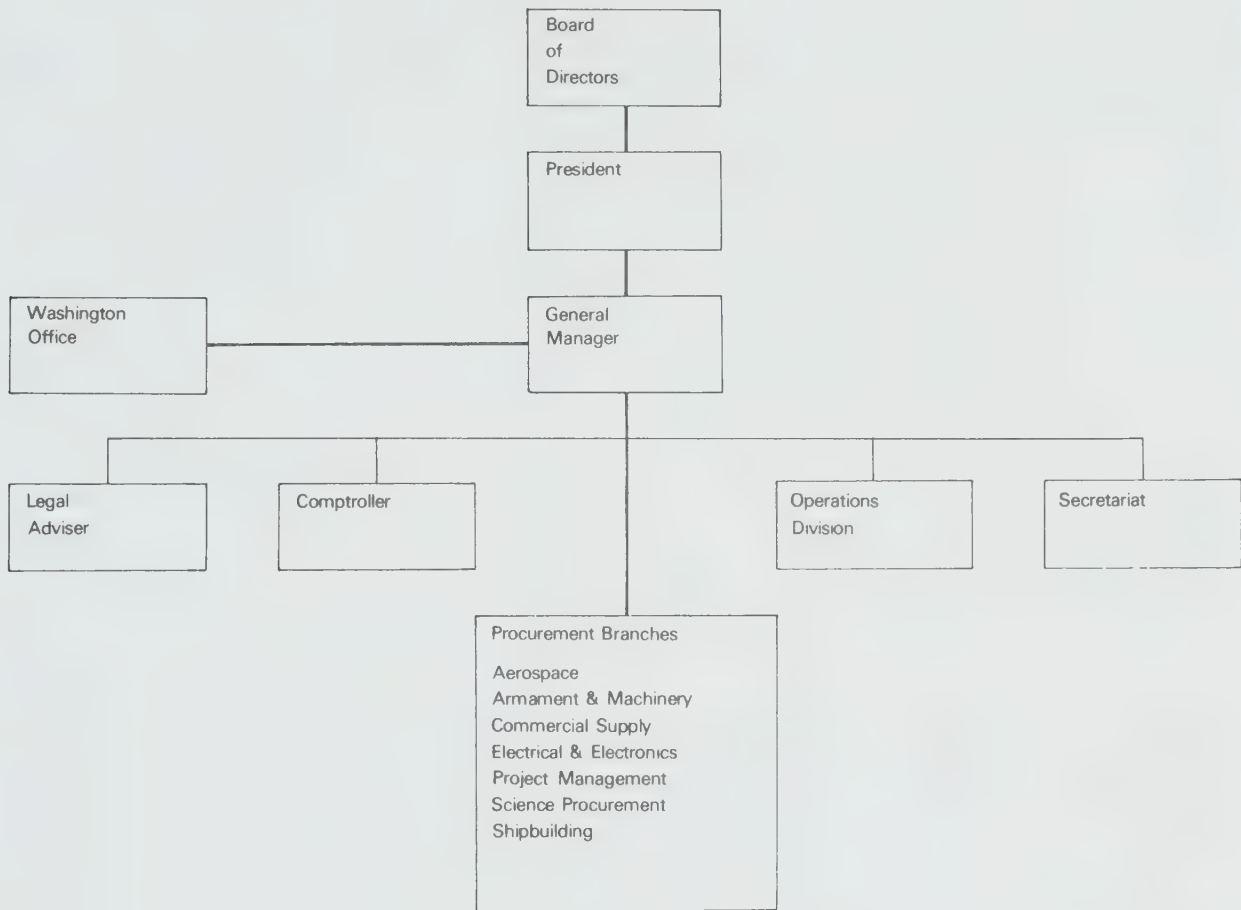
Small Arms, Mississauga, Ontario (manufacture of small arms); and

Filling, St. Paul l’Ermite, Québec (filling and assembly of artillery ammunition, mines, bombs, grenades, rockets and other specialities up to torpedo warheads).

*text effective September 1973

Canadian Commercial Corporation 8450

CCC Chart - July 1973



Head Office

70 Lyon Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S6

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Board of Directors

J. S. Glassford	R. C. D. Laughton
L. G. Crutchlow	J. D. Miller
A. R. Bailey	C. Charland
E. A. Booth	D. H. Gilchrist

Principal Officers

President	J. S. Glassford
Vice-President	D. H. Gilchrist
General Manager	G. S. Sheraton

Historical Background

The Canadian Commercial Corporation was established in 1946 by the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act* (SC 1946 c. 40—now RSC 1970 c. C-6) and is wholly-owned by the Government of Canada. Initially it assumed the undertakings of the then Canadian Export Board covering procurement in Canada of goods and services on behalf of foreign governments and United Nations' relief agencies. 8451

In 1974, responsibility for procurement of the requirements of the Department of National Defence was transferred from the Department of Reconstruction and Supply to the corporation, which fulfilled these additional functions until the formation of the Department of Defence Production in 1951. In 1963, the staff of the corporation was integrated with that of the Department of Defence Production, now Department of Supply and Services, which provides all the management and services required by the corporation. 8453

Overall Responsibilities

The main functions of the corporation as set out in the Act are: 8455

- (a) to assist in the development of trade between Canada and other nations;
- (b) to assist persons in Canada in obtaining goods and commodities from outside Canada; and
- (c) to dispose of goods and commodities that are available for export from Canada.

Under this broad charter, the corporation acts, primarily, on behalf of the Canadian government as the contracting agency when other countries and international agencies wish to purchase supplies and services from Canada on a government-to-government basis. An additional important function of the corporation is the procurement in Canada of equipment, supplies and services which the Government of Canada contributes to other nations under Canadian International Development Agency programs. 8457

The corporation will, upon request, quote on the price and availability of any Canadian product or service and provide full contract management services in respect of any procurement made in Canada by another country or international 8459

*text effective September 1973

agency. Such Canadian government contract management ensures that the country procuring supplies and services in Canada will enjoy the same standards of procurement as would the Canadian government were it procuring the supplies and services on its own behalf in comparable circumstances.

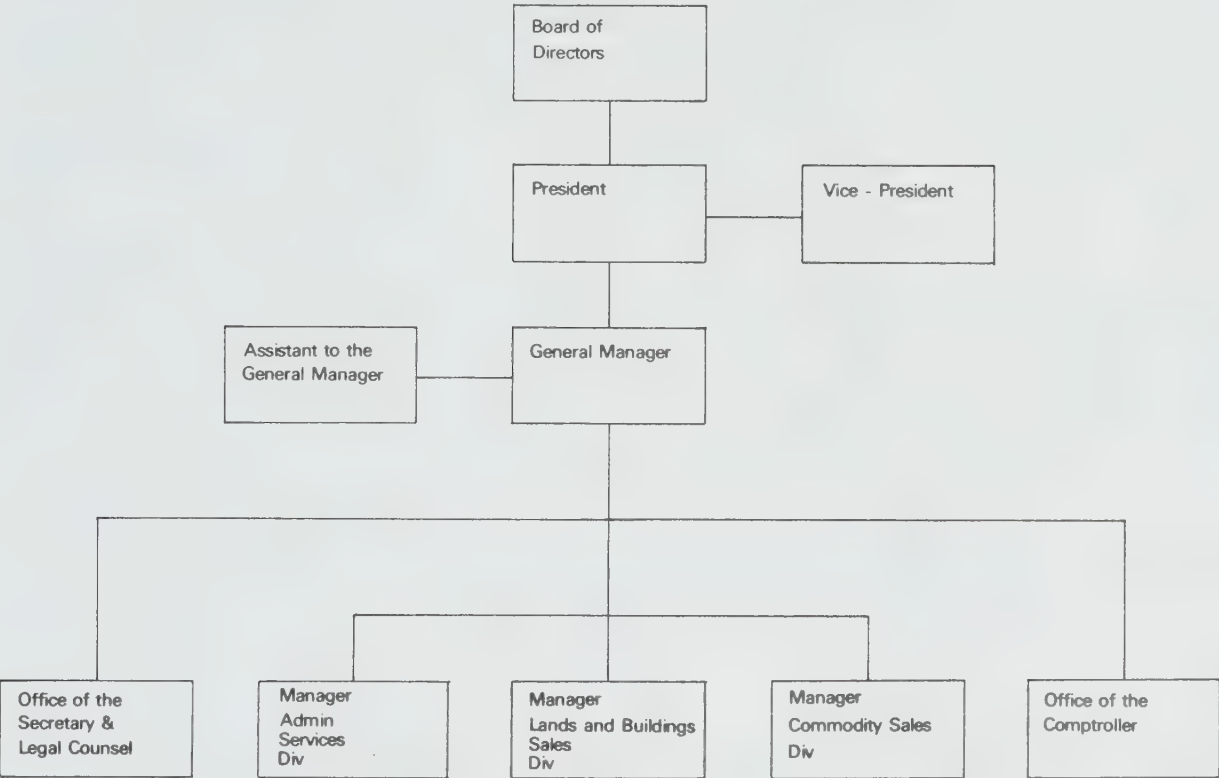
8461 Traditionally, the corporation has been largely responsible for the procurement of military supplies and services on behalf of NATO and other allied countries, the largest single customer being the United States Department of Defense. However, in recent years, the corporation has placed increasing emphasis on the promotion of its services for the procurement in Canada of civilian requirements of other countries. In this regard, the corporation presently acts as the contracting agency for many countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Africa.

8463 In the conduct of its business, the Corporation can act as either an agent of the foreign government or as a prime contractor to the foreign government. The corporation receives invitations to bid, solicits bids from capable Canadian firms and submits responsible bids to the foreign government agency as offers from the corporation. When acting in the role of prime contractor, it subsequently negotiates and executes the resulting government-to-government contracts. The requirements are procured from Canadian firms under Canadian Commercial Corporation contracts with complete contract administration, delivery arrangements and payment provided by the corporation.

The total value of contracts entered into by the corporation since its inception in 1946 is well in excess of \$5 billion.

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation 8500

CADC Chart-July 1973



Head Office

219 Argyle Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3J8

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Principal Officers

President	Jean Miquelon, Q.C.
Vice-President	E. A. Booth
General Manager	Roger LaPlante
Comptroller	L. M. Mondor
Secretary	Rolland La Prairie

Historical Background

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation, established in 1949 by the Surplus Crown Assets Act (now RSC 1970 c. S-20), replaced the War Assets Corporation which was created in 1944.

8501

Overall Responsibilities

The corporation is a marketing agency responsible for selling or otherwise disposing of surplus goods and properties for government departments, agencies, and other corporations.

8503

Organization and Programs

Executive control is vested in a board consisting of six directors of which the president is chairman. The administrative office in Ottawa has four divisions: Lands and Buildings, Commodity Sales, Comptroller's, and Administrative Services.

8505

In addition to selling Canadian Government surplus, the corporation acts as agent on behalf of foreign governments in the disposal of their surplus assets located in Canada. Reciprocal agreements exist with a number of European countries to market Canadian surplus assets located within their respective boundaries.

8540

The corporation is a self-sustaining federal agency, whereby all operating costs are recovered through fees fixed by the Governor-in-Council. Proceeds from sales of surplus, excluding sales made on behalf of certain agencies and foreign governments, are remitted to the Receiver General.

8545

Regional Offices

The corporation also maintains branch sales offices in Halifax, N.S.; Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

8547

*text effective September 1973

Head Office

320 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G8

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Principal Officer

Master..... G.W. Hunter

Historical Background

The Royal Canadian Mint was established as a Crown corporation by the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1968-69 c. 28, now the *Royal Canadian Mint Act* RSC 1970 c. R-8).

8551

Overall Responsibilities

The board of directors of the Mint shall consist of a Chairman, the Master of the Mint, and five other directors.

8553

The Master is the chief executive officer of the Mint and devotes the whole of his time to the business of the Mint. He is appointed by the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Board.

The Mint is for all purposes an agent of Her Majesty and its powers may be exercised only as an agent of Her Majesty.

The head office of the Mint must, by law, be in the National Capital Region as described in the Schedule to the *National Capital Act*.

The Mint may:

8555

- (a) produce and arrange for the production and supply of coins of the currency of Canada;
- (b) produce coins of currency of countries other than Canada;
- (c) melt, assay and refine gold, silver and other metals;
- (d) buy and sell gold, silver and other metals;
- (e) assay, refine, store and otherwise deal with gold, silver and other metals for the account of Her Majesty or others;
- (f) prepare and store shipments of coin, gold, silver and other metals and move such shipments to or from the Mint;
- (g) make medals, plaques and other devices; and
- (h) do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Mint.

All coins of the currency of Canada that are produced at, or supplied by, the Mint are delivered to the Minister of Finance or such person as he may designate.

8557

The Mint stores and ships coins of the currency of Canada in accordance with instructions given by the Minister of Finance.

Where the Mint deals with gold, silver, or other metals for the account of Her Majesty, payments for the purchase thereof are made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the authorization of the Minister of Finance and all amounts received from their sale are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

8559

Similarly, all amounts received from the issue, for circulation in Canada, of coins of the currency of Canada are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*text effective September 1973

28 Oct. - 1 September 1972

Head Office

Tower “C”, Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Minister

The Hon. Jean Marchand, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	O. G. Stoner
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister	G. A. Scott
Assistant Deputy Minister	Guy Lavigueur
Senior Ministry Executives	
(Personnel and Organization Review)	W. F. Nelson
(Policy, Planning and Major Projects)	Michael Butler
(Legal)	J. T Gray
Directors	
(Public Affairs)	Robert Turner
(Bureau of Coordination)	André Laframboise
Administrators	
(Canadian Marine Transportation Administration)	Roy Illing
(Canadian Air Transportation Administration)	W. H. Huck
(Canadian Surface Transportation Administration)	(vacant)
(Arctic Transportation Agency)	M. G. Hagglund
Chairman, Transportation Development Agency	M. D. Armstrong

Historical Background

The role and structure of the Department of Transport were changed and a Ministry created on February 17, 1970. (The Ministry is a corporate structure of Crown corporations, and operating administrations which have varying degrees of autonomy). A headquarters staff, supports the Minister and Deputy Minister in the functions of planning, policy formulation, and assessment of program achievements in terms of ministry objectives.

8601

Organization and Programs

The Ministry is composed of the: Canadian Marine Transportation Administration; Canadian Air Transportation Administration; Canadian Surface Transportation Administration; Arctic Transportation Agency; Transportation Development Agency.

8620

Canadian Marine Transportation Administration

This administration coordinates the functions of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the National Harbours Board, and the ministry’s Marine Services component.

8630

The administration is responsible for the deep waterway of the St. Lawrence Seaway through the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority**. Through the National Harbours Board, the administration has direct supervision of 13 harbours, and the

*text effective January 1974
*see para 8950 for more details

grain elevators at Prescott, and Port Colborne, Ontario. In addition to some 300 public harbours and 11 others administered by harbour commissions, this administration also is responsible for aids to navigation, nautical and pilotage services, marine agencies, steamship inspection, and the Canadian Coast Guard.

Canadian Air Transportation Administration

8660 This administration (CATA) is responsible for providing and operating domestic airway facilities (including air traffic control and telecommunications services) a national air terminal system, and the regulatory services required for aviation safety.

8685 These responsibilities are carried out by four principal components: Civil Aeronautics; Airports and Construction Services; (six regional administrations within six regions in Canada, namely, Atlantic, Québec, Ontario, Central, Western, and Pacific); and staff groups at headquarters in Ottawa.

Policies and standards are formulated at headquarters in Ottawa, with maximum decentralization in respect to operating responsibilities.

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration

8690 This administration deals with the programming and planning for federal participation in the operation and coordination of highway, rail, and ferry transportation.

It also is responsible for road and motor vehicle traffic safety.

Arctic Transportation Agency

8720 This agency ensures that the federal government is responsive to the transportation needs of northern Canada in consonance with the dynamic changes which are taking place in that part of the country. The agency coordinates and controls a multi-modal* transportation program. In conjunction with its office in Yellowknife, N.W.T., the agency is the focal point for the development of federal government transportation policies and facilities in the North.

Transportation Development Agency

8750 This agency is responsible for developing and coordinating technological research. The agency works closely with government agencies, and the academic and scientific community, in order to provide the national focus for changing technology and development in the field of transportation.

Statutes

8785 The Minister administers or has responsibilities for the following Statutes** and regulations:

Harbours and Steamships

Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act (SC 1952 c. 34, sec. 3)

Canadian National Steamship Act, 1927 (West Indies) (SC 1927 c. 29; *Order-in-Council P.C. 4115* Sept. 24, 1952.)

Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act (SC 1912 c. 98) as amended

North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act (SC 1913 c. 162) as amended***

Ontario Harbours Agreement Act, (SC 1963 c. 39)

Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act (SC 1947 c. 42, sec. 2)

Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act (SC 1911 c. 26) as amended***

Trenton Harbour Act (SC 1922 c. 50, sec. 3, 4, 9; SC 1936 c. 34, sec. 3 [1])

Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act (SC 1912 c. 55) as amended***

_____ modes of transportation

*unless otherwise specified, all are non-consolidated

***minister not yet named

Railways

Act Re: CNR Branch Line (SC 1960-61 c. 56)

Act Re: CNR Branch Line (SC 1966-67 c. 15)

Act Re: CNR Branch Line (SC 1966-67 c. 35)

Act Re: CNR Line (SC 1968-69 c. 3)

Canadian National Montreal Terminals Act (SC 1929 c. 12, sec. 7, 9, 11)

Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act (RSC 1952 c. 311, [amended SC 1955 c. 29])

Canadian National Railways Refunding Act (SC 1955 c. 31, sec. 5, 7)

Canadian National Toronto Terminals Act (SC 1960 c. 26)

Crows Nest Pass Agreement (SC 1897 c. 5) as amended

Intercolonial Railway and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act (SC 1907 c. 22, sec. 2), as amended

International Rapids Power Development Act (RSC 1952 c. 157)* as amended

National Transcontinental Railway Act (SC 1903 c. 71, sec. 22, 28-30), [amended SC 1936 c. 34 sec. 3(1)]

Winnipeg Terminals Act (SC 1907 c. 52)* as amended

Companies or Services

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited

Northern Transportation Company Limited (*Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-768*, 30 April 1970)

Government Consolidated Telephone Switchboards (Toronto and Edmonton) (SOR 65-75)

Government Telephone Service Office (Ottawa) (SOR 65-75)

Provision of Airport Emergency Service at Winnipeg International Airport (SOR 67-377)

Aeronautics Act (RSC 1970 c. A-3, sec. 2, 9)

Air Canada Act (RSC 1970 c. A-11, sec. 2)

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (RSC 1970, c. 2, sec. 5 (2), 6(2), 8(1) (d), 13(1), 14(1) [1st supp.] (SOR 71-219)

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act (RSC 1970 c. A-18, sec. 2) as amended

Bills of Lading Act (RSC 1970 c. B-6)*

Bridges Act (RSC 1970 c. B-10)*

Canadian National Railways Act (RSC 1970 c. C-10)

Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 17)

Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation Act (RSC 1970 c. C-11, sec. 2; *Order-in-Council P.C. 4115*, Sept. 24, 1952)

Canada Shipping Act (RSC 1970 c. S-9, sec. 2)

Carriage by Air Act (RSC 1970 c. C-14)*

Carriage of Goods by Water Act (RSC 1970 c. C-15)*

Department of Transport Act (RSC 1970 c. T-15, sec. 2)

Ferries Act (RSC 1970 c. F-8, sec. 2)

Foreign Aircraft Third Party Damage Act (RSC 1970 c. F-28)*

Government Harbours and Piers Act (RSC 1970 c. G-9, sec. 2)

Government Property Traffic Act (RSC 1970 c. G-10)*

Government Railways Act (RSC 1970 c. G-11, sec. 2)

Government Vessels Discipline Act (RSC 1970 c. G-12)*

Harbour Commissions Act (RSC 1970 c. H-1, sec. 2)

Livestock Shipping Act (RSC 1970 c. L-11, sec. 2)

Marine and Aviation War Risks Act (RSC 1970 c. W-3, sec. 2)

Maritime Freight Rates Act (RSC 1970 c. M-3, sec. 8)*

Motor Vehicle Safety Act (RSC 1970 c. 26, [1st Supp.] sec. 2)

*minister not named

Motor Vehicle Transport Act (RSC 1970 c. M-14)*
National Energy Board Act (RSC 1970 c. N-6, sec. 76) as amended
National Harbours Board Act (RSC 1970 c. N-8) as amended; (*Order-in-Council P.C.*
 4115 Sept. 24, 1952)
National Transportation Act (RSC 1970 c. N-17, sec. 2)a
Navigable Waters Protection Act (RSC 1970 c. N-19, sec. 2)
Passenger Tickets Act (RSC 1970 c. P-3 sec. 2, 4, 7, 8)
Pilotage Act (SC 1970-71-72 c. 52)
Railway Act (RSC 1970 c. R-2, sec. 2)
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act (RSC 1970 c. S-1, sec. 2)
Teleferry Act (RSC 1970 c. T-2)
Transport Act (RSC 1970 c. T-14, sec. 2)
United States Wreckers Act (RSC 1970 c. U-4)*

Other Agencies

The Minister is responsible for the following agencies:

Air Canada (see para 8800)

Blue Water Bridge Authority (see para 2399)* *

Canadian National Railways (see para 8850)

Canadian Transport Commission (see para 8900)* * *

National Harbours Board (see para 8925)

Northern Transportation Company Limited (see para 1642)

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority (see para 8950)

Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited (see para 8975)

^a minister not named

^{* *} responsibility shared with Minister of External Affairs.

^{* * *} responsible for transportation regulations aspects only, telecommunications regulations is the responsibility of the Minister of Communications.

Head Office

1 Place Ville Marie
Montréal, Québec

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Members of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board Yves Pratte, Q.C.

Members

William R. Allen, Q.C.	N. J. MacMillan, Q.C.
D. A. Anderson, Q.C.	J. R. Murray
Pierre Des Marais II	André Monast
Walter C. Koerner, C.C.	George Meikle

Principal Officers

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.....	Yves Pratte, Q.C.
President	(vacant)
Vice-President (Finance)	M. H. Cochrane
Vice-President (Personnel and Organizational Development)	P. J. Chartrand
Vice-President (Flight Operations)	K. J. Davis
Vice-President (Operational Planning)	C. H. Glenn
Vice-President (System Operations Control).....	G. C. Goode
Vice-President (Public Relations).....	Yves Jasmin
Vice-President (Computer and Systems Services and Vice-President and Corporate Planning Coordinator).....	Pierre Jeanniot
Vice-President (Special Assignments).....	James McLean
General Counsel.....	I. E. McPherson
Vice-President (Marketing)	Yves J. Ménard
Vice-President (Maintenance)	J. W. Norberg
Vice-President (Purchasing and Facilities).....	K. E. Olson
Vice-President (Finance)	M. H. Cochrane
Vice-President (Treasurer)	H. N. Seath
Vice-President (Controller)	J. P. Sheehan
Vice-President (Government and Industry Affairs)	C. I. Taylor
Vice-President and Assistant to the President	D. C. Tennant
Vice-President and Assistant to the Chairman and Secretary of the Company	R. T. Vaughan, Q.C., LL.D.
Vice-President (Central and Southern Regions)	J. M. Callen
Vice-President (Eastern Region)	Maurice d'Amours
Vice-President (European Region).....	H. H. Kantor
Vice-President (United States Region)	J. P. Labrie
Vice-President (Western Region)	H. D. Laing
Secretary of the Company	R. T. Vaughan

*text effective October 1973

Historical Background

1801 Formerly Trans-Canada Airline, Air Canada, a wholly-owned affiliate of the Canadian National Railways, was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1937 (now *RSC 1970 c. A-11*) to provide a public owned air transportation service, with powers to carry on its business throughout Canada and outside of Canada.

Overall Responsibilities

1803 Air Canada now maintains passenger, mail, and commodity traffic services over nation-wide routes. The airline also has services to the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, U.S.S.R., Bermuda, the Bahamas, Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

Head Office
P.O. Box 8100
Montreal, Québec

Minister through whom CNR reports to Parliament
Minister of Transport

Board of Directors
Chairman.....N.J. MacMillan

Members

D. A. Anderson	W. C. Koerner
C. A. Curtis	C. Kroft
E. A. Pratt	H. C. Pinder
J. W. Vancise	Yves Pratte
Austin E. Hayes	André Monast
Pierre des Marais	

Principal Officers

President N. J. MacMillan

Executive Vice-Presidents..... J. W. G. Macdougall
R. A. Bandeen
Pierre Taschereau
J. H. Richer

Senior Vice-Presidents..... A. H. Hart
Maurice Archer

Vice-presidents J. Gratwick
W. R. Corner
E. P. Stephenson
K. E. Hunt
George Lach
W. H. Bailey
J. M. Duncan
J. C. Gardiner
R. E. Lawless

Vice-president, Assistant to Chairman and
Secretary of the Company R. T. Vaughan

Vice-president and Chairman of Investment Division J. L. Toole

Vice-president and General Manager
(Telecommunications).....H. J. Clarke

Regional Vice-presidents: D. W. Blair
J. F. Roberts
W. D. Piggott
J. H. Spicer

Historical Background

The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated to operate and manage a national system of railways, including the Canadian Northern Railway System, the Canadian Government Railways and all lines entrusted to it by Order-

*text effective September 1973

in-Council. In 1923 the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company and since 1923 a number of railway lines acquired by the Government have been entrusted to the Company for operation and management, including the Newfoundland Railway and steamship services in 1949, the Témiscouata Railway in 1950, and the Hudson Bay Railway and the Northwest Communications System in 1958. The *Canadian National Railways Act*, 1919, was repealed in 1955 and the *Canadian National Railways Act* (SC 1955 c. 29, now RSC 1970 c. C-10).

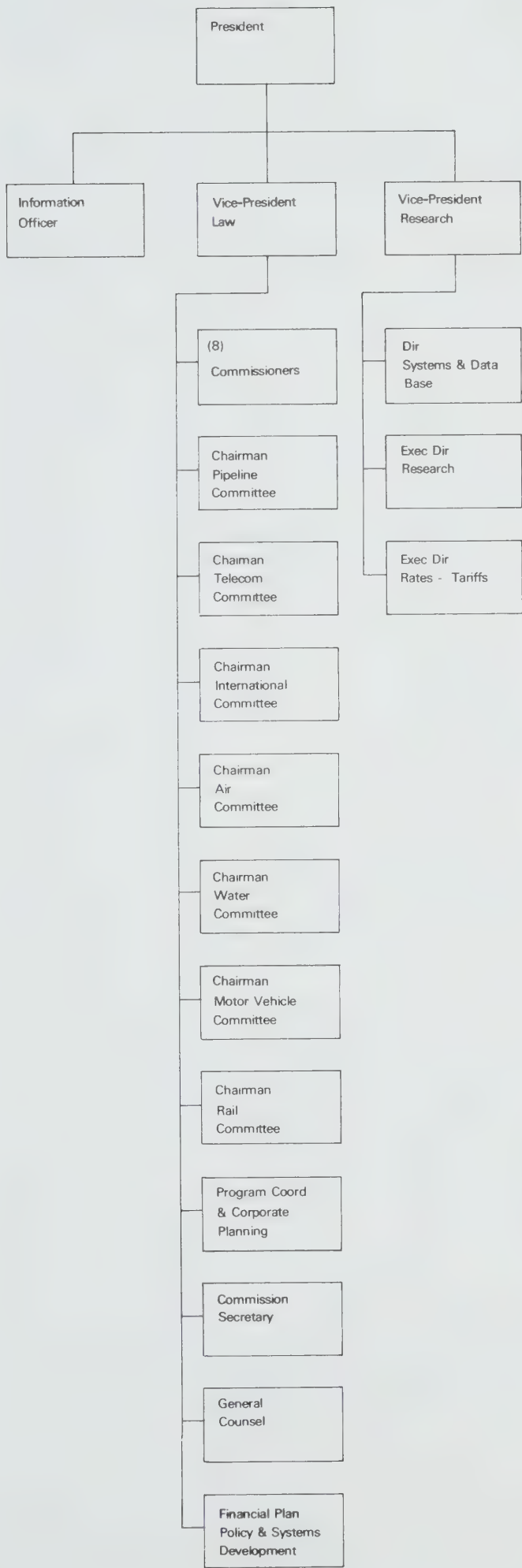
Overall Responsibilities

8853 The Canadian National Railway Company is controlled by a chairman and board of directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

8855 Besides operating a railway system of some 24,500 miles main trackage, CN owns a nation-wide hotel chain, a telecommunications company, an express company, road freight operations, steamship ferry services and an airline (Air Canada).

Canadian Transport Commission 8900

TB Chart - 3 July 1973



Head Office

275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9

Ministers Responsible

Minister of Transport (regulation of transportation)
Minister of Communications (regulation of telecommunications)

Members of the Commission

President The Hon. E. J. Benson, P.C.
Vice-President Guy Roberge, Q.C.
Vice-President (Research)..... R. R. Cope

Members

Chairman (Water Transport Committee) A. P. Campbell
Chairman (International Transport Policy Committee) J. F. Clark
Chairman (Motor Vehicle Transport Committee) and
Chairman (Commodity Pipeline Transport Committee) Laval Fortier, Q.C.
Chairman (Railway Transport Committee)..... D. H. Jones, Q.C.
Chairman (Telecommunication Committee)..... G. F. Lafferty
Chairman (Air Transport Committee)..... J. B. G. Thomson

Other Members

Anne Carver	R. M. March
H. H. Griffin	L. R. Talbot
J. A. D. Magee	J. M. Woodard

Secretary Harris Arbique

Historical Background

The Canadian Transport Commission was established on September 19, 1967, pursuant to the *National Transportation Act* (RSC 1970 c. N-17). It is successor to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, the Air Transport Board, and the Canadian Maritime Commission.

8901

Overall Responsibilities

The Commission is required to perform all the regulatory and other functions vested in it by the Act, the *Railway Act*, the *Aeronautics Act*, and the *Transport Act*, and other miscellaneous statutes with the general object of coordinating and harmonizing the operation of all carriers engaged in transport (railways, water, aircraft, extra-provincial motor vehicle undertakings, and commodity pipelines). In addition, the Commission must undertake programs of study and research to achieve the objectives of the National Transportation Policy.

8903

Organization and Programs

The Commission is a court of record and consists of no more than 17 members who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for terms not exceeding ten years. For the purpose of performing its duties, the Commission must establish committees consisting of no less than three commissioners each; and any such committee shall,

8905

*text effective October 1973

in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission, exercise all the powers and duties of the Commission, subject to review by the Commission in certain instances.

8907

Eight such committees have been established:

Air Transport Committee

Commodity Pipeline Transport Committee

International Transport Policy Committee

Motor Vehicle Transport Committee

Railway Transport Committee

Review Committee

Telecommunication Committee

Water Transport Committee

The General Rules of the Commission, including rules of practice and procedure, were adopted on September 20, 1967, and published in the issue of October 14, 1967, of the *Canada Gazette*. Subsequent amendments to the General Rules were published in the issues of the *Canada Gazette* dated November 16, 1968, December 6, 1969, January 24, 1970, July 11, 1970, February 20, 1971, and March 22, 1972.

Regional Offices

8924

The Commission maintains district offices for railway operating and engineering inspections at St. John's Nfld.; Moncton, N.B.; Montréal, Qué.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Head Office

Place de Ville
Tower “C”,
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N6

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

Chairman.....D. E. Taylor
Vice-Chairman..... Guy Beaudet
Members..... W. G. Rathie; S. H. Weyman

Historical Background

The National Harbours Board was established by the *National Harbours Board Act 1936* (now RSC 1970 c. N-8). 8926

Overall Responsibilities

The board has jurisdiction over the harbours of St. John’s, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, and Belledune, N.B.; Chicoutimi, Baie des Ha! Ha!, Québec, Sept-Îles, Trois-Rivières and Montréal, Qué. Churchill, Man.; Prince Rupert and Vancouver, B.C., and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ont. Prior to the establishment of this board, each of the national harbours was operated under the jurisdiction of a local board of harbour commissioners. 8927

Organization and Programs

The board makes regular visits to each of the properties under its control. The head office of the board has a secretariat, administrative, engineering, legal, traffic, economics, public relations, personnel, police and security, and financial branches which provide the board and the ports with professional services. 8928

Regional Offices

At each of the harbours a local official, the port manager, is responsible to the board for the operation of the port. At the grain elevators an elevator manager, responsible to the board, supervises the operations of those facilities. 8945

*text effective September 1973

Head Office

Place de Ville, Tower “C”
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7R9

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Executive Officers

President (vacant)
Vice-President Peter E. R. Malcolm
Member Gordon H. Barrett

Historical Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established by the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (now RSC 1970 c. S-1). 8951

Overall Responsibilities

- The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is incorporated for the purposes of: 8953
- (a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montréal and Lake Erie, and
 - (b) constructing, maintaining, and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor-in-Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken pursuant to any present or future agreement;
 - (c) acquiring lands for, and constructing, maintaining and operating, alone or jointly or in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, bridges connecting Canada with the United States as authorized by the Act, and in connection therewith, or as incidental thereto, acquiring with the approval of the Governor-in-Council shares of property of any bridge company and operating and managing bridges; and
 - (d) acquiring lands for, and constructing or otherwise acquiring, maintaining and operating such works or other property as the Governor-in-Council may deem to be necessary incidental to works undertaken pursuant to the Act.

Organization and Programs

The Legal, and Economics and Research Branches are also located in Ottawa. The headquarters, including the Operation, Administration and Finance and Accounting Branches is located in Cornwall, Ontario while the Engineering and, Construction Branches are in Montréal and St. Catharines respectively. The Eastern Region of the Seaway, extending from the Port of Montréal to Lake Ontario, is headquartered in St. Lambert, Québec, and the Western Region, comprising the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, is headquartered in St. Catharines, Ontario. 8955

*text effective September 1973

Other Agencies

Great Lakes Pilotage Authority

8972 On February 1, 1972, this authority was established as a subsidiary of the Seaway Authority. It is responsible for the development, issuance and enforcement of pilotage standards and regulations and for providing pilotage service to both national and international shipping within its sphere of jurisdiction which encompasses the Canadian waters in the Province of Québec from St. Lambert upstream, as well as Canadian waters in and around the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

Seaway International Bridge Corporation Ltd. (see para. 8975)

Head Office
P.O. Box 836
Cornwall, Ontario

Minister Responsible
Minister of Transport

Board of Directors

President	Pierre Camu
Vice-Presidents	David W. Oberlin** P. E. R. Malcolm Brendon T. José**
Members.....	J. M. Martin J. T. Carvell F. A. Bush** E. Margosian**

Historical Background

The company, a subsidiary of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, was incorporated, and letters patent were granted, under the *Canada Corporations Act* on 13 November, 1962. 8976

The company was designated a Proprietary Corporation (meaning a Crown Corporation as named in schedule D of the *Financial Administration Act*) in accordance with *Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-510* dated 25 March, 1963. 8978

Overall Responsibilities

The company operates and manages an international toll bridge system between Cornwall, Ontario, and Rooseveltown, New York, on behalf of the owners (i.e. the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada, and the United States' Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation). 8981

*text effective January 1974
**indicates U.S. representative

Treasury B
T.B. Quart. - 25 May 1973

16 Chart - 25 May 1973



Head Office

Place Bell Canada
160 Elgin Street,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R5

President of the Treasury Board

The Hon. Charles Mills Drury, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers	
Secretary of the Treasury Board.....	G. F. Osbaldeston
Deputy Secretaries	
(Program Branch).....	A. Kroeger
(Personnel Policy Branch).....	J. P. Connell
(Planning Branch)	A. R. Dobell
(Administrative Policy Branch)	M. A. J. Lafontaine
(Official Languages Branch).....	D. Morley

Historical Background

In the 100th year of its existence the Treasury Board was proclaimed a depart- 9001
ment on Oct. 1, 1966, under the *Government Organization Act* 1966. The Board, a
committee of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada, consists of the President of the
Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance, and four other members of the Queen’s
Privy Council for Canada** who are nominated from time-to-time by the Gover-
nor-in-Council.

Overall Responsibilities

Headed by the Secretary of the Treasury Board, the Treasury Board Secretariat, 9005
is the operational arm of the Board. The Secretariat:

- (a) examines the proposed spending programs of all government ministries, departments and agencies;
- (b) makes recommendations to the Treasury Board on proposed expenditures;
- (c) keeps under constant review the development of approved programs in order to ensure effective expenditure management; and
- (d) recommends Public Service personnel management policy to the Treasury Board in the areas of manpower utilization, compensation, pensions and insur-
ance, and staff relations (as well as negotiating the terms of collective agree-
ments with the various bargaining agents).

It is concerned with the development of program evaluation techniques, 9007
management improvement practices and efficient administration throughout the
government. Upon direction from the President of the Treasury Board, the Secre-
tariat develops and/or implements programs which are designed to achieve the
government's objectives in specific areas applicable to the Public Service as a
whole.***

*text effective November 1973; throughout the text the Treasury Board is referred to as the Board, and the Treasury Board Secre-
tariat as the Secretariat.

**more commonly known as Cabinet Ministers

***For example, in conjunction with the Public Service Commission, the Secretariat is responsible: for the development and imple-
mentation of programs to attain the government's objectives in respect of the use of the two official languages; and for the equali-
zation of employment and advancement opportunities for all Canadians within the Public Service.

Organization and Programs

9007 The Secretariat is composed of five branches: Program; Personnel Policy; Planning; Administrative Policy; Official Languages.

Program Branch

9010 This branch serves as the interface between government departments and agencies and the Board, in so far as the discharge of its mandate for determining an expenditure plan for government (including the determination of program priorities, content, and allocation of resources).

9015 The branch: analyzes and evaluates new policy proposals which emanate from government departments and agencies; develops recommendations to the Board as to the implications of these proposals on the potential resources of government (and the extent to which such proposals are likely to contribute to government objectives and priorities; and recommends to the Board the best means of achieving program objectives in the light of available financial and manpower resources, and their optimum allocation against competing demands.

9020 There are five operational divisions (whose responsibilities reflect the main functional groupings of government programs): Industry and Natural Resources; Transportation, Communications and Science; Defence, External and Cultural Affairs; Social and Manpower; General Government Services. The branch also includes two support divisions: Estimates; Management Information Systems.

9025 The branch maintains continuing contact with departments and agencies from the conceptual stage of policy formulation through to the program, and often project, stages of a department's operations. This contact is maintained in order to provide analysis and recommendations with respect to resource allocations throughout the budgetary cycle. The branch also ensures that adequate interdepartmental consultation has taken place on all policy and program proposals prior to presentation to the Board.

9030 The specific responsibilities of the branch include the review of departmental Program Forecasts, which takes place over a period of approximately three months in the spring and early summer of each year and culminates in the approval by the government of an expenditure plan for the coming fiscal year. In the autumn, this plan is used by departments and agencies as the basis for the preparation of their Main Estimates submissions. These submissions are reviewed by the branch and are submitted to the government for final approval in December. Other submissions throughout the fiscal year are reviewed by the branch and may be reflected in Supplementary Estimates, which are normally presented to Parliament in November and March of each year.

Personnel Policy Branch

9035 This branch develops and ensures the application of personnel policies, systems, and methods in order that the human resources needed to carry out programs effectively are determined; obtained at competitive rates of pay; and developed and used efficiently (with due regard for the individual and collective rights of employees).

9036 The branch has primary responsibility for the development of personnel policies, regulations, standards, systems and programs in the following areas.

Manpower

9038 This area develops, implements, maintains and evaluates policy guidelines, programs, and procedures for the accurate determination, allocation, development, and efficient utilization of employees needed in the Public Service to carry out

programs effectively. These measures are aimed at improving the effective use of manpower resources in the Public Service, and include recommendations on organization development, manpower planning, the determination and evaluation of training needs, and educational programs. It also includes advice to departments and agencies on the design and implementation of systems (to achieve improvements in manpower management).

9041

Compensation Policy

This area develops policy guidelines, programs, and regulations which govern salary administration, benefits and allowances for the Public Service. These functions involve the development and maintenance of classification programs and the associated salary structures. Through delegation, the responsibility for classification and the administration of salaries is being transferred progressively to departments (subject to a monitoring process). Benefit programs and allowance policies, approved by the Board, are designed to give maximum responsibility to departments.

Staff Relations

Under the system of collective bargaining established by the *Public Service Staff Relations Act*, the Board is the employer for all employees in the Public Service with the exception of a number of “separate employers” such as the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board, and the National Film Board. The Treasury Board negotiates collective agreements with the unions representing some 80 bargaining units and advises departments on the administration of the agreements. Consultations are held with representatives of bargaining agents, direct or through the National Joint Council, on matters which are not subject to bargaining or which have wide application in the Public Service. The terms and conditions of employment of employees excluded from collective bargaining are determined by the Board. Policy guidelines and standards are developed to govern physical working conditions and occupational health and safety. The Board prepares and presents the employer’s position on grievances that are referred to adjudication; and gives advice and assistance to departmental management at preceding stages in the grievance process. The Board presents the employer position in applications for certification by employee organizations and in hearings before the Public Service Staff Relations Board on applications for the exclusion of employees from bargaining units.

9044

Pensions and Insurance

This area develops policy guidelines, coordinates the administration, and recommends periodic revision of pension, insurance, and sick leave programs for the Public Service. It negotiates reciprocal pension transfer agreements with other public and private employers. The area also studies and proposes means of ensuring compatibility between Public Service employee benefits and social security programs (such as medicare and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans).

9047

Planning Branch

This branch develops analytic techniques and methodologies in the areas of efficiency evaluation, effectiveness evaluation, and strategic planning; trains individuals and groups in their use; in cooperation with other branches of the Secretariat or other federal agencies, applies these three areas, when appropriate, to specific problems (either in review of past programs or in assessment of proposed new programs; and reports the results through memoranda, studies, manuals, guides, and briefings.

9050

The branch also analyzes organization and/or management complement submissions of departments; coordinates the inputs of other branches into the

9051

development of recommendations for the Secretariat's Management Committee; and carries out special studies related to organization issues as assigned by that Committee.

9052 Within the branch, the Effectiveness Evaluation Divisions are concerned with assessment of the extent to which government policy objectives are achieved and are therefore involved in assisting departments and government generally in identifying the effects of government programs and the total social costs (not only budgetary costs) of achieving them.

Efficiency Evaluation Division

9053 This division assists departments in developing operational performance measurement systems that make it possible to determine trends in operational efficiency, and effectiveness. These systems are based on the identification and measurement of the direct outputs of departmental operations and programs and the associated costs.

Organization Division

9057 This division analyses organizational relationships and structures at senior departmental levels in order to determine whether changes could be made which would increase operational efficiency and program effectiveness, and also makes recommendations in regard to relationships affecting more than one department or agency.

Quantitative Analysis Course

9063 In addition, the branch manages, on behalf of the Secretariat, the Quantitative Analysis Course, an intensive eight-month training program in techniques of policy analysis.

Administrative Policy Branch

9065 The branch develops and promulgates the policies which govern administration, including real property management, and financial administration, within the Public Service; monitors their implementation by the ministries, departments and agencies to which they apply; interprets their applicability as may be necessary; and evaluates them and sustains their relevance in the light of changing conditions.

9066 The purpose of the policies is to ensure that probity and prudence in the acquisition and consumption of administrative inputs prevail throughout the Public Service so that the expenditure of money and material thereon in support of departmental programs is, and can be shown to be, efficient and effective. The principle that management shall be accountable for its actions is applied as fully as possible.

9067 The branch provides the staff support the Board requires for the exercise of its mandate to provide central direction to the administration of the Public Service. Such direction relates to: The quantity and quality of goods and services which may be required or provided; the methods which may be used in their acquisition or provision, including the choice of suppliers; and the financial administration requirements of Parliament, the Treasury Board and departmental managers. The manner in which this direction is given varies from discretionary guidelines to mandatory regulations where the Treasury Board is required by statute to prescribe regulations or give direction for general and specific purposes.

The branch has primary responsibility for the areas which follow.

Information Systems

9069 Those administrative inputs related to information/data handling and processing for which the Board provides central direction within the rationale above. These inputs, at present, receive separate consideration because of their expensive and highly specialized nature.

Financial Administration

Those administrative inputs for which the Board provides central regulations and direction for the control and management of government revenues and expenditures, assets and liabilities. 9071

Employee and Administrative Services

Those administrative inputs exclusive of real property for which the Board provides central direction primarily regarding the quantity and quality of goods and services acquired or provided. 9073

Goods, Services and Real Property

Those administrative inputs for which the Board provides central direction primarily regarding the methods of acquisition or choice of suppliers. Acquisition Policy Division is responsible for the development and dissemination of policies and guidelines to be given effect, including Contracts Policy. Acquisition Review Division is responsible for advising the Board on acquisition submissions referred to it under the policies and guidelines issued, and for the exercise of any authority that may be delegated to the division for the approval of submissions. 9075

Policy Evaluation

The evaluation of departmental implementation of administrative policies, and of the policies themselves. 9077

Olympics 1976

The monitoring, co-ordinating and controlling of all federal activities related to the 1976 Olympics. 9079

Official Languages Branch

The policy of the federal government is to ensure that every Canadian citizen can communicate with, and receive services from, the federal government and its agencies in the official language of his choice; and that federal public servants may work in the official language of their choice. 9080

This branch develops and communicates government policies and programs for the application of the *Official Languages Act* within the Public Service and monitors their implementation and evaluates their effectiveness. 9081

In accordance with the *Official Languages Resolution* adopted by Parliament in June, 1973, the branch has developed policies and guidelines to enable departments and agencies to identify and designate the language requirements of all Public Service positions. In cooperation with the Public Service Commission, the branch assists departments and agencies and coordinates their over-all implementation strategies and programs. In keeping with the Resolution, the branch also develops a number a measures designed to increase the use of the French language throughout the Public Service. 9082

In addition, the branch conducts, studies and analyzes the results of previous studies on the two official languages, evaluates the over-all progress towards the attainment of the government's official languages objectives, and measures the effectiveness of related policies and programs in the Public Service. It also informs federal employees, and other interested parties on official languages policies and programs. 9083

The branch is divided into three divisions: Policy and Planning; Operations; Information Programs.

Policy and Planning

9085 Identifies areas in the field of official languages where Treasury Board action is required, and prepares, recommends and issues policies and guidelines. It plans, identifies and recommends related programs and procedures required to give effect to the government's official languages policy. It is concerned with such matters as the language requirements of positions, the formation of French Language Units, and the use of both English and French as the language of work in the Public Service. It is also responsible for developing means to assess the government's progress in achieving the goals set out in the *Official Languages Resolution* and for evaluating progress made.

Operations

9087 Co-ordinates and monitors the implementation of the official languages policy and programs in the Public Service. It supports and directs departmental programs designed to achieve official languages objectives; ensures the incorporation of approved policies and guidelines into departmental programs; provides authoritative interpretation to departments and agencies; and maintains liaison with all staff associations through the National Joint Council. In cooperation with Program Branch, the division develops procedures for departmental and agency submissions for supplementary resources and reviews such submissions and recommends allocations to the Board. In cooperation with Personnel Policy Branch and the Public Service Commission, the division monitors departmental application of the supplementary resources provided; ensures the effective use of language training; and ensures the availability of other training programs, particularly in the French language, that may be required for the effective application of management and employee resources.

Information Programs

9089 Develops, implements and coordinates an over-all information program designed to ensure support, understanding and acceptance of the *Official Languages Act* and government official languages policies and programs. The group also provides assistance to departments and agencies in support of the official languages training programs and responds to inquiries on the official languages policy.

Communications Division

9090 Provides the President, the Secretary of the Treasury Board, and the five line branches of the Treasury Board Secretariat with the services, advice and expertise which they require in the area of communications and public relations.

9092 The purpose of this activity is to ensure the most accurate perception by the public of the over-all responsibilities of the Treasury Board for the general administrative, financial and personnel policies in the Public Service of Canada. The division is also the enquiry centre and central point of contact between the Secretariat and its publics.

Finance, Personnel and Administration Branch

9095 Assists the Secretary in the management of the internal administration of the Secretariat; provides financial, personnel and administrative management and management advice to the branches and divisions; and furnishes administrative services in these areas as required by management and individual employees. (This branch also provides administrative support to the Department of Finance.)

Head Office

Congill Building
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R3

Minister

Hon. C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

President	R. D. Hiscocks
Vice-President	B. G. Barrow
General Manager	C. L. Annis
Secretary	F. R. Charles
Treasurer	W. D. Gordon

Historical Background

Canadian Patents and Development Limited (CPDL), a Crown corporation, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the National Research Council of Canada. It was incorporated in 1947 under Part I of the *Companies Act 1934* (SC 1934 c. 33—now the *Canada Corporations Act*, RSC 1970 c. C-32).

9201

Overall Responsibilities

The object of CPDL is to assist in making more available to the public, through industry, the licensable products of publicly-financed and publicly or university-performed research.

9203

- To this end, CPDL
- (a) examines inventions for patentability, makes filings for patents in the patent offices of various countries on those inventions which are deemed to qualify;

(b) develops alone or jointly with others certain inventions to clarify their utility or otherwise make them more attractive to potential licensees;

(c) promotes and licenses inventions to industry; and

(d) collects royalties and from these provides cash awards to public servant inventors in accordance with the terms of the *Public Servants Invention Act* (if other than public servants, to their parent organizations), and defrays the costs of its operations.

The *Public Servants Inventions Act* empowers ministers to transfer to CPDL the administration and control of inventions arising within their departments and agencies. Under this arrangement, CPDL receives the disclosure of inventions from federal government departments and agencies. In addition, CPDL has agreements with all the larger Canadian universities, certain private institutions, several provincial research organizations, and a number of proprietary corporations of the federal government, to handle their inventions.

9205

The corporation's board of directors is composed of members from industry, universities, and the federal government

9207

*text effective September 1973

Head Office
Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R6

Minister
The Hon. C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers
President W. G. Schneider
Vice-Presidents
 (Industrial Research Program) R. D. Hiscocks
 (University Grants and Scholarships) D. J. LeRoy
 (Laboratories)..... D. W. R. McKinley

Historical Background
 The National Research Council (NRC), established in 1916 (RSC 1970 c. N-14), 9251
has the broad mandate of fostering and supporting scientific and industrial research
in Canada.

Overall Responsibilities
 The Act assigns to NRC, but does not limit NRC to the following functions: 9253
(a) fostering the carrying out of scientific and industrial research;
(b) utilization of Canada’s natural resources;
(c) improvement of technical methods and processes used in Canadian industry;
(d) maintain and improve the primary physical standards of measurement for
 Canada; and
(e) set standards of the quality of material used in public works; standardization of
 scientific and technical apparatus used in Canadian industry and government.

Organization and Programs

 The Act provides for a council consisting of a president, three vice-presidents, 9255
and 17 other members whom are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The 17
members are chosen from all regions of Canada and are drawn from such sectors
as universities and industry with an attempt to achieve a broad base of advice.
 NRC is composed of the following areas: National Research Laboratories, Office
of Grants and Scholarships, National Scientific and Technical Information System
(STI), National Science Library, Technical Information Service, and Industrial
Research Assistance Program.

National Research Laboratories

 These laboratories are organized into the following divisions: Biological 9257
Sciences, Building Research, Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Radio and
Electrical Engineering, National Aeronautical Establishment, Physics, the Atlantic
Regional Laboratory in Halifax, and the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon.
 These laboratories carry out long-term, applied and specific project research
work in areas for which commercial companies have neither sufficient money, nor
the required facilities. Laboratory inventions are patented and made available to

*text effective November 1973

Canadian manufacturers. Results of research are disseminated through NRC publications which provide an international distribution for scientific information coming out of Canadian laboratories and institutes. More detailed information is contained in the laboratories annual report which may be obtained from NRC.

Office of Grants and Scholarships

9259 The grants-in-aid and scholarships program in support of university research is administered by this office for the support of students and professors in Canadian universities working in various fields of science and engineering. Funds are also provided to the universities for the installation of major items of equipment and for general research expenditures. Details pertaining to grants and scholarships programs are outlined in a number of publications which are available from NRC.

National Scientific and Technical Information System

9261 The federal government designated NRC responsible for the development of this system. The integrated national system, encompassing the natural sciences and engineering, will be decentralized and based on the existing resources and systems in industry, the universities, and government, all linked together.

National Science Library

9263 This library provides communication services of many different kinds to the scientific and industrial communities of Canada, a service based on one of the world's outstanding collections in the fields of science and technology. In addition, the library has links with other centres throughout the world in order to expand its scope of reference material.

Technical Information Service

9265 This service provides Canadian industry with scientific and technical data on materials, processes and equipment, as well as on industrial engineering problems.

Industrial Research Assistance Program

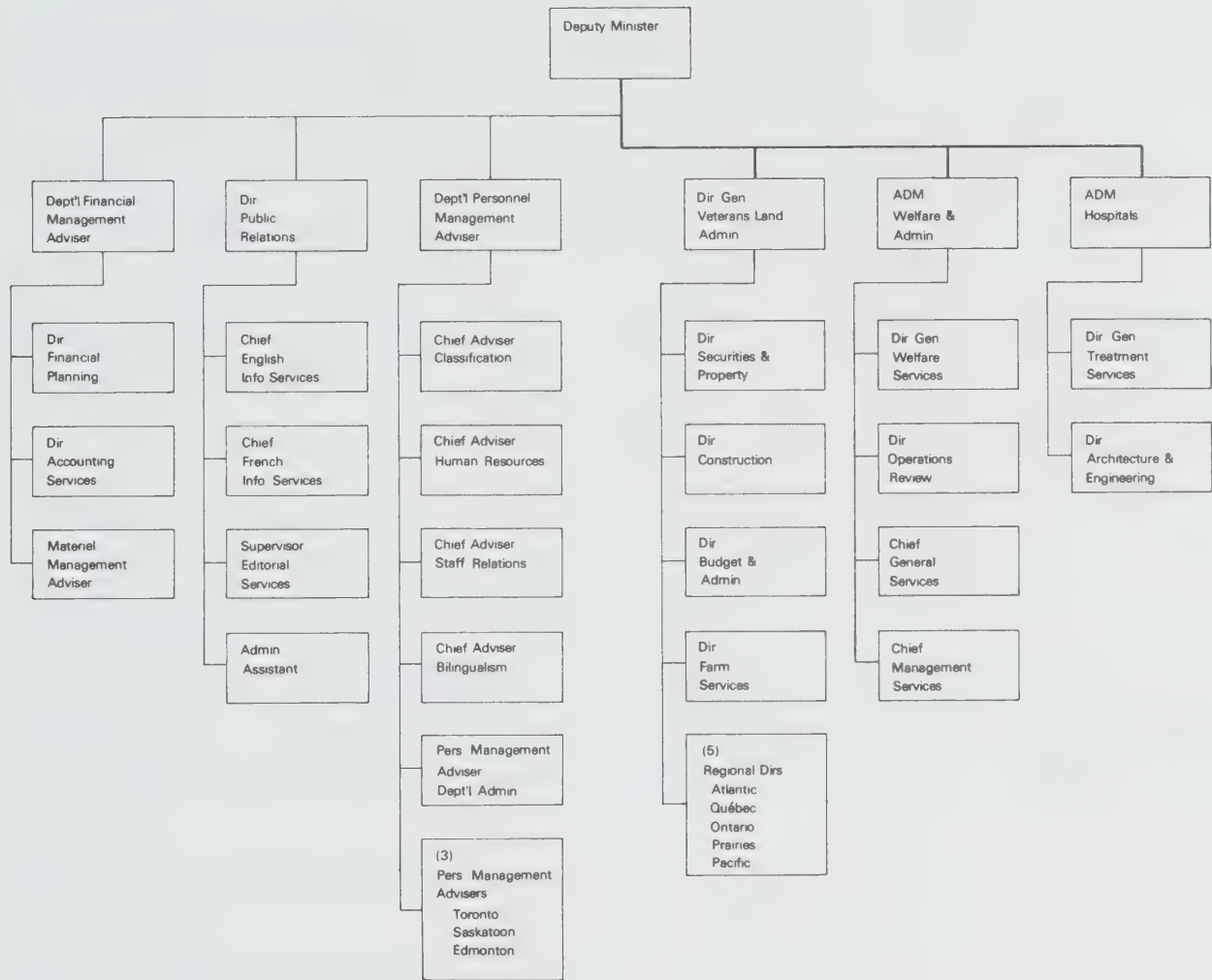
9267 The objective of this program is to increase the calibre and scope of industrial research in Canada in situations where it leads to high business effectiveness with economic and/or social benefit to Canada. This objective is being pursued by providing financial support to approved research workers engaged in approved industrial research projects of high technical merit accompanied with prospects of a high return and good business plans for achieving success, and to selected research projects with high potential for innovation in Canadian industry.

Other Agencies

9269 NRC has one subsidiary:
Canadian Patents and Development Limited (see para 9200).

Department of Veterans Affairs 9300

TB chart - 12 June 1973



Head Office

Veterans Affairs Building
Lyon and Wellington Streets
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P4

Minister

The Hon. Daniel Joseph MacDonald, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterJohn S. Hodgson
Assistant Deputy Ministers
 (Hospitals) K. S. Ritchie, M.D.
 (Welfare and Administration) W. B. Brittain

Historical Background

The Department of Veterans Affairs was established in 1944 (RSC 1970, c. V-1). 9301

Overall Responsibilities

The department is concerned exclusively with the welfare of veterans and with the dependants of veterans and of those who died on active service. The department is empowered to provide treatment services (i.e. hospital, medical, dental, prosthetic); welfare services; education assistance; life insurance; and land settlement and home construction assistance. 9304

Organization and Programs

The department is organized into two components: Veterans Land Administration, Welfare Services Branch. 9314

Veterans Land Administration

The Veterans Land Administration assists qualified veterans to settle under the *Veterans' Land Act* as farmers, small holders, commercial fishermen and provincial land settlers; and supervises and assists qualified veterans who contract to build their own homes under the provisions of the *Veterans' Land Act*. 9317

Welfare Services Branch

This branch is responsible for the administration of benefits available to discharged members of the Armed Forces under the terms of the *Veterans Rehabilitation Act*, the *War Service Grants Act*, the *Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act*, and the Assistance Funds (i.e. *War Veterans Allowance Act*, and *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act*). The branch also administers life insurance contracts issued under the *Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act*, and the *Veterans Insurance Act*. 9320

Regional Offices

The department has treatment institutions and facilities in nine major urban centres across Canada, and it maintains administrative offices in the large cities and 9330

*text effective October 1973

in London, England. The offices in Canada are shared with the Canadian Pension Commission, the War Veterans Allowance Board, and the Bureau of Pensions Advocates.

9333 Administration outside of Ottawa is under the general direction of 18 district and four sub-district offices located at: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, and Sydney, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montréal and Québec, Qué.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Thunder Bay, Toronto, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C. Each district office has a Senior Treatment Medical Officer, and a District Director Veterans Welfare.

9336 Seven regional directors, appointed under the Veterans' Land Act, are located at Saint John, N.B. (for the Atlantic provinces); Montréal (Québec); Toronto (Ontario); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Edmonton (Alberta); and Vancouver (British Columbia).

Statutes

9339 The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

- Allied Veterans Benefits Act* (RSC 1952 c. 8)
- Army Benevolent Fund Act* (RSC 1970 c. A-16)
- Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act* (RSC 1970 c. C-18) as amended
- Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (RSC 1970 c. C-20) as amended
- Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (RSC 1970 c. V-1) as amended
- Pension Act* (RSC 1970 c. P-7) as amended
- Return Soldiers' Insurance Act* (SC 1920 c. 54) as amended
- Soldier Settlement Act* (RSC 1927 c. 188) as amended
- Special Operators War Service Benefits Act* (RSC 1952 c. 256)
- Supervisors War Service Benefits Act* (RSC 1952 c. 258)
- Veterans Benefit Act* (RSC 1970 c. V-2)
- Veterans Insurance Act* (RSC 1970 c. V-3)
- Veterans' Land Act* (RSC 1970 c. V-4) as amended
- Veterans Rehabilitation Act* (RSC 1970 c. V-5)
- War Service Grants Act* (RSC 1970 c. W-4)
- War Veterans Allowance Act* (RSC 1970 c. W-5) as amended
- Women's Royal Naval and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act* (RSC 1952 c. 297)

Other Agencies

The Minister also is responsible for the following agencies;

Army Benevolent Fund

9342 National Secretary E. A. Olmstead

The Army Benevolent Fund was established in 1947 by the *Army Benevolent Fund Act* (now RSC 1970 c.A-16) in order to spend funds accumulated from army messes and canteens during World War II; and, to assist army veterans of that war and their dependants when help is not available through veterans legislation or other social programs. The Army Benevolent Fund also administers other funds—the Canadian Army Welfare Fund which assists members and ex-members of the Canadian Army who served between October 1946 and February 1968 and the Canadian Forces Personnel Assistance Fund which assists serving members of Canada's Armed Forces.

Bureau of Pensions Advocates

9345 Chief Pensions Advocate D. K. Ward LL.B.

The Bureau of Pensions Advocates was established under *Part II of An Act to amend the Pension Act* (RSC 1970 c. 22 [2nd Supp]). Prior to March 31, 1971, the bureau had been the Veterans Bureau Branch within the Department of Veterans Affairs. Today the bureau is not part of the department but it does, from time to time, make such reports to the Minister as he may direct.

- It is the duty of the bureau, upon request to;
- (a) provide a counselling service to applicants and pensioners with respect to the application to them of the Pension Act or any other law providing for the awarding or granting of pensions;
 - (b) assist applicants in the preparation of applications; and
 - (c) arrange for applicants and pensions to be represented by a pensions advocate at hearings held under the *Pension Act*.

The relationship between the bureau and an applicant or pensioner requesting its assistance is that of a solicitor and client, and the bureau shall not be required in any proceedings before the Canadian Pensions Commission, an Entitlement Board, or the Pension Review Board to disclose any information or material in its possession relating to an applicant or pensioner.

Canadian Pension Commission (see para 9500)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (Canada)

Secretary-General C. B. Fuller

The commission is responsible for the marking and the maintenance in perpetuity of the graves in North America, Central America, South America, the West Indies, and Hawaii, of British Commonwealth servicemen who died during World Wars I and II, and for the erecting of memorials to those who have no known grave. The commission also maintains registers of burials of Canadian war dead in all parts of the world.

Pension Review Board

Chairman R. N. Jutras

The Pension Review Board was established under Section 75 of *An Act to amend the Pension Act* (RSC 1970 c. 22 [2nd Supp]). The board may sit and hear appeals only in the National Capital Region as defined in the *National Capital Act*.

An applicant who is dissatisfied with a decision of an Entitlement Board or a decision of two members of the commission designated under section 67 may, by notice in writing, appeal the decision to the Pension Review Board.

The board has the authority to determine any questions of law or fact as to whether a person is entitled to an award under this Act and the amount of any such award, and the decision of the board is final and binding for all purposes of this Act.

War Veterans Allowance Board (see para 9550)

Head Office

Veterans Affairs Building
Lyon and Wellington Streets
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Veterans Affairs

Commissioners

Chairman	A. O. Solomon, CD, BA, LLB, BPA
Deputy Chairman	J. M. Forman, DFC
Commissioners	
J. M. Cameron, ED	C. K. H. Kendall
J. L. Thompson, MD	A. Bédard, MD
J. G. Bisson, OBE, B Com	C. Legault
E. Morin, BA, MD	R. LaBrosse, MC, CD
The Hon. R. J. Teillet, P.C.	H. C. Ferne, CD, BA, LLB
D. A. Knight, BA, LLB	P. Boyce, CD
R. F. L. Hanna, MBE, BA	C. L. Glibbery
J. L. Wightman, CD, BA	J. Hebda
Y. Paré	D. H. Harrison, CD, LLB
T. D. Anderson	E. L. Davey, MD, DPH, FRCP(c)
H. J. Clarke	

Principal Officers

Chief Medical Adviser	C. N. Brebner, MD, FRCS(c)
Director of Operations	R. B. Ingalls, DSO, DFC, CD
Secretary to the Commission	M. J. Kealey
Chief, Ancillary Benefits Branch	F. G. Whitall
Commission Counsel	D. L. Whitman, BSC, LLB

Historical Background

Formerly the Board of Pension Commissioners, the Canadian Pension Commission was established originally in 1916 as the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions**. In 1933, an amendment to the *Pension Act* abolished the Board of Pension Commissioners and created the Canadian Pension Commission with powers and functions similar to its predecessor. The present membership on the Commission allows for up to 14 Commissioners and for 10 ad hoc Commissioners.

9501

Overall Responsibilities

The Commission has full and unrestricted power and authority, and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with, and adjudicate upon, all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension, or cancellation of any pension under the Act (with respect to disability or death incurred on or attributable to military service with the Canadian Armed Forces since the commencement of World War I), and to the recovering of any overpayment which may have been made. In addition, the Commission considers (under special authority contained in the Act) applications for the supplementing to Canadian rates of pensions awarded Canadians who, legally residing in

9504

*text effective December 1973

**the work of paying and administering pensions for war service in the Canadian Armed Forces formerly performed by the Pensions and Claims Board of the Department of National Defence

Canada at the outbreak of World Wars I or II, served with the Imperial or Allied forces during either of those two wars, as a consequence of which they were awarded pensions by the governments of those countries. Under the terms of the Act, the Commission also considers applications for pension at Canadian rates from such Canadians whose claims have been rejected by the government of the country in whose forces they served.

9506 Entitlement Boards, each consisting of three Commissioners, travel to various centres across Canada in order to hold hearings in respect of appeals made by applicants who are dissatisfied with the Commission's decisions made at the first level of adjudication.

9508 The Commission also administers Parts I to X of the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* which makes provision for a number of groups who were specially engaged during World War II (including merchant seamen, auxiliary services personnel, fire-fighters who served in the United Kingdom, special constables with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, overseas welfare workers, and others in this category).

9510 The Commission is responsible also for the:

- (a) authorization and payment of monetary grants accompanying certain gallantry awards granted members of the Canadian Armed Forces;
- (b) adjudication upon claims for pension for injury or disease made by certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- (c) expressions of opinion under the *Defence Services Pension Act*;
- 9511 (d) claims under the *Special Operators War Service Benefits Act*, and the supplementing of pensions paid under the *Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act*;
- (e) claims made under the *Civilian Government Employees (war) Compensation Order*;
- (f) regulations under the *Flying Accidents Compensation Order*; and
- (g) administration of certain trust funds donated to the Commission for relief of urgent cases of emergency and distress.

Organization and Programs

9512 In addition to the executive officers, there are two main branches at the Commission's head office: the Medical Advisory Branch, and the Operations Branch.

Medical Advisory Branch

9514 This branch is responsible for reviewing medical evidence and for providing medical advice to the Commission on such matters as the relationship of a disability to service, and the assessment of pensionable disabilities.

Operations Branch

9518 This branch is responsible for the general operations of the Commission. This includes the direction of district offices, and the processing of dependent's pensions and other ancillary benefits. The branch also provides secretariat and support services to the Commission.

Regional Offices

The Commission maintains offices at:

Veterans Pavilion,
General Hospital
St. John's, Nfld.
A1C 5V4

Dominion Building
Queen and Richmond Streets
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7M8

Le Centre Hospitalier de
L'Université Laval
2705 Blvd. Laurier
Ste. Foy, Qué.

National Defence Medical Centre
Room M-129
Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0K1

Federal Building
Ferguson and
Worthington Streets
North Bay, Ont.

Westminster Hospital
"A" Wing
777 Base Line Road
London, Ont.
N6A 4S2

Deer Lodge Hospital
2109 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Man.
R3J 0L3

Motherwell Building
Room 215
Rose St. and Victoria Ave.
Regina, Sask.
S4P 3R4

Colonel Belcher Hospital
1213-4th St. S.W.
Calgary, Alta.
T2R 0X7

Shaughnessy Hospital
4500 Oak Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6H 3N1

Camp Hill Hospital
Halifax, N.S.
B3H 3G2

West Saint John
Community Hospital
Saint John, N.B.
E2L 4J7

Queen Mary Veterans Hospital
4545 Queen Mary Road
Montréal, Qué.

Sunnybrook Hospital
2075 Bayview Avenue
Toronto, Ont.
M4P 2H2

National Revenue Building
Main and Caroline Streets
Hamilton, Ont.
L8N 3J9

New Federal Building
Clarence Street
Kingston, Ont.

Federal Building
Room 507
1st Ave. and 22nd St.
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7K 0E6

Colonel Mewburn Pavilion
University of Alberta Hospital
Edmonton, Alta.
T5K 1H7

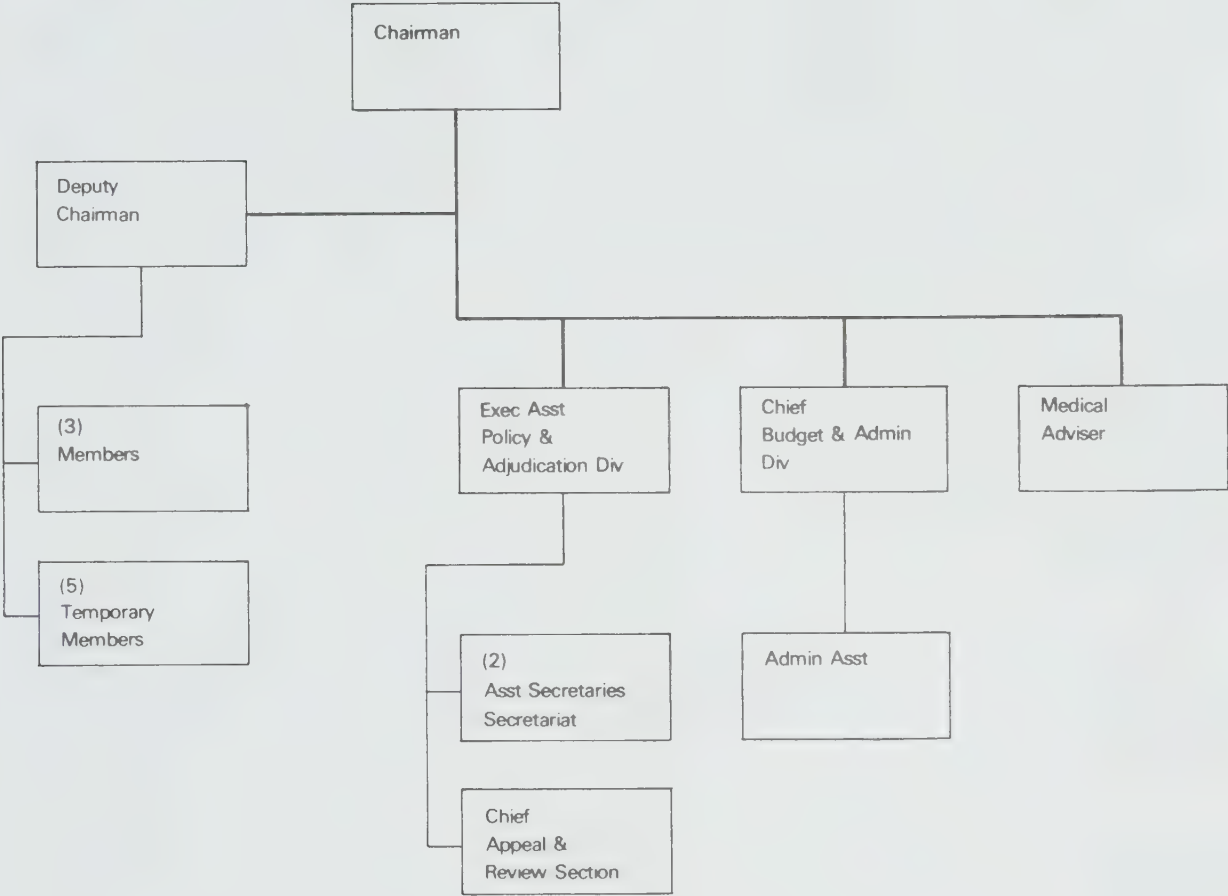
Custom House
Room 232
816 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.

9522

9524

War Veterans Allowance Board 9550

TB Chart - 24 July 1973



Head Office

Veterans Affairs Building
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Veteran Affairs

Members of the Board

Chairman	D. M. Thompson
Deputy Chairman.....	(vacant)
Members.....	H. B. Mersereau
	J. E. R. Roberge
	J. H. M. Dehler
	E. G. B. Foote
	R. W. Fairclough
	D. T. McFarlane

Additional Members without remuneration

Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs	J. S. Hodgson
Dominion Secretary—Royal Canadian Legion.....	J.-E.-A.-J. Lamy
Assistant to the Chairman.....	A. D. McKay

Principal Officers

Secretary J. Petit-Clerc
Budget and Administration E. Keenleyside

Historical Background

The War Veterans Allowance Board was established in 1930 under the *War Veterans Allowance Act* (WVA) (now RSC 1970 c. W-5). Initially the Act was administered by the War Veterans Allowance Committee, which changed its name to the War Veterans Allowance Board a few years later.

The Act was designed to provide an allowance for war veterans who, because of the rigors of theatre-of-war service, were deemed to be “pre-aged” and thus were unable to support themselves and their families. These veterans suffered in varying degrees from the after-effects of the physical and psychological stresses of their service; many had not been wounded, but they were casualties of the war nonetheless. (Because of the pre-aging connotation, the allowance was often called the “Burnt-out Pension” and that term continues to be used.)

Overall Responsibilities

The chairman and members of the board are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and the board functions as a quasi-judicial body which renders independent decisions on appeals and grievances presented by applicants and recipients.

*text effective November 1973

Organization and Programs

Allowances

9560 From the beginning until the spring of 1973, the allowances were subject to a means test, with the amount of other income and assets being limited. Now it is a "modified income-tested" program, which ignores the assets themselves but takes into account the income they produce.

9562 In 1930 the single and married rates were \$20 and \$40 respectively, and the income ceilings then were \$30.41 and \$60.82. The equivalent rates for 1973 are \$151.14 and \$257.21, with the maximum authorized rate set at \$191.14 and \$327.21.

9564 Since its inception the Act has been amended many times, not only to keep the rates and ceilings aligned with living costs, but also to extend its benefits to other veterans, (e.g. those who served in both World Wars but not in a theatre-of-war, and to the widows and orphans of recipients or eligible veterans).

9566 Similar benefits were made available in 1962, under Part XI of the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act*, to merchant seamen, ferry pilots, special operators, auxiliary workers and others who, during World War I or World War II, served in the para-military organizations specified in that Act.

9568 Recipients, who are eligible for Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, are deemed to be receiving those benefits and the recipients' allowances are adjusted accordingly.

9570 Certain categories of income and casual earnings up to specified amounts are exempt from the income calculations; and veterans who are WVA recipients, or would be but for the receipt of Old Age Security, are eligible for free treatment for any condition.

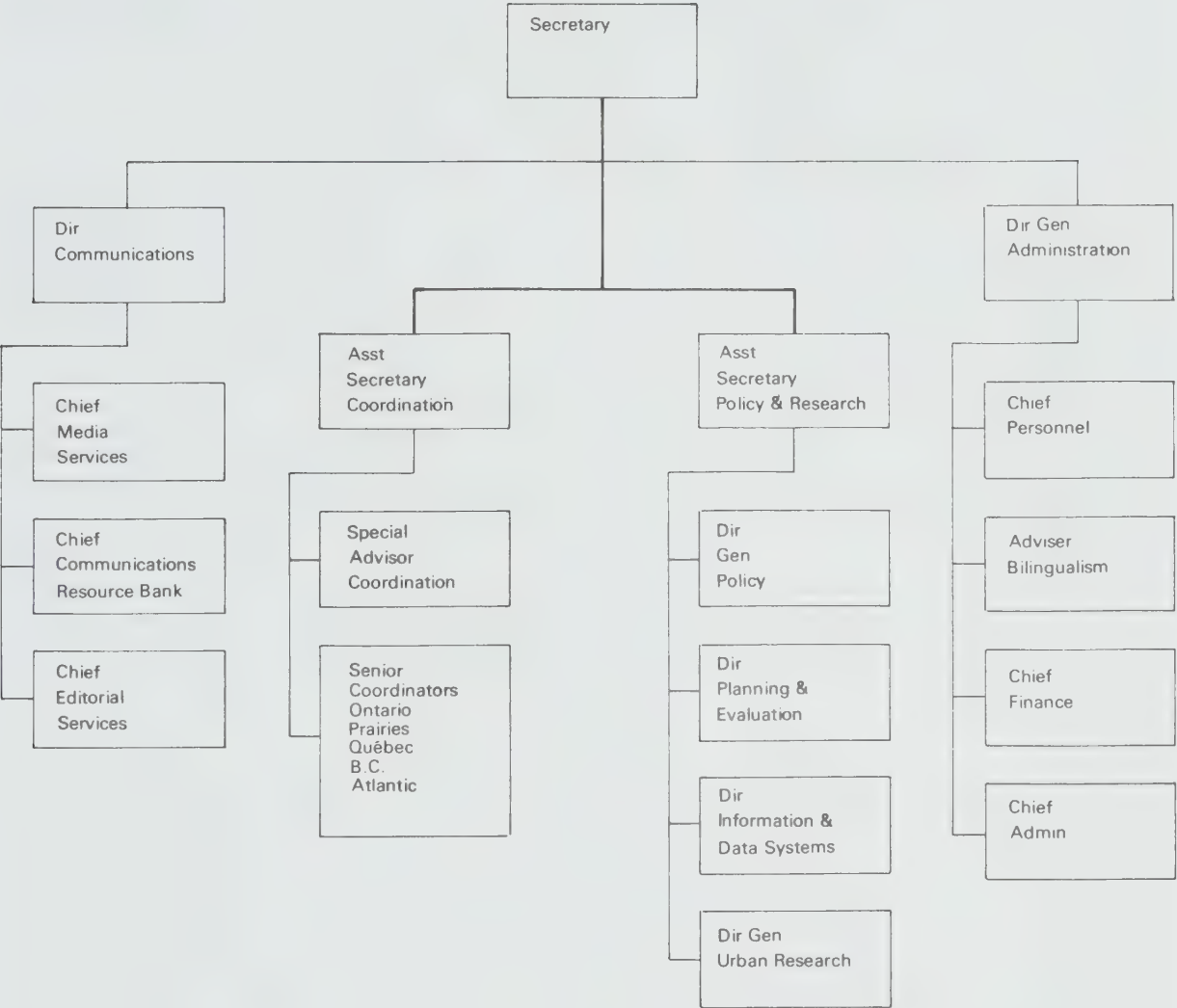
District Authorities

9572 Since 1950, decisions on applications for and awards of the allowances have been made by the district authorities, which have been set up in each district of the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). The Ottawa District Authority also functions as the Foreign Countries District Authority.

9573 Members of the district authorities are DVA employees and all reports and investigations, required for WVA purposes, are provided by the Welfare Services Branch of DVA.

Ministry of State for Urban Affairs 9600

TB Chart - 17 april 1973



Head Office
333 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P6

Minister
The Hon. Ron Basford, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Secretary	J. W. MacNeill (acting)	
Assistant Secretaries		
(Coordination)	André Saumier	
(Policy and Research)	J. W. MacNeill	

Historical Background

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs was created under the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1970-71-72 c. 42; Part IV, *Ministeries and Ministeries of State Act*) by Proclamation of 30 June 71 (SOR/71-320). 9601

The establishment of the Ministry and the assignment to it of explicit tasks reflect a number of facts about the urbanization process: 9604

- (a) Canada is one of the most urbanized countries in the world and urban growth is continuing at a fast rate.
- (b) A highly integrated national urban system, responsive to policies, exists in Canada.
- (c) Urban problems are interdependent—housing, transportation, land use, environmental decay, congestion, growth, the fiscal squeeze—and they require a commensurate policy planning process.
- (d) Federal policies and programs have an impact on urbanization and on the form and quality of specific urban regions and communities.
- (e) More comprehensive federal policies are required to shape the future pattern of urban Canada, and the form and quality of urban regions.
- (f) Concerted federal and provincial policies and programs are needed to guide the development and quality of life in existing and new urban centres.
- (g) More knowledge is required about Canadian urbanization, its trends, its implications, the focus shaping it, and the levers available to modify it.

Overall Responsibilities

The Ministry plans, develops, and coordinates new and innovative urban policies in areas of special importance and urgency. The Ministry's role is threefold: 9607

- (a) development of federal policies to enhance and improve the effects of urbanization;
- (b) integration of federal urban priorities with other federal policies and programs; and
- (c) development of intergovernmental relationships to promote coordination of urban policies and programs.

The Ministry was established to suggest urban priorities, to evaluate and produce policies, and to undertake and calalyze research related to urban policies for implementation through programs within federal jurisdiction. Its key functions are: 9610

*text effective October 1973

- 9613 (a) Policy development which includes initiating proposals for new policies, projects and activities; evaluating proposals for new policies, projects and activities; evaluating existing policies, projects and activities of the federal government, and recommendation of changes where required; and seeking, in consultation with the provinces and municipalities, the cooperative development of urban policies in Canada.
- 9615 (b) Research which deals with initiating urban research and policy studies; coordinating, in cooperation with other federal departments and agencies, research relating to urbanization; and developing priorities for urban research.
- 9618 (c) Coordination which includes coordinating and promoting national urban policies among federal departments and agencies; coordinating federal activities in establishing cooperative relationships with the provinces and their municipalities to improve the urban environment; and coordinating federal involvement with other governments and non-governmental organizations in urban policy matters.

Organization and Programs

The Ministry is divided into two Wings: Policy and Research; Coordination.

Policy and Research Wing

- 9623 This wing is composed of four units: Urban Policy Branch; Urban Research Branch; Information and Data Systems Branch; Planning and Evaluation Division.

Urban Policy Branch

- 9626 This branch is responsible for defining the desirable directions of urban change.

Urban Research Branch

- 9629 This branch is responsible for defining a policy-relevant comprehensive and integrated research program.

Information and Data Systems Branch

- 9632 This branch is responsible for developing and coordinating an urban information system.

Planning and Evaluation Division

- 9635 This division is responsible for developing "quick response" and short-term policy advice on current issues without interrupting long-term policy development.

Coordination Wing

- 9640 This wing has lead responsibility for interdepartmental and intergovernmental relations, and for the development of mechanisms necessary to foster a concerted approach to urban issues and to induce and effect positive changes in urban Canada.

The wing is composed of two units: Coordination Branch; Development and Programming Group.

Coordination Branch

- 9643 This branch develops cooperative relationships with other federal agencies, and with other levels of governments (both provincial and municipal) in each of the five major Canadian regions (i.e. Atlantic, Québec, Ontario, Prairie, and British Columbia), and in major urban areas.

Development and Programming Group

This group provides advice on applied urban development; evaluates the continuing process of institutional relationships in urban policy development; provides innovative and alternative approaches to the solution of concrete urban problems; and evaluates continuing non-governmental involvement in the urban development process. 9646

Staff Support Units

Administration Branch

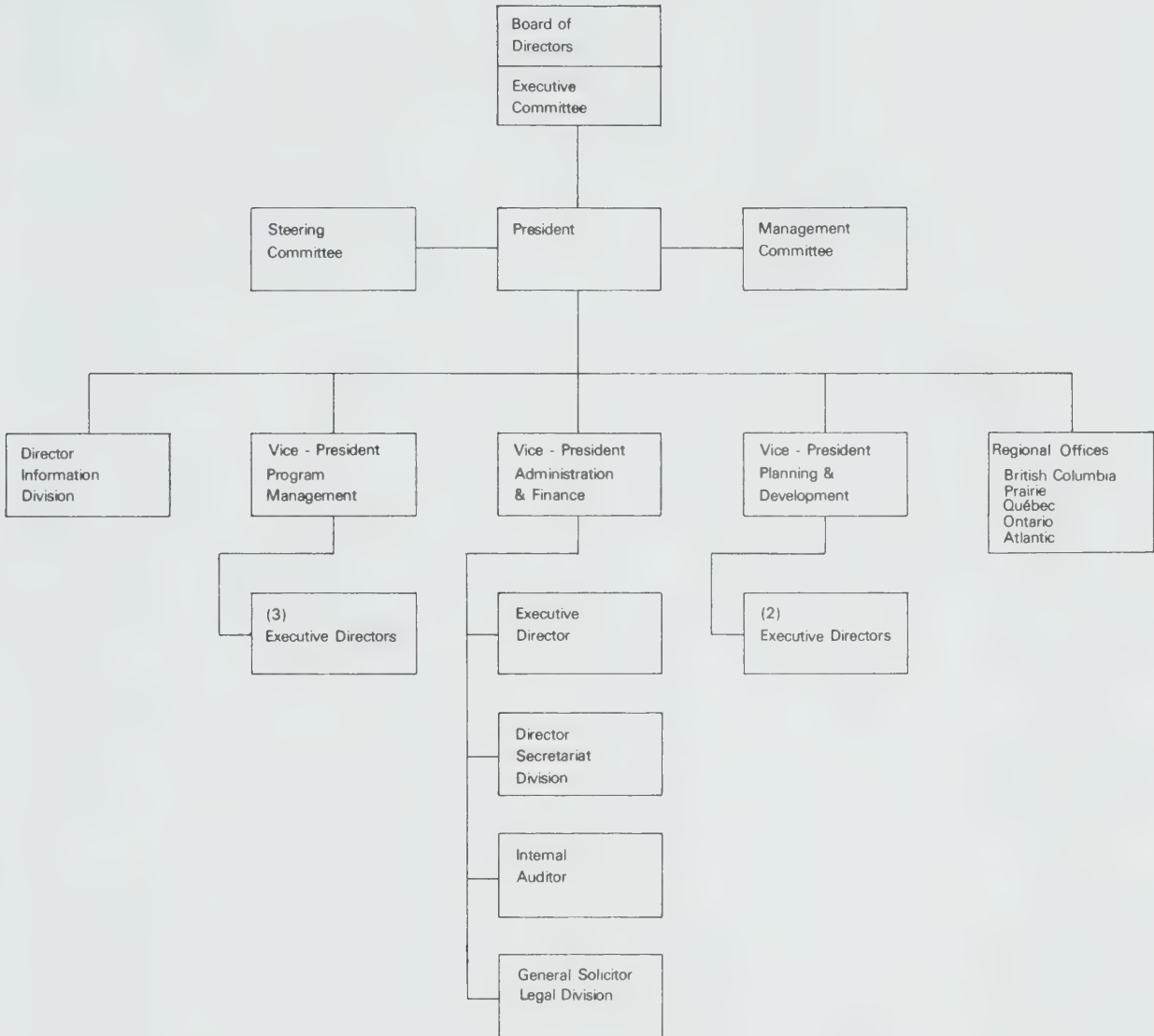
This branch includes Personnel, Financial, and Administrative services for the Ministry. 9651

Communications Branch

This branch is responsible for explaining the Ministry’s objectives and policies to its public. The branch has three divisions—Communications Research and Resource; Editorial Services; and Media Relations. 9654

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation 9800

CMHC Chart-July 1973



Head Office

Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Minister Responsible

Minister of Urban Affairs

Board of Directors

Chairman
William Teron..... Ottawa, Ont.

Members

Jean-Guy Carrier Montréal, Qué.
Frank A. G. Carter Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. Rosemary Hamilton..... Vancouver, B.C.
Thomas L. McGloan Saint John, N.B.
Dr. H. Peter Oberlander Ottawa, Ont.
S. S. Reisman Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. June Rowlands Toronto, Ont.

Executive Officers

President William Teron
Vice-Presidents Alain de C. Nantel
I. R. MacIennan

Executive Directors

Chief Economist R. T. Adamson
Lending Operations A. D. Wilson
Mortgage and Property M. Sigouin
Professional Services A. E. Coll
Finance D. W. Knight
Policy Planning (vacant)

Historical Background

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was established on January 1, 1946, by the *Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (SC 1945 c. 15—now RSC 1970 c. C-16). 9801

Overall Responsibilities

The major function of the Corporation is to administer the *National Housing Act* (NHA) (now RSC 1970 c. N-10). Under this Act, the corporation is authorized to insure mortgage loans made by approved lenders for new and existing homeowner housing, new rental housing, and dwellings built by co-operative associations. Where loans are not available from approved lenders, the corporation may make loans on its own account as well as loans and annual contributions to home purchasers whose income does not enable them to pay the full annual cost. It may also make loans to: 9803

*text effective October 1973

- 9805 (a) provinces, municipalities and public housing agencies for public housing and land assembly projects to be used for general residential developments, and for the development of new communities;
- 9806 (b) any organization, corporation or individual wishing to undertake the provision of accommodation for families or individuals of low income, and elderly persons, either through new construction or the purchase and improvement of existing buildings together with capital grants;
- 9807 (c) provinces and municipalities for sewage treatment projects to assist in the control of water and soil pollution;
- 9808 (d) provinces, municipalities, universities, colleges, school boards, hospitals, cooperative associations and charitable corporations for the provision of residential accommodation for single and married students; and
- 9809 (e) organizations and individuals wishing to rehabilitate residential structures.
- 9810 In the lending field the corporation is also authorized to guarantee up to five per cent of the aggregate principal amount of home improvement loans made by banks and approved instalment credit agencies.
- 9811 The corporation may purchase and sell insured mortgage loans, administer insured loans, make loans to approved lenders on the security of mortgages, and purchase the debentures of lending institutions.
- 9812 The *National Housing Act* also empowers the corporation to assist in the improvement of housing in Canada through:
- 9813 (a) participation with provincial governments in the development of serviced land and new communities for residential purposes, the construction of new housing projects and the acquisition of existing buildings and their improvement or conversion for public housing;
- 9814 (b) contributions and loans, for implementing neighbourhood improvement programs and site clearance programs;
- 9815 (c) construction and management of housing projects on its own account and on behalf of federal government departments and agencies; and
- 9816 (d) research into housing conditions, community and developmental projects and other activities for the betterment of residential construction, and the experimental production of materials required for either improved construction or reduction in cost of construction.
- 9817 The corporation makes a careful examination and investigation into any practical proposal for increasing the volume of housing in Canada, for improving housing conditions, and for producing housing of the required standards at lower cost.

Organization and Programs

The organizational division of the corporation follows.

9818 Administration is responsible for day-to-day administrative matters throughout the corporation. The administrative units include Office Services Department, Translation Services, Library, and Building Maintenance Section.

9819 Appraisal is responsible for advising the corporation on real estate values.

9820 Architectural and Planning is responsible for designing and planning of projects for which the corporation is responsible.

9821 Budget and Financial Analysis is responsible for preparing and administering the annual budget.

9822 Economics and Statistics is responsible for all data, surveys, and reports of a statistical nature prepared by the corporation.

9823 Engineering and Construction is responsible for supervising the corporation's direct construction activity including that undertaken for other federal agencies and departments; as well as ensuring that adequate standards of construction are maintained in NHA construction; it also administers the sewage treatment loan program.

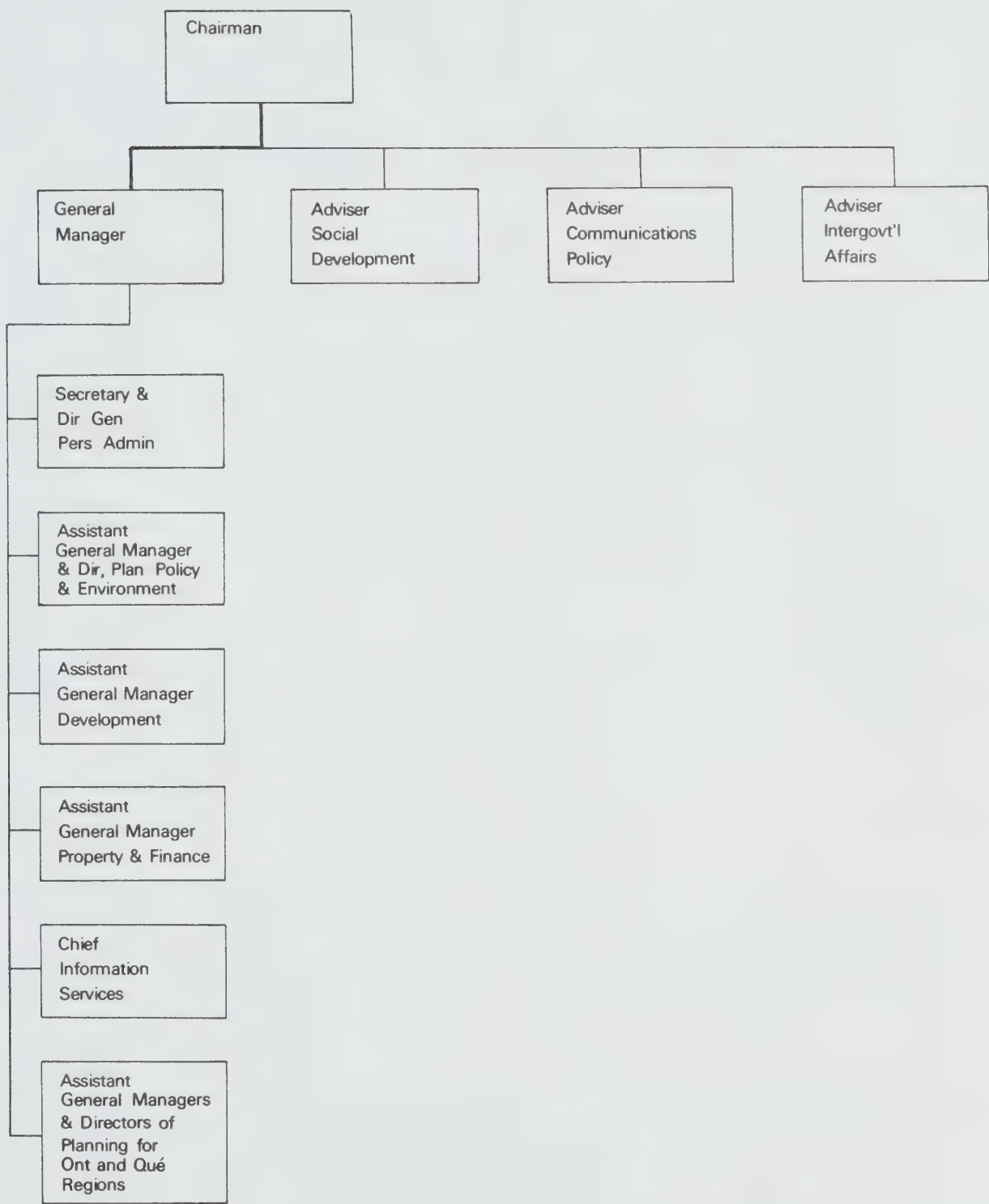
Financial Services is responsible for the control and recording of all financial transactions, ensuring that funds are available to meet authorized expenditures, and the initiation and implementation of proper accounting procedures.	9824
Information is responsible for the provision of information services to the general public and the handling of corporation publications.	9825
Legal is responsible for the day-to-day legal work of the corporation including the employment of outside solicitors.	9826
Loans carries out lending and insurance functions.	9827
Mortgage Administration handles the administration of mortgages.	9828
Mortgage Marketing is responsible for all matters connected with the sale of mortgage loans.	9829
Organization and Methods examines all aspects of the corporation's organization, methods and procedures, and administration research.	9830
Personnel is responsible for supervision of all personnel matters.	9831
Policy Planning is responsible for the overall program planning for the corporation.	9832
Real Estate is responsible for the supervision of property management.	9833
Secretariat is responsible for the provision of a co-ordinated documentation and secretarial centre relating to briefs on policy matters, legislative and regulatory amendments and all other relevant documentation.	9834
Social Development is responsible for providing advice to management on social considerations related to housing.	9835
Urban Renewal and Public Housing handles the corporation's responsibilities in these fields including land assembly, new communities, neighbourhood improvement and the residential rehabilitation programs.	9836
Also included in the organization are an Internal Audit Group, and Senior Advisers in specialized fields.	9837

Regional Offices

Five regional offices supervise the activities within the areas indicated:	9840
Halifax—Atlantic Provinces	
Montréal—Province of Québec	
Toronto—Province of Ontario	
Winnipeg—Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North West Territories;	
Vancouver—Province of British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory.	
Local offices are established in cities and towns where the operation of the <i>National Housing Act 1954</i> , requires an administration centre.	

National Capital Commission 9850

TB Chart - 30 April 1973



authority and the commission's power to acquire strategic lands in the Region enable direct federal planning and participation in local planning solutions with the provincial and municipal governments.

9857

The National Capital Commission is composed of 20 members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The commissioners are residents of each province of Canada, the cities of Hull and Ottawa, and other municipalities within the National Capital Region.

- Act**—means an Act of the Parliament of Canada.
- Agency corporation**—an agency corporation is defined as a Crown corporation that is an agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada, and is responsible for the management of trading or service operations on a quasi-commercial basis, or for the management of procurement, construction or disposal activities on behalf of Her Majesty in right of Canada.
- Bank**—or “chartered bank” means a bank to which the *Bank Act* applies.
- Broadcasting**—means any radiocommunication in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public.
- Citations**—see References and Citations
- Commonwealth**—“British Commonwealth”, “Commonwealth of Nations”, or “British Commonwealth of Nations” means the association of countries named in the schedule to the *Interpretation Act*, which schedule may be amended from time-to-time by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council: (a) by adding to the schedule the name of any country recognized by such proclamation to be a member of the Commonwealth, or (b) by deleting from the schedule the name of any country recognized by such proclamation to be no longer a member of the Commonwealth; and “Commonwealth country” means a country that is a member of the association of such countries.
- Consular Officer**—see Diplomatic or Consular Officer
- Corporation** —Words establishing a corporation shall be construed: (a) to vest in the corporation power to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with by its corporate name, to have a common seal and to alter or change it at pleasure, to have perpetual succession, to acquire and hold personal property or movables for the purposes for which the corporation is established and to alienate the same at pleasure; (b) in the case of a corporation having a name consisting of an English and a French form or a combined English and French form, to vest in the corporation power to use either the English or the French form of its name or both forms and to show on its seal both the English and French forms of its name or have two seals, one showing the English and the other showing the French form of its name; (c) to vest in a majority of the members of the corporation the power to bind the others by their acts; and (d) to exempt from personal liability for its debts, obligations or acts such individual members of the corporation as do not contravene the provisions of the enactment establishing the corporation.
- Corporation, name of**—where an enactment establishes a corporation and in each of the English and French versions of the enactment the name of the corporation is in the form only of the language of that version, the name of the corporation shall consist of the form of its name in each of the versions of the enactment.
- Crown corporation**—see Agency, Departmental, or Proprietary Corporation
- Departmental Corporation**—departmental corporation is defined as a Crown corporation that is a servant or agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada and is responsible for administrative, supervisory or regulatory services of a governmental nature.
- Diplomatic or Consular Officer**—includes an ambassador, envoy, minister, chargé d'affaires, counsellor, secretary, attaché, consul-general, consul, vice-consul, pro-consul, consular agent, acting consul-general, acting consul, acting vice-consul, acting consular agent, high commissioner, permanent delegate, adviser, acting high commissioner, and acting permanent delegate.
- Enact**—includes to issue, make or establish.
- Enactment**—means an Act or regulation or any portion of an Act or regulation.
- Financial year**—see Fiscal year
- Fiscal year**—or “financial year” means, in relation to money provided by Parliament or the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or the accounts, taxes or finances of Canada, the period beginning on and including the 1st day of April in one year and ending on and including the 31st day of March in the next year.
- Forces**—means the Canadian Armed Forces.
- Gender**—words importing male persons include female persons and corporations.
- Governor General**—“Governor”, “Governor of Canada”, or “Governor General” means the Governor General for the time being of Canada, or other chief executive officer or administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf of and in the name of the Sovereign, by whatever title he is designated.

*the majority of the terms were taken from the *Interpretations Act* (RSC 1970 c.I-23)

Governor-in-Council*—or “Governor General in Council” means the Governor General of Canada, or persons administering the Government of Canada for the time being, acting by and with the advice of, or by and with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada.

Proclamation—where an enactment authorizes the issue of a proclamation, the proclamation shall be understood to be a proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, or where the Governor General is authorized to issue a proclamation, the proclamation shall be understood to be a proclamation issued under an order of the Governor-in-Council, but it is not necessary to mention in the proclamation that it is issued under such order.

Proprietary corporation—is defined as a Crown corporation that: (a) is responsible for the management of lending or financial operations, or for the management of commercial or industrial operations involving the production of or dealing in goods and the supplying of services to the public; and (b) is ordinarily required to conduct its operations without parliamentary appropriations.

Public Officer—includes any person in the Public Service of Canada: (a) who is authorized by or under an enactment to do or enforce the doing of an act or thing or to exercise a power; or (b) upon whom a duty is imposed by or under an enactment.

Public Officers—every public officer appointed before, on or after the 1st day of September 1967, by or under the authority of an enactment or otherwise, shall be deemed to have been appointed to hold office during pleasure only, unless it is otherwise expressed in the enactment or in his commission or appointment.

Queens Printer**—every copy of an enactment having printed thereon what purports to be the name or title of the Queen’s Printer and Controller of Stationery of the Queen’s Printer shall be deemed to be a copy purporting to be printed by the Queen’s Printer for Canada. (SC 1967-68 c.7 sec. 24; SC 1968-69 c.28, sec. 105).

References and Citations—in an enactment or document: (a) an Act may be cited by reference to its chapter number in the Revised Statutes, by reference to its chapter number in the volume of Acts for the year or regnal year in which it was enacted, or by reference to its long title or short title, with or without reference to its chapter number; and (b) a regulation may be cited by reference to its long title or short title, by reference to the Act under which it was made or by reference to the number or designation under which it was registered by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Regulations—included an order, regulations, Order-in-Council, order prescribing regulations, rule, rule of court, form, tariff of cost or fees, letters patent, commission, warrant, proclamation by-law, resolution or other instrument issued, made or established (a) in the execution of a power conferred by or under the authority of an Act, or (b) by or under the authority of the Governor-in-Council;

Repeal—includes revoke or cancel.

Royal Assent—the Clerk of the Parliaments shall endorse on every Act, immediately after the title thereof, the day, month and year when the Act was assented to in Her Majesty’s name; such endorsement shall be taken to be a part of the Act, and the date of such assent shall be the date of the commencement of the Act, if no other date of commencement is therein provided.

Statute citations—see Reference and Citations

see also Introduction to the Executive
 * see also para. 4128 and 8201

List of Acronyms

9908

ARDA	Agricultural and Rural Development Administration	INTELESAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
CALURA	Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
CANFARM	Canadian Farm Management Data System*	LIP	Local Initiative Program
CAP	Career Assignment Program	MAPP	Major Postal Plan
CATA	Canadian Air Transportation Administration	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
DEVCO	Cape Breton Development Corporation	NORAD	North American Air Defence Command
DREE	Department of Regional Economic Expansion*	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
ERTS	Earth Resources Technology Satellite	UCAN	Uranium Canada*
FRED	Fund for Rural Economic Development	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade & Development
GATT	General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
ICER	Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations		

*although not true acronyms, these have been listed here for the convenience of the reader.

List of Abbreviations

9910

Acct, account/accounting	C., chapter
ACS, Assistant Chief Statistician	(c), Canada
ADM, Assistant Deputy Minister	C.A., Chartered Accountant
Admin, Administration/Administrative	CADC, Crown Assets Disposal Corporation
ADPMG, Assistant Deputy Post Master General	CAL, Canadian Arsenal's Ltd.
AECB, Atomic Energy Control Board	CANFARM, Canadian Farm Management Data System
AECL, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	C.B., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
AES, Atmospheric Environment Service	CBC, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Alta, Province of Alberta	C.B.E., Commander of the Order of the British Empire
Assoc, Associate	
Asst, Assistant	
	CC, chapters
B.A., Bachelor of Arts	CCA, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Department of
B.A.Sc., Bachelor of Applied Science	CCC, Canadian Commercial Corporation
B&B, Bilingual and Bicultural	CCC, Community Correctional Centre
BBG, Board of Broadcast Governors	Cda, Canada
B.C., Province of British Columbia	C.D., Canadian Forces Decoration
B.C.C., British Crown Colony	CDC, Canadian Dairy Commission
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law	CDIC, Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation
B. Comm., Bachelor of Commerce	Cdn, Canadian
Bd, board	CFDC, Canadian Film Development Corporation
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity	CFHQ, Canadian Forces Headquarters
B.L., Bachelor of Law	C.H., Companion of Honour
B.N.A. Act, British North America Act	Class, Classification
B of C, Bank of Canada	CLFB, Canadian Livestock Feed Board
BPA, Bachelor of Public Administration	C.M., Master in Surgery
Br, Branch	CMAC, Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada
B.S.A., Bachelor of Science in Agriculture	CMHC, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science	
B.Sc.A., Bachelor of Applied Science	
B.Sc.F., Bachelor of Science of Forestry	
BSDT, Bureau of Staff Development & Training	

9911	C.N.G., Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George	Educ, education
	CNR, Canadian National Railways	EEC, European Economic Community
	Co, Company	Elect, electronic
	Comm, depending on its context—Commission/ Commissioner/ Communications/ Committee	EMO, Canada Emergency Measures Organization
	Constr, Construction	Eng., English
	Coord, Coordinate/Coordination	ENL, Eldorado Nuclear Limited
	Corp, Corporate/Corporation	Exam, examiners
	COTC, Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation	Exec, executive
	CPDL, Canadian Patents and Development Limited	F.C.A., Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
	CPIC, Canadian Policy Information Centre	FCC, Farm Credit Corporation
	CRTC, Canadian Radio-Television Corporation	Fed, federal
	Ctr, centre	FFMC, Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation
	CTS, Communications Technology Satellite	F.G.S.A., Fellow of the Geological Society of America
	CWB, Canadian Wheat Board	F.I.A.S., Fellow of the Indian Academy of Science
	CWS, Canadian Wildlife Service	F.I.Ae.S., Fellow of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences
	CYC, Company of Young Canadians	F.I.R.E., Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers
	D.C.L., Doctor of Common (Civil) Law	FPSB, Fisheries Prices Support Board
	D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Surgery	F.R.Ae.S., Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society
	D.E., Doctor of Engineering	F.R.A.I., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute
	D. Eng., Doctor of Engineering	F.R.A.I.C., Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
	Dep Dir Gen, deputy director general	F.R.B., Fisheries Research Board
	Dept, department	F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
	Dept'l, departmental	F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
	D.E.S., Diplôme d'Études supérieures	Fr, French
	D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross	F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society
	Dir, director	F.R.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts
	Dir Gen, director general	F.R.S.C., Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada
	Dirs, Directors	Gen, general
	Div, division	G.M., George Medal
	D.Litt., Doctor of Letters	Govt, government
	DND, Department of National Defence	Gp, Group
	DNR (C&E), Department of National Revenue (Customs & Excise)	H of C, House of Commons
	DNR (T), Department of National Revenue (Transport)	Hon, honourable
	DPW, Department of Public Works	HQ, headquarters
	DREE, Department of Regional Economic Expansion	I/C, in charge
	D.Sc., Doctor of Science	IAND, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of
	D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross	ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization
	DSIS, Defence Scientific Information Service	IDRC, International Development Research Centre
	D.S.O., Companion of the Distinguished Service Order	IDB, Industrial Development Bank
	DSS, Department of Supply and Services	ILO, International Labour Organization
	D.U.C., Doctorate University of Calgary	Improv, improvement
	DVA, Department of Veterans Affairs	Ind, industrial
	D.V.M., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	Info, information
	EA, Department of External Affairs	Inst, institution/institutional
	EAL, Eldorado Aviation Limited	
	E.D., Efficiency Decoration	
	EDC, Export Development Corporation	
	EDP, electronic data processing	

INTELSAT, International Telecommunications Satellite	O.B.E., Officer of the Order of the British Empire	9914
Intergovt'l, intergovernmental	OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	
Int'l, international	Ont, province of Ontario	
ITC, Industry Trade and Commerce, Department of	Op, operation / operational	
	Org, Organization	
Jr, Junior	PAC, Public Archives of Canada	
Lab, Laboratory	P.C., Privy Councillor	
Lab.-Lib., labour-liberal (political affiliation)	P.C., Privy Council (when used after the phrase "Order-in-Council")	
L. ès L., Licence ès Lettres	P.C., Progressive Conservative	
Lib., liberal (political affiliation)	PCO, Privy Council Office	
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws	P.E.I., province of Prince Edward Island	
LL.D., Doctor of Laws	Perm, permanent	
LL.L., Licentiate in Laws	Pers, personnel	
LL.M., Master of Laws	PFAA, Prairie Farm Assistance Administration	
LP, Library of Parliament	PFRA, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration	
Ltd, limited	Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy	
	Ph.Me, Master of Philosophy	
M.A., Master of Arts	Plan, planning	
Man., province of Manitoba	PMO, Prime Minister's Office	
M.B.E., Member of the Order of the British Empire	PO, Post Office Department	
MBFR, Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions	Pol. Sc., Political Science	
M.C., Military Cross	PPB, Planning, programming and budgeting	
M.D., Doctor of Medicine	PR, Public Relations	
M.E., Mechanical Engineer	Prev, prevention	
M.E.I.C., Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada	Prov, provincial	
M.Eng., Master of Engineering	PSC, Public Service Commission	
Mgt, management	PSSRB, Public Service Staff Relations Board	
M.Inst.C.E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers	Psycho, psychological	
	Pub, Public	
Mktg, Marketing	Q.C., Queen's Counsel	
MOT, Ministry of Transport	Qué, province of Québec	
M.P., Member of Parliament		
M.P.A., Master in Public Administration	RCM, Royal Canadian Mint	
MRC, Medical Research Council	RCMP, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	
M.Sc., Master of Science	R.C.N.(R), Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve)	
MSST, Minister of State for Science and Technology	RDIA, Regional Development Incentives Act	
MUA, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs	Reg, regional	
	Relat, relations	
NAC, National Arts Centre	Rep, representation	
Nat, National	RSC, Revised Statutes of Canada	
NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
N.B., province of New Brunswick	Sask., province of Saskatchewan	
NCC, National Capital Commission	SC, Statutes of Canada	
NCPC, Northern Canada Power Commission	S.C., Social Credit	
NDP, New Democratic Party	SCC, Supreme Court of Canada	
NEB, National Energy Board	ScC, Science Council of Canada	
NFB, National Film Board	SCICS, Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat	
Nfld, province of Newfoundland		
NLC, National Library of Canada	Sec, section	
NMC, National Museums of Canada	Sen, Senate	
NPB, National Parole Board	S of S, Department of Secretary of State	
NRC, National Research Council	SOR, Statutory Order and Regulation	
N.S., province of Nova Scotia	Sp, special	
NWT, Northwest Territories	Sr, senior	
	Stat, statistics	
	Stats Can, Statistics Canada	

9915 Supt, superintendent

TB, Treasury Board
Tech, technology
Telecom, telecommunications
Transp, transport/transportation

UCAN, Uranium Canada
UIC, Unemployment Insurance Commission
UN, United Nations

V.C., Victoria Cross
V.D., Volunteer Decoration
V.R.D., Volunteer Reserve Decoration

WVA, War Veterans Administration
WVAB, War Veterans Allowance Board

Y.T., Yukon Territory

References to departments and agencies for which there is a separate text are in **bold face** type.

a

Absentee voting	395
Academic	
advisory academic panel	7512
exchanges with the U.S.S.R.....	7532
Relations Service	2316
Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch, Dept. of Labour.....	3930
Accidents, aircraft (investigation of human factor in)	4930
Accommodation for individuals of low income and elderly persons	9806
Accounting	
consulting services	8360
Government of Canada Branch, DSS	8310
Acts	
of Parliament, custody of	116
see also Statutes	
Admiralty	
district judges in	417
High Court of	425
jurisdiction	425
Adult training courses.....	4320
Advertising of prepackaged consumer goods	1145
Advisory	
academic panel	7512
arts panel	7512
committee	
on farm credit.....	753
on northern development	2958, 3091
Aerial transportation	1640
Aeromagnetic	
maps	1495
surveys of arctic region.....	1495
Aeronautical	
charts.....	1470
National Aeronautical Establishment	9257
Aeronautics-Interprovincial works and undertakings.....	426
African	
Bureau of African & Middle Eastern Affairs.....	2231
Development Fund	2592
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	2351
Agricultural	
marketing of agricultural products	535
Products Board	585
projects.....	2455, 2463
Stabilization Board	590
Agriculture, Department of.....	500-649, 751, 4833, 7851

Agriculture, Department of (cont'd)

Agricultural	
Products Board	585
Stabilization Board	590
Animal Pathology Division	548
Canadian Grain Commission	595
Contagious Diseases Division.....	544
Crop Insurance Administration	600
Dairy; Fruit and Vegetable; Livestock; and Poultry Divisions	527
Economics Branch.....	553
Financial and Administration Branch	560
Food	
Advisory Services	537
Systems Branch.....	570
Grains and Special Crops Division	529
Health of Animals Branch	542
Information Division	515
International Liaison Service	575
Marketing Services.....	535
Meat Inspection Division	546
National Farm Products Marketing Council.....	605
Personnel Administration Branch.....	565
Plants	
Products Division.....	531
Protection Division	534
Prairie Farm Assistance Administration	610
Production and Marketing Branch.....	525
Research Branch	520
Agriculture	
parliamentary committee	221
services	1820
statistics.....	3505
technology of.....	7842
Aid	
and Development Division	2239
programs	2351
Tariffs, Trade and Aid Branch.....	2576
Aids to navigation	8630
Air Canada	8800-8814
Air	
Board	4601
chemical health hazards of	4955
Defence Command, Norad, Canadian component of.....	4683
Force Headquarters	4603
forces, sea, combat-ready and maritime ..	4678
National air terminal system.....	8660
passengers, protection from flight hazards	4930
pollution control in water and air	1878
Reserves.....	4673

9926	Air (cont'd)	
	smuggling by	8157
	traffic control	8660
	Transport	
	Board	8901
	Committee	8907
	Transportation, Canadian Air Transportation	
	Administration	8660
	Aircraft	4692
	accidents, investigation of human	
	factors in	4930
	and components, export of	3438
	Canadian Transport Commission	8901
	procurement of	8230
	Airline—see Air Canada	8851
	Airport quarantine facilities, location of	4943
	Airspace, sovereignty of Canadian	4683
	Airway facilities	8660
	Allowances	
	Family & Youth Allowances Programs	5047
	Social Allowances and Services Branch,	
	NHW	5054
	All-risk crop insurance programs	600
	AM and FM services	7554
	Amateur sport	
	Fitness & Amateur Sport Br.	4991
	National Advisory Council on Fitness &	
	Amateur Sport	4993
	Amphibians	7836
	Anik	7556
	Animal	
	disease control	542
	Pathology Division	548
	Anti-Discrimination Branch, PSC	368
	Anti-dumping, investigation of	5315
	Anti-dumping Tribunal	2700-2703
	Appeals	
	Canada Pension Plan	3880
	Citizenship Appeal Court	426
	Copyright Appeal Board	1280
	Court Martial Appeal Court	400
	Division—see Federal Court of Appeal	
	farm credit appeal boards	759
	Federal Court of Appeal	428
	from other tribunals	429
	from Trial Division	428
	from tribunals and reviews under section	
	28 affecting the	
	same decision	436
	Immigration Appeal Board	4425
	Income Tax and Estate Tax	425
	restricted right of	443
	Tax Review Board	3875
	under the <i>Public Service Employment Act</i>	367
	unrestricted right of	442
	Appointments, in Public Service	367
	Apprenticeship programs, manpower	
	training	4230
	Aquaculture	1952, 1954
	Aquatic	
	ecology, research into	1864
	environment	1908

Arbitration	
Conciliation & Arbitration Branch,	
Dept of Labour	3915
Public Service Arbitration Tribunal ..	6207, 6213
Archaeology	7826
Archives Branch, PAC	7851
Arctic	
phenomena and resources	1495
regions of Canada	1495
sovereignty	2278
Transportation Agency	8720
Armed Forces Service, CBC	7559
Arms	
Control and Disarmament Division	2259
race	2259
Army	
Benevolent Fund	9342
Canadian Army Welfare Fund	9342
Headquarters	4603
Arsenals, Canadian Arsenals Ltd.	8400
Art	
and culture, Eskimo	2970
bank of works	7520
films	7820
Gallery of Greater Victoria	7810
Gallery of Ontario	7810
Artillery ammunition, filling and assembly ...	8407
Artistic	
activities	7305
works, copyright of	1210
Arts	7857
Advisory arts panel	7512
Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the	
Arts, parliamentary	
committee	222
grants	7520
National Arts Centre Corporation	7675
Asian	
Bureau of Asian & Pacific Affairs	2231
Development Bank	2592
Assets, Crown Assets Disposal	
Corporation	8500
Assistance programs abroad	585
Assistant Clerk of the Senate, duties of	120
Associate Museums, list of	7810
Atlantic	
Congress	29
International Commission for the	
Conservation of	
Atlantic Tunas	1972
Regional Laboratory	9257
Atlas	
National Atlas of Canada	1470
National Map Collection	7865
Atomic Energy Control Board	1525-1544
Administration Division	1540
Material and Equipment Control	
Directorate	1542
Nuclear Plant Licensing Directorate	1538
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	1575-1599
Atomic energy, external relations	2243
Atmospheric Environment Service	1814

Attorney General of England	3606
Audio-visual materials	7711, 7863
Audit Services Bureau	8350
Auditor General	325-334
Aviation	
artifacts relating to the development of	7846
Civil Aviation Medicine	4930
Eldorado Aviation Ltd.	1640
safety	8660
services	1820
technology of	7842

b

Baffin Island National Park	3004
Balance of payments	2620, 3515
Banff National Park	3004
Bank of Canada	2430, 2725-2749,
	2778, 2826, 4833
Bankers' exchange	2732
Bankruptcy	
Branch, CCA	1175
offences and irregularities	1175
Banks	
Inspector General of	2674
<i>see also</i> Bank of Canada	
Bank rate, public disclosure	2730
Bargaining	
rights	4105
units, determination of	6205
Barley, export of wheat, oats	3830
Battlefields, National Battlefields	
Commission	3150
BBG (Board of Broadcast Governors)	7552
Beaverlodge Operation	1636
Bedford Institute of Oceanography	1986
Beef	570
Benefit	
control program	4485
payments, UIC	4485
survivors	5070
Benefits, UIC	4479, 4485, 4496
Benevolent, Army Benevolent Fund	9342
Bibliographies, preparation of	307
Biennials of Canadian Art	7817
Biennials of Venice and Paris	7820
Bilateral Programs Branch, CIDA	2434
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board	7475-7499
Bilingual district	
definition of	7486
establishment of	7480
Bilingualism in the private sector	7320
Bills of exchange	420, 2732
Binding arbitration	6207
Binding collective agreements	6207
Biological defence planning	4841
Biological Sciences Division, NRC	9257
Biology of Fish, research into	1864
Birds	7834, 7836
Black Forest	4686
Black Rod	128

Board	
of Broadcast Governors	7552
of Examiners for Dominion Land	
Surveyors	1517
of Grain Commissioners	595
of Pension Commissioners	9501
of Transport Commissioners for Canada ..	8901
Boards of trade	7202
Bombs, filling and assembly	8407
Bonds	2828
register of	1103
Book-presentation program	2322
Botany	7834
Boundaries, electoral districts	395
Boundary, Interprovincial Boundary	
Commissions	1523
Bridge, Seaway International Bridge	
Corporation Limited ..	8975
Bridges	8950
British-Canadian songs	7826
British Columbia Provincial Museum	7810
British patents	1201
Broadcasting	
Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to	
the Arts, parliamentary	
Committee	222
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	
.....	7550, 4833
regulation of public and private broad-	
casting stations	7552
policy, CRTC	1054
standards	825
Building Research Division, NRC	9257
Bureau	
of Agriculture	501
of Defence and Arms Control Affairs	2249
of Intellectual Property	1190
of Management Consulting	8360
Services	8201
of Pensions Advocates	9330, 9345
of Staff Development and Training	366
Burnt-out Pension	9553
Business	
education material on business	
management	2832
excess business profits taxes	5452
income	2536
small business management courses	4230
statistics	3505

c

Cabinet	
Committee on External Policy and	
Defence	2249, 4836
committees	6013
list of	6023
secretarial work for	6009
Cable transmission	1004
Canada Council	7500-7549
Arts	7520

Canada Council (cont'd)

Cultural Exchanges.....	7526
Explorations Program	7518
Foreign Area Fellowship Program (US)....	7536
Killam Awards.....	7538
Other Awards.....	7540
Research Training.....	7516
UNESCO.....	7542

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Limited..... 2775-2789

Canada Emergency Measures Organization ... 4825-4849

National Training, Development and Exercises Branch	4843
Plans Branch	4841
Programs and Operations Branch	4839

Canada Labour Relations Board..... 4100-4114

Canada	
Assistance Plan	5059
Centre for	
Inland Waters.....	1846, 1854, 1986
Remote Sensing	1505
defence of.....	4673
Gazette, statutory regulations.....	6009
Land Inventory.....	1870
Manpower Centres.....	4220
Pension Plan	5070
Appeals	3880
funds, investment of.....	2640
Savings bond issues.....	2630
Supreme Court Reports	461
Treaty Series	2272
Year Book.....	3525

Canada-France Program	7530
Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board of Defence.....	2251

Canada-U.S. Civil Emergency Planning Committee	2251
--	------

Canadian Arsenalns Limited..... 8235, 8400-8407

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation..... 2326, 7550-7599

Canadian Commercial Corporation ... 8235, 8450

Canadian Dairy Commission..... 700-705

Canadian Film Development Corporation..... 7600-7624

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat 5850-5866

Canadian International Development Agency ...575, 1826, 2239, 2344, 2425-2449, 2470, 2592, 7561, 8457

Administration Branch	2446
Bilateral Programs Branch.....	2434
Communications Branch	2443
Multilateral Programs Branch	2437
Policy Branch	2431
Special Programs Branch	2440

Canadian Livestock Feed Board..... 725-730

Canadian National Railways 8801, 8850-8874

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation 1000-1024

Canadian Patents and Development Limited..... 9200-9207

Canadian Pension Commission 9330, 9351, 9500-9524

Medical Advisory Branch	9514
Operations Branch	9518

Canadian Radio-Television Commission..... 1050-1059, 7552, 7554

Canadian Saltfish Corporation 2100-2124

Canadian Transport Commission..... 8900-8924

Canadian Wheat Board 725, 3825-3849

Canadian	
Advisory Committee on Remote Sensing .	1505
Air Transportation Administration.....	8660
Armed Forces.....	4605, 9510
Army Welfare Fund.....	9342
Bravery Decorations, direction and operation.....	64
Broadcasting System	1054
Centre for Films on Art	7820
Coast Guard	4907, 8630
Commission for UNESCO	7501
Committee on Oceanography	1968
Conservation Institute	7812, 7819
Consumer Council	1275
Cultural Institute.....	7534
currency deposits.....	2880
Emergency Measures College	4832
Export Board	8451
Farm	
Loan Board	751
Management Date System.....	555
Film Institute	7820
folksongs	7826
Forces	
Crown writ proceedings (outside Canada)	421
Europe	4686
Headquarters	4603
Northern Region	4707
Personnel Assistance Fund.....	9342
Government	
Office of Tourism	7718
Group	3340
Railways.....	8851
Specifications Board	8395
telecommunications	825
Grain Commission.....	595
Ground Readout station.....	1505
Hydrographic Service	1980
identity and unity	7285
landmass	1401, 1460, 1475, 1485
Marine Transportation Administration.....	8630
Maritime Commission.....	8901
ministry—see Cabinet	
National Commission for UNESCO.....	2318
Northern Railway System.....	8851
Oceanographic	
Data Centre.....	1982
Identification Centre	7838
performing artists	7520

Canadian (cont'd)

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.....	1519
Surface Transportation Administration	8690
System	
of Honours, direction and operation	64
of national accounts	3515
universities, grants to	7526
War Museum	7831
Wildlife Service.....	1858
Canal systems, historical	2998
Canals	2982, 2998
Cancer, Cobalt-60 beam therapy units.....	1578
Cape Breton Development Corporation	
.....	6700-6724
Coal Division	6715
Industrial Development Division	6719
Cape Breton Highlands National Park	3004
Capital	
goods, export of	3438
National Capital Commission.....	9850
stock	2726
Career	
and occupational counselling materials...	4320
Assignment Program.....	373
assessment centre.....	373
guidance.....	4225
Caribbean Development Bank.....	2592
Cartographical record	7865
Cash reserves, chartered banks.....	2728
Cataloguing, Supply Administration, DSS....	8250
Census	3535
electoral district boundaries	395
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	
.....	4833, 9800-9849
Central	
Data Processing Services Bureau	8201
Experimental Farm, Ottawa	520
Personnel Records System.....	8300
Cereals and oilseeds, research laboratory	595
Chalk River	
Nuclear Laboratories	1580
Project	1576
Challenge for Change/Société Nouvelle	7714
Charting, hydrographic surveying and	
charting.....	1978, 1980
Charts	
coastal waters	1980
inland waters	1980
nautical	1980
Chemical defence planning.....	4841
Chemistry Division, NRC	9257
Chief Electoral Officer	340-347
Chief Justice of Canada	455
Child welfare, consultative services in	5054
Citizenship	2289, 7215
and Immigration, Dept. of.....	7205
appeals	426
participation	7255
promotion of	7235
proof of	7225

Citizenship (cont'd)

registration of	7225
renunciation of	7225
responsibility for	7205
resumption of	7225
retention of	7225
revocation of.....	7225
Civil	
and criminal jurisdiction.....	417
Supreme Court of Canada.....	450
aviation,	
external relations	2243
Medicine	4930
Defence Branch	4827
Emergency Measures	
Planning Order	4828, 4833
Program, definition	4831
Law	3640
French, source of information on.....	463
Section, Dept. of Justice	3640
Litigation Section, Dept. of Justice	3655
Service.....	7202
changing of name	361
Commission	361, 6215
Claimants	
demands of	4485
services to	4496
Claims	
against or concerning Crown officers	
and servants	421
against the crown	418
by the crown	419
Indian Claims Commission.....	5935
Clerk	
Assistants (House of Commons)	
duties of	193, 196
of the Parliaments	116
of the senate, duties and	
responsibilities.....	116
Client Services Branch, M&I.....	4225
Climatological stations	1818
Closed fishing areas	1976
Coalfields	6705
Coast Guard, Canadian	4907, 8630
Coastal	
and offshore fishing areas, patrols in	1940
waters, charts of.....	1980
Cod fish, collecting, drying, storing,	
packing	2108
Coins, production and supply.....	8555
Collective	
agreements.....	3925, 6211
negotiating terms of.....	9005
bargaining	6215, 9044
public service.....	6205
research into.....	6217
Colombo Plan Consultative Committee.....	2239
Colonial Governments	53
Columbia River Treaty Permanent	
Engineering Board ..	1521
Combines, investigation of	1115
Complaints, unfair labour practices	4105

9934	Commerce.....	2878
	<i>see also</i> Industry, Trade and Commerce	
	Commercial	
	Fisheries Secretariat	1968
	Policy Division	2241
	Supply Service	8240
	Commissioner of Official Languages	350-353
	Commissioner of Patents	436
	Commissioner of Public Works	6301
	Commissions	
	of appointment	1180
	of Inquiry, reference assistance for	307
	register of	1103
	Committee	
	Advisory Committee on Northern	
	Development..	2958, 3091
	Agriculture, parliamentary Committee.....	221
	Alphabetical list of Standing, Special	
	and Joint	
	Committees.....	221-244
	and Private Legislation Branch.....	207
	Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to	
	the Arts, parliamentary	
	committee	222
	Cabinet Committee on External Policy	
	and Defence ..	2249, 4836
	Canada-U.S. Civil Emergency Planning	
	Committee	2251
	Colombo Plan Consultative Committee	2239
	Commodity Pipeline Transport	
	Committee	8907
	Consultative Committee, National	
	Museum Policy	7806
	External Affairs and National Defence,	
	parliamentary	
	committee	223
	Federal-Provincial Relations.....	6017
	Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs,	
	parliamentary	
	committee	224
	Fisheries and Forestry, parliamentary	
	committee	225
	Health, Welfare and Social Affairs,	
	parliamentary	
	committee	226
	Indian Affairs and Northern Development,	
	parliamentary	
	committee	227
	Interdepartmental Committee on External	
	Relations.....	2225
	Justice and Legal Affairs, parliamentary	
	committee	228
	Labour, Manpower and Immigration,	
	parliamentary	
	committee	229
	Legislation and House Planning	6015
	Library of Parliament, parliamentary	
	committee	230
	Miscellaneous	
	Estimates, parliamentary committee	231

Committee (cont'd)	
Private Bills and Standing Orders,	
parliamentary	
committee	232
National Resources and Public Works,	
parliamentary	
committee	233
of the Privy Council	6023
of the Whole, Senate	120
on Twenty of the International	
Monetary Fund.....	2620
Policy Committee	895
Printing, parliamentary committee.....	234
Priorities and Planning.....	6015
Privileges and Elections, parliamentary	
committee	235
Procedure and Organization, parliamentary	
committee	236
Public Accounts, parliamentary	
committee	237
Reactor Safety Advisory.....	1544
Regional Development, parliamentary	
committee	238
Regulations and Other Statutory Instruments,	
parliamentary	
committee	239
Reporting Services.....	211
Restaurant of Parliament, parliamentary	
committee	240
Selection Committee, parliamentary	
committee	241
Senate, list of.....	100
Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United	
Nations General	
Assembly.....	2276
Transport and Communications,	
parliamentary	
committee	242
Trends in Food Prices, parliamentary	
committee	243
Veterans Affairs, parliamentary	
committee	244
War Veterans Allowance Committee	9551
Commodity	
Pipeline Transport Committee	8907
taxes	2536
Common Law	3640
(English) Source of information on.....	463
property resources fished by Canada.....	1954
Commonwealth	2221, 2338
association	2347
countries.....	60
newly independent.....	2302
Head of	004
Heads of Government Meeting	004
Institutions Division	2347
Parliamentary Association	128
Secretariat	2347
War Graves' Commission (Canada).....	9354
Communications, Department of ..	800-999, 4834
Operations Branch	825

Communications, Department of (cont'd)

Planning Branch.....	865
Policy and Services Coordination Branch..	880
Research Branch	850
Social Policy and Programs Branch	895
Communications	
economic development.....	2544
external relations.....	2243
Interdepartmental Computer/	
Communications.....	895
networks for national emergency	4702
Research Centre	850
statistics.....	3505
Transport and Communications,	
parliamentary	
committee	242

Company of Young Canadians 7650-7652

Communities	
development of new	9805
new	9836

Community	
and developmental projects, research	
into	9816
services, consultative services in	5054

Compensation	
Accident Prevention and Compensation	
Branch, Dept. of	
Labour.....	3930
Services Branch	8300

Composition of the House of Commons.....	151
--	-----

Comptroller of the Treasury.....	2503, 2508
----------------------------------	------------

Computer	
Interdepartmental Computer/	
Communications.....	895
Services Bureau	8370

Conciliation	
and Arbitration Branch.....	3915
board, labour disputes	6207
officers, labour disputes.....	3915

Conditions	
of employment, research into	6217
of labour	3905

Confederation	
Art Gallery and Museum.....	7810
Building, references services for	315

Conference	
Canadian Intergovernmental Conference	
Secretariat	5850
federal government, administration of.....	6019
of the Committee on Disarmament	2259
on Security and Cooperation in Europe ...	2259
Secretariat of the Constitutional	
Conference	5851

Conflict of interest, rules.....	6105
----------------------------------	------

Conservation.....	1450
International Commission for the Conservation	
of Atlantic Tunas.....	1972

National Conservation Research	
Laboratory	7819
programs	7871
Research and Conservation Laboratory...	7819

Consolidated Revenue Fund	8260	9937
management of.....	2508	
Constituencies, federal, list of	215-220	
Constitutional		
Adviser, office of.....	6011	
and Advisory Section	2274	
Law Section, Dept. of Justice	3670	
monarchy.....	001	
Secretariat of the Constitutional		
Conference	5851	

Construction	
of new housing projects.....	9813
services	1820
statistics.....	3505

Consular	
offices	2389
Operations Division	2293
Policy	
and Research Division.....	2289
research.....	2290
training programs.....	2290

Consultative Committee, National Museum	
Policy	7806

Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Department of 1100-1399, 8395

Bankruptcy Branch	1175
Bureau	

of Competition Policy	1115
of Consumer Affairs.....	1130
of Corporate Affairs	1165
of Intellectual Property	1190
Canadian Consumer Council.....	1275

Consumer	
Research Branch.....	1140
Services Branch	1135
Standards Directorate	1145

Copyright	
and Industrial Designs Branch	1210
Appeal Board	1280

Corporations Branch.....	1170
--------------------------	------

Departmental Secretariat.....	1225
-------------------------------	------

Field Operations Service.....	1215
-------------------------------	------

Financial and Administrative Services	
Branch	1240

Food Prices Review Board.....	1285
-------------------------------	------

Functional Services.....	1215
--------------------------	------

Information and Public Relations	
Service.....	1220

Legal Branch	1250
--------------------	------

Office	
of Planning and Coordination	1150
of the Registrar General	1180

Patents	
and Trade Mark	1195
Branch	1200

Personnel Branch.....	1245
-----------------------	------

Policy Analysis Group	1230
-----------------------------	------

Prices Group	1235
--------------------	------

Restrictive Trade Practices	
Commission	1120

Securities Branch.....	1178
------------------------	------

Staff Support Groups	1225
----------------------------	------

Consumer and Corporate Affairs,

Department of (cont'd)
Trade Marks Branch..... 1205

Consumer
Affairs Branch..... 1130
complaints 1135
Council, Canadian Consumer Council 1275
goods, advertising of prepackaged consumer
goods 1145
income expenditure statistics 3510
information 1135
Standards Branch 1145

Contagious Diseases Division 544

Continental shelf 2278

Contract Management Services 8459

Contracting agency, federal government.... 8461

Contracts..... 4854, 4858

Conventions 2345

Co-operative credit societies, registration
of 2854

Coproduction agreement, films 7613

Copyright..... 1190, 7202
Appeal Board..... 1280

Corporate
Management Service 8250
see also Consumer and Corporate Affairs,
Dept. of

Corporation, letters patent for 1180

Corporations and Business income 2536

Cosmetics, fraud related to drugs and 4952

Cost sharing
agreements..... 8350
see also shared-cost

Council of the Northwest Territories
345, **3100-3124**, 3735

Council of the Yukon Territory 345,
3125-3149, 3735

Countries, French-speaking 2351

Court Martial Appeal Court **400-405**

Court
Citizenship Appeal 426
Federal Court of Canada..... 415
High Court of Admiralty..... 425
of appeal..... 2880
see also Federal Court of Appeal
of Queen's Bench..... 455
of record 415
Canadian Transport Commission..... 8950
Immigration Appeal Board..... 4428
Martial Appeal Board 401
Reports, Canada Supreme Court Reports.. 461

Cream see milk and cream

Credit, to industrial enterprises 2830

Crime
detection laboratories 8181
statistics..... 3510

Criminal
Civil and criminal jurisdiction, Supreme
Court of Canada 450
Interpol, International Criminal Police
Organization 8161
jurisdiction..... 417

Criminal (cont'd)
Law Section..... 3675
records 8141

Crop Insurance
Administration 600
All-risk crop insurance programs 600

Crops, Grains and Special Crops Division 529

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation .. 8500-8547

Crown
corporation, financing legislation 2640
lands 7201
Writ proceedings, Canadian Forces
(outside Canada)..... 421

Crude oil, export of 1703

Crustaceans..... 7836

Cryptogamic plants..... 7835

Cultural
activities..... 7305
Affairs Division 2318
Canadian Cultural Institute 7534
education centres 2934
Ethno-Cultural Groups
(Multiculturalism).... 7265
exchanges with foreign countries..... 7526
heritage 7265
institutions, grants to..... 7526
resources..... 7807
statistics..... 3510

Cured fish..... 2105

Currency
Canadian currency deposits 2880
see also coins

Customer services, Post Office 5690

Customs
and Excise, see National Revenue (Customs
and Excise)..... 5300
bonded warehouses 5320
duties 2878
drawback of 2880
laws and regulations 5315
Operations..... 5320
tariff 2576

d

Dairy
Canadian Dairy Commission..... 700
Farms, development of..... 705
Fruit, and Vegetable; Livestock; and Poultry
Division 527
National Dairy Policy..... 703

Data
processing 8250, 8370
processing consulting services 8360
processing Branch 8330
processing Services Bureau, Central 8201
remote sensing 1401

Debates and Reporting Branch 136

Debentures..... 2828

Deeds of sale, register of 1103

Defence Construction (1951) Limited .4850-4874

Engineering Division	4858
Secretary's Division	9862
Treasurer's Division	4860
Defence	
Civil Defence Branch	4827
Council, meetings of	2249
External Affairs and National Defence, parliamentary committee	223
Militia and Defence, Dept. of	4601
North American	2249
Production, Dept. of	4828, 4852, 8201, 8453
projects in Europe	4856
Relations Division, EA	2255, 2259
Research Board	4620, 9044
Deferral, corporate taxes	5315
Demotions, in Public Service	367
Denison Mines Ltd., relationship with federal government	1753
Deportation, appeals against	4430
Deposit account	
federal government	2732
foreign central banks	2732
international financial institutions	2732
Design	7202
industrial	1190
planning and implementation of programs for	3475
registration of industrial designs	1210
Development Assistance Committee of the OECD	2592
Dinosaurs	7834
Diplomatic	
Corps	72
courier	2365
immunities	2221
mail facilities	2365
missions	2389
privileges	2221
staff	2391
Disabilities, pensionable	9514
Disability pensions	5070
Disabled person, Vocational Rehabilitation of	5063
Disarmament, Arms Control and Disarmament Division	2259
Discrimination	
against persons seeking government employment	368
employment, hiring, union membership ...	3920
within the Public Service	368
Diseases	
children	5951
Contagious Diseases Division	544
control	4959
foreign animal	544
Disputes, inter-provincial and federal- provincial	423
Distribution services, federal government ...	8240
Distributors, film	7618
District Judges in Admiralty	417

Doctoral fellowships	7516	9941
Documentary visual records	7861	
Documents		
authentication of	2284	
from foreign countries	2293	
Domestic and export markets, dairy products	705	
Dominion		
Bureau of Statistics	3501	
Council of Health	4914	
Fire Commissioner	6430	
Observatory—see Earth Physics Branch		
Topographical Surveyors	1517	
Donor's aid programs, review of	2592	
Dramatic works, copyright in	1210	
Dramatico-musical licenses	1280	
Dredging	1980	
Driving, prohibitions against	8118	
Drugs		
food and drugs, inspection of	4966	
fraud, related to drugs and cosmetics	4952	
Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate	4962	
United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4998	
Dumping		
Anti-dumping Tribunal	2700	
determination of	2880	
imported goods	5315	
Duties and taxes	5303	
Duty		
rate of	2878	
value for	2880	
Dwellings, built by co-operative associations	9803	

e

Earth	
Physics Branch	1485
Resources Technology Satellites (ERTS)	1505
Sciences	1460
Earthquake hazards	1485
Earth's crust	1460, 1485
Economic Council of Canada	5900-5924
Economic	
affairs	2310
analysis	2602
and Social Council	2310
Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs	2237
Development Division	2544
expansion	6570, 6610
Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, parliamentary committee	224
Fiscal Policy and International Finance Branch	2602
growth, study of	5905

9942	Economic (cont'd)	
	programs, Federal-Provincial Relations	
	and Economic	
	Programs Branch	2544
	welfare	2830
	Economy, study of	5903
	Edmonton Art Gallery	7810
	Education	
	advice on	2434
	assistance, veterans	9304
	department of education in Yukon	3130
	financial support to	7350
	Indian	2910
	material on business management	2832
	statistics	3510
	Yukon	3128
	Educational	
	programs	7245
	Systems Planning Division	865
	travel	7285
	Elderly persons accommodation for	9806
	Eldorado Nuclear Limited	1625-1649
	Beaverlodge Operation	1636
	Eldorado Aviation Ltd.	1640
	Northern Transportation Co. Ltd.	1645
	Refining Division	1634
	Eldorado	
	Aviation Ltd.	1640
	Gold Mines Ltd.	1626
	Mining and Refining Ltd.	1626
	Mining and Refining (1944) Ltd.	1626
	Election of the House (Commons)	166
	Elections	7202
	Act, reform of	6105
	Chief Electoral Officer	430
	direction and supervision	345
	Privileges and Elections, parliamentary	
	committee	235
	Electoral	
	Boundaries Commissions,	
	establishment of	157
	divisions	84
	expenses, reform of	6105
	rolls	395
	Electors, qualification of	163
	Electric power	
	export of	1701
	transmission	3163
	Electrical, Radio and Electrical Engineering	
	Division	9257
	Electronic data processing	8370
	Electronic Equipment, procurement of	8230
	Elevators, grain	3830
	Elk Island National Park	3004
	Emergency	
	assistance, civil authorities in Canada	4673
	Canada Emergency Measures College	4832
	Civil Emergency Measures	
	Planning Order	4828, 4833
	Program, definition of	4831
	incident planning	4841

Emergency (cont'd)	
International and Emergency Welfare	
Branch	5039
payment capability, UIC	4496
public information planning	4839
relief in Canada	585
Employee	
benefit, administration of	8260, 8300
benefit plans	8280
earnings, research into	6217
pension plans, supervision of	2856
Employer, Manpower Employer Services	
Branch	4220
Employment	
equalization of	9005
Fair Employment Practices Branch	3920
Local Employment Assistance Program ...	4235
opportunities	375
practices	3920
services	4201
Social and Employment Services	
Directorate	5032
Social Insurance and Employment Liaison	
Directorate	5014
Standards Program	3910
Standards, women	3940
statistics	3510
study of	5903
Endangered species	1862
Enemy Property, Office of the Custodian of.	8265
Energy, Mines and Resources, Department	
of	1400-1799,
	1640, 7496
Board of Examiners for Dominion Land	
Surveyors	1517
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing	1505
Canadian Permanent Committee on	
Geographical	
Names	1519
Columbia River Treaty Permanent	
Engineering	
Board	1521
Earth Physics Branch	1485
Energy Development Sector	1425
Geological Survey of Canada	1475
Interprovincial Boundary Commissions ...	1523
Mineral Development Sector	1435
Mines Branch	1480
Polar Continental Shelf Project	1495
Science and Technology Sector	1460
Surveys and Mapping Branch	1470
Energy	
advice on	2434
Atomic Energy of Canada	1575
Board, National	1700
Development Sector	1425
economic development of	2544
external relations on	2243
relations	2243
resources, use of	1701
study and review of	1705
transportation systems	1425

Engine collections	7846
Engineering	
Columbia River Treaty Permanent Engineering Board	1521
information on	9261
Mechanical Engineering Division	9257
Procurement Service, Science and	8230
Radio & Electoral Engineering Division....	9257
English Common Law, source of information on	463
Entitlement	
Boards	9506
determination & payment of	4488
to UIC benefits	4479
Environment	
Advisory Council	1886
natural resources in	2964
federal government policies on	2552
protection of	2952
Environmental	
contaminants, control & disposal of	1878
engineering	1480
equilibrium & studies	1475
Health Directorate	4955
improvements	1480
Law Section	2280
Management Service	1828
policy in the North	2964
pollutants, research into	1860
problems	1425
protection	
regulations	1878
Service	1878
Environment, Department of the	1405,
1800-1999, 2245, 4834	
Atmospheric Environment Service	1814
Canada Centre for Inland Waters	
Branch	1854
Canadian	
Forestry Service	1830
Wildlife Service	1858
Environment Advisory Council	1886
Environmental	
Management Service	1828
Protection Service	1878
Fisheries	
and Marine Service	1906
Operations Directorate	1914
Research Board of Canada	1960
Forestry Advisory Council/Fisheries	
Advisory Council	1890
Hydrographic Branch	1980
Industrial Development Branch	1918
Inland Waters Directorate	1846
International Commissions	1972
Inspection Branch	1926
Land	
Evaluation and Mapping Branch	1870
Use Planning Branch	1874
Use Studies Branch	1872
Lands Directorate	1868
Marine Sciences Directorate	1978

Environment, Department of the (cont'd)

Marketing Services Branch	1944
Planning and Finance Service	1902
Oceangraphic Branch	1982
Program Integration and Development Directorate	1964
Research and Development Directorate ..	1950
Resource Management Branch	1938
Ship Branch	1984
Small Craft Harbours Branch	1936
Social Science Research Branch	1956
Water	
Planning and Management Branch	1852
Quality Branch	1848
Resources Branch	1850
Eskimo language, radio broadcasting in North	7554
Eskimos	2905
employment opportunities for	375
Estate Tax	3655
Appeals	425
Estimates, Miscellaneous Estimates, parliamentary committee	231
Ethnic	7857
Ethno-Cultural Groups (Multiculturalism)	7265
Ethnohistory	7826
Ethnolinguistics	7826
Ethnology	7826
Europe, Canadian Forces Europe	4686
European Economic Community	2620
Examination of meats imported into Canada .	546
Excess business profits taxes	5452
Exchequer Court	436
Excise	
Branch	5325
duties, domestic goods	5325
Tax Act, collection of premium taxes	2858
taxes	2878, 2880
collection of	5325
Executive—Introduction	Executive/1
Executive power	001
Exhibitions	7871
International Bureau of	2330
Exhibitors, film	7618
Exhibits and Publicity Bureau	7701
Experimental Farm, Ottawa	520
Exploration of the Seas, International Council for	1974
Explorations Program, Canada Council	7518
Exploratory fishing project	1918
Export Development Corporation	2430, 2592, 3425-3449
Administration of EDC	3444
Export	
Credits Insurance	3430
Financing	3436
Foreign Investment Insurance	3441
Export	
animals, health standards of	544
between Canada and other countries	8455
Board, Canadian	8451

9946	Export (cont'd)	
	control of atomic energy substances.....	1534
	Credits Insurance Corporation	3426
	crude oil.....	1703
	development.....	3280
	Development Organization	2239
	domestic and export markets, dairy products.....	705
	electric power.....	1701
	example of invisible.....	3430
	financing, evaluation of proposals for	2592
	gas export tolls.....	1701
	imposed controls on motor oil and middle distillates.....	1703
	interprovincial and export trade in fish	2130, 2132
	nuclear materials.....	1542
	of wheat, oats, and barley	3830
	risks under EDC policy.....	3431
	sales.....	5315
	transactions	
	capital goods	3430
	consumer goods	3430
	earnings for services rendered	3430
	eligible.....	3438
	financial institutions, guarantee against loss.....	3428
	Express Company	8858
	Expropriation activities, federal government.....	6325
	Expungement proceedings	424
	External Affairs, Department of27, 29, 52, 72, 2200-2399 , 2428, 2430, 2584, 4832, 4833, 6007	
	Academic Relations Service	2316
	Administrative Bureaus	2357
	Aid and Development Division	2239
	Area Bureaus.....	2231
	Arms Control and Disarmament Division..	2259
	Bureau of	
	Communication and General Services	2357
	Consular Affairs	2287
	Coordination	2338
	Defence and Arms Control Affairs.....	2249
	Economic and Scientific Affairs	2237
	Finance and Administration	2369
	Legal Affairs.....	2262
	Personnel.....	2381
	Public Affairs.....	2314
	Security and Intelligence Liaison	2219
	United Nations Affairs.....	2306
	Claims Section	2270
	Commercial Policy Division	2241
	Commonwealth Institutions Division.....	2347
	Constitutional and Advisory Section.....	2274
	Consular	
	Operations Division	2293
	Policy and Research Division.....	2289
	Cultural Affairs Division.....	2318
	Defence Relations Division	2255
	Departmental Adviser on Bilingualism.....	2227

External Affairs, Department of (cont'd)	
Environmental Law Section	2280
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division ..	2340
Finance Division	2371
Francophone Institutions Division	2351
Functional Bureaus	2235
Historical Division	2332
Information Division	2324
Inspection Service.....	2225
Law of the Sea and Fisheries Section.....	2278
Legal	
Advisory Division	2268
Operations Division	2276
Library Services Division.....	2361
Management Services Division.....	2373
Materiel Management Division.....	2375
Military Assistance and Peacekeeping Section.....	2257
Operations Centre.....	2213
Passport Office.....	2302
Personnel	
Operations Division	2385
Planning and Development Division	2383
Policy Analysis Group	2215
Posts Abroad	2389
Press Office	2209
Private International Law Section.....	2284
Property Management Division.....	2377
Protocol Division	2221
Records Management Division	2363
Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division ...	2245
Special Research Bureau	2223
Staff Relations and Compensation Division	2387
Telecommunications Division.....	2365
Transport, Communications and Energy Division	2243
Treaty Section	2272
Under-Secretarial Group	2209
United Nations	
and Legal Planning Section	2282
Economic and Social Affairs Division	2310
Political and Institutional Affairs Division	2308
World Exhibitions Program	2330
External	
Affairs and National Defence, parliamentary Committee	223
Aid Office.....	2426
relations, document on Canadian.....	2334
Extradition.....	2284
Warrants of Extradition, register of.....	1103

f

Fair Employment Practices Branch	3920
Family	
allowances.....	5048
and Youth Allowances Programs.....	5047
planning grant program	5067

Farm Credit Corporation 750-774**Farm**

- Canadian Farm Loan Board 751
- dairy farms, development of 705
- land loans 753
- National Farm Products Marketing Council 605
- Prairie Farm Assistance Administration 610
- Small Farm Development Program 751, 761
- Syndicate, definition of 757

- Farmers, guaranteed lending programs for 2640

Feature Films

- Canadian 7608, 7609, 7610
- industry, promotion and development of .. 7605
- production of 7606, 7607

Federal Court of Canada 415-449, 463, 2880

- Administrative Machinery of the Court 448
- Admiralty Jurisdiction 425
- Aeronautics—Inter-provincial works and undertakings 426

- Appeals from other Tribunals 429
- from Tribunals and reviews under section 28, affecting the same decision 436
- from Trial Division 428

- Citizenship Appeals 426
- Claims against or concerning Crown Officers and Servants 421

- against the Crown 418
- by the Crown 419
- Federal Court of Appeal 428
- Income Tax and Estate Tax Appeals 425
- Industrial Property Matters 424

- Inter-provincial and Federal-provincial Disputes 423
- Miscellaneous cases involving the Crown .. 420
- Miscellaneous Jurisdiction of Trial Division 427

- References by Federal Boards and Commissions 446
- Relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and other Tribunals 422
- Residuary Jurisdiction 427
- Review of Decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions 430
- Trial Division 418

- Federal boards and commissions, review of decisions 430
- electoral districts 1470
- employees—see *also* public servants
- Federal-provincial Coordination Division 2340
- Relations and Economic Programs Branch 2544
- Committee 6017
- Division 2560, 6017

- Feed Board, Canadian Livestock 725
- Feed grain, storage space, eastern Canada .. 730

Ferry

- steamship ferry services 8851
- transportation 8690

Fertilizers, study of 1832**Films 7520, 7863**

- Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, parliamentary committee 222

- Canadian Centre for Films on Art 7820
- Film Institute 7820
- industry, Canadian 7618
- library services 7726
- National Film Board 7700

Finance, Department of 328, 759, 2371, 2430, 2500-2699, 2726, 2734, 2778, 2851, 2878, 4833, 8260, 8557, 9001

- Capital Markets Division 2630

Economic

- Analysis Division 2602

- Fiscal Policy and International Finance Branch 2602

- Economic Development Division 2544

- Federal-provincial Relations and Economic Programs Branch 2544

- Division 2560

- Financial Operations Branch 2630

- Fiscal Policy Division 2610

- Government Finance, Loans, Investment and Guarantees Division 2640

- Inspector General of Banks 2674

International

- Economic Relations Division 2584

- Finance Division 2620

- Programs Division 2592

- Long Range Economic Planning Branch . 2664

- Resource Programs Division 2552

- Social Development and Manpower Policy Division 2568

- Tariffs, Trade and Aid Branch 2576

- Tax Policy Branch 2528

Finance

- Trade and Economic Affairs, parliamentary committee 224

Financial

- administration, policies which govern 9065
- affairs, supervision, control and direction of 2508

- arrangements between Canada and the United States 2620

- management consulting services 8360

- Operations Branch 2630

- reports, federal government (production of) 8310

- statements, filing of 1170

Fines or forfeitures, remission of 8118**Fire**

- Dominion Fire Commission 6430

flammability measurement, methods of	1834
prevention regulations	6430
protection, methods of	1834
suppression, methods of	1834
Fiscal	
Accounts of Canada	8260, 8280, 8310
agent, federal government	2732
federalism in Canada	2560
Policy	
Economic Analysis, Fiscal Policy and International Finance	2602
Division	2610
transfers to provinces and municipalities ..	2560
Fish	
catch quotas	1976
farming	6722
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp	2125
guidance of freshness and sanitation of ..	1932
habitat	
maintenance of	1938
quality of	1938
handling of	1932
icing of	1930
inspection of	1910
Intra-provincial trade in	2132
marketing	1944
new stocks of	1918
processing industry	1926, 1932
quality control of	1928
runs, migration of	1938
stocks of	1908
storage of	1932
Fisheries	1820
Advisory Council	1890
and Forestry, parliamentary committee	225
and Marine Service	1906
Canadian	2278
commissions, effectiveness of	1976
development in coastal and inland waters	1906
Great Lakes Fisheries Commission	1972
in coastal and inland waters	1910
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries	1972
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	1972
Operation Directorate	1914
operations, coastal and inland waters	1906
Prices Support Board	1944
research	1906
and development	1952
Board of Canada	1952, 1960
resources	1952, 1954
socio-economic research in	1956
Fishermen	2113
guaranteed lending programs for	2640
Fishery	
products	
foreign marketing of	1908
promotion of	1946

products (cont'd)	
quality of	1926
regulations	1940
resource, management, protection, and development of	1938
resources	1944
encroachment of	1908
stocks	1972
Fishes, collection of	7836
Fishing industry	1962
vessel	
construction assistance program	1922
insurance plan	1922
project	1918
zones	2278
Fitness	
and Amateur Sport Branch	4991
National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport	4993
Flammable textiles	1145
Flood control	1521, 1820
FM—see AM and FM	
Folklore	7826
Food Advisory Services	537
and Agriculture Organization	575
and drug, inspection of	4966
animals, humane slaughter of	546
buying, advising consumers on	537
grades, advising consumers on	537
manufacture, importation, sale, and advertising of	4949
preparation, advising consumers on	537
Prices	
Trends in Food Prices, parliamentary committee	243
Review Board	1285
processing, inspection of	542
products, advertising of	1145
Forecasting techniques	1450
Foreign	
Affairs Arm, Dept of Agriculture	575
animal diseases	544
control statistics	3515
development strategies	1450
exchange	2732
policy, advice on	2620
transactions	2732
imports, prejudice to Canadian goods	2703
industry developments, mineral	1445
marketing, of Canadian fishery products ..	1908
ownership	
and control	1450
of energy resources	1425
statistics	3515
patents	1201
policy	2264, 2316
trade statistics	3505
training for foreign students	7561
Forest	
diseases	1834
fire researchers	1834

2 Forest (cont'd)

grants, to Canadian universities with forest faculties	1840
insects	1834
inventory, studies of	1842
management of	1832
Products Research Laboratories	1836
resources	1830
yields, methods to increase	1832
Forestry	
Advisory Council	1890
and Rural Development, Dept of	3163
Fisheries and Forestry, parliamentary committee	225
services	1820
Forillon National Park	3004
Fossil specimens	7837
France, Canada-France Program	7530
Francophone Institutions	
Division	2351
relationship with CIDA	2440
Fraud	
protection of the consumer against	1145
related to drugs and cosmetics	4952
Fred	6630
French-Canadian folksongs	7826
French Civil Law, source of information on ...	463
Freshwater Fish Marketing	
Corporation	2125-2149
Freshwater Fisheries	1910
Fruit, Dairy; Fruit, and Vegetable; Livestock; and Poultry Division	527
Fundy National Park	3004
Fur, North Pacific Fur Seals Commission	1972

9

Gallery, National (Gallery) of Canada	7814
Gas	
import and export tolls	1701
see also oil and gas	
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, commitments under .	2576
Genetics and tree biology, study of	1832
Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, Senate duties of	128
Geographical Names, Canadian Permanent Committee on	1519
Geological	
hydrological, vegetation and soil	1505
Survey of Canada	1475
Geology	7834
advice on	2434
of Canada	1475
Georgian Bay Islands National Park	3004
Gift taxes, collection of	5455
Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant	1590
Glacier National Park	3004
Glaciology	1495
Glenbow-Alberta Institute	7810

Gold

buying and selling of	8555
Eldorado Gold Mines Limited	1626
Government	
building and property, protection of	8157
contracts	8350
film commissioner	7603
Finance Loans, Investment and Guarantees Division	2640
finance statistics	3510
House Leader	6105
industry relations	1450
Motion Picture Bureau	7701
of Canada	
Accounting Branch	8310
securities	2732
of the N.W.T.	2905
of the Y.T.	2905
printing and stationery	7202
surplus, selling of	8525
Governor General	25
legal adviser of	3603
Governor General's Literary Awards	7540
Grading of dairy products, fresh & processed fruit, vegetables, honey, maple products, livestock and livestock producers, poultry and poultry products	527
Grain	
Canadian Grain Commission	595
disposal of	3830
elevators	8926, 8945
inspection and weighing of	595
licenses, grain elevators	595
see also feed grain	
Grains	
and special Crops Division	529
high-energy	570
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada..	8851
Grants	7320
arts	7520
atomic energy research	1536
family planning grant program	5067
in-aid, for fitness and amateur sport	4991
National Welfare	5089
Office of grants and scholarships, NRC ...	9259
Program, National Health Grants	4976
Project cost grants	7520
senior arts	7520
short term grants	7520
to Canadian universities with forestry faculties	1840
to institutions in developing countries	2461
travel	7520, 7530
Graves, Commonwealth War Graves Commission (Canada)	9354
Gravitational field	1485
Great Seal of Canada, custodian of	1105
Grenades, filling and assembly	8407

9954	Grievances	9044
	procedure	6211
	Gros Morne National Park	3004
	Gross national product	3515
	Ground transportation, technology of	7842
	Group of Ten	2620
	Group Understanding and Human Rights	7245
	Guaranteed Income	
	Experiments Directorate	5009
	Supplement Program	5049

h

Halibut International Pacific Halibut	
Commission	1972
Handicapped person, assistance for	5063
Hansard Reporting Service	210
Harbours	
National Harbours Board	8925
Construction of	1980
Hazardous consumer products	1145
Health	
counselling and examination services, federal	
public servants	4932
Dominion Council of Health	4914
Environmental Health Directorate	4955
Indian and Northern Health Services	4924
Insurance Program	4974
International Health Services	
Directorate	4998
Long Range Health Planning Branch	4995
Manpower Program	4975
National	
Health Grants Program	4976
Health surveillance system	4959
Pan American Health Organization	4998
Programs Branch	4972
Sciences, research in	5153
statistics	3510
Welfare and	
Rehabilitation, department of	
in Yukon	3130
Social Affairs parliamentary committee ..	226
World Health Organization	4998
<i>see also</i> National Health and Welfare,	
Department of	
Heavy Water Projects	1590
Heritage, national	7807
High Court of Admiralty	424
High-frequency radio circuits	1004
High Seas Fisheries	
International Commission for the High Seas	
Fisheries of the North	
Pacific Ocean	1972
Management of	1976
Historical	
Cultural and historical heritage	7518
Branch	7857
public records	7859
History of Canada	7826
Home construction, assistance to veterans .	9304

Home Services Branch	4250
Hotel chain	8858
Hours of work, maximum	3935
House of Commons	150
Administrative Organization	199
Alphabetical list of	
Standing, special and Joint	
Committees	221-244
the Members of the House of	
Commons	215-220
Clerk assistance	193
Composition of the House of Commons	151
Director of	
Administration and Personnel	200
Legislative Services	207
Election of the House of Commons	166
Law Branch	214
representation in	154
Sergeant-at-Arms, duties of	190
Household	
and Institutional Statistics	3510
chemicals	1145
Housing	9800
conditions, research into	9816
projects, construction of	9813, 9815
Hudson Bay Railway	8851
Human	
environment	2280
History Branch, National Museums	7801
rights	2310
Group Understanding and Human	
Rights	7245
Humane slaughter of food animals	546
Humanitarian-law	2282
Humanities	7516
Hunting permits, issuing of	1858
Hydraulics, research programs	1854
Hydro-electric dams	1820
Hydrographic	
Branch	1980
programs, implementation of	1978
surveying and charting	1978, 1980
Hydrography	1906
Hydrometeorological system	1521

i

Ice, information concerning	1820
Illness, entitlement to UIC benefits	4479
Immigrant children, payment of allowances	
for	5048
Immigrants, Transportation and reception	
facilities	4260
Immigration Appeal Board	4425-4435
Immigration	2289, 4201
activities in Canada, coordination of	4280
Canada Immigration Division	4245
difficult cases	4250
Labour, Manpower and Immigration,	
parliamentary	
committee	229

Immigration (cont'd)

Medical Service.....	4934
location of	4936
policies and programs.....	4260
regulations.....	4250, 4260
Impeachment	424

Import

Bilateral and multilateral import policy	2584
control of atomic energy substances.....	1534
electric power	1701
entries.....	5315
review of.....	5320
gas—tolls	1701
nuclear materials.....	1542
surveillance system	5315

Imports, foreign imports, prejudice to Canadian goods	2703
---	------

Imported

and domestically produced goods.....	5303
examination of meats imported into Canada	546

Incentive Award Board	376
-----------------------------	-----

Income

Guaranteed Income Experiments	
Directorate.....	5009
Guaranteed Income Supplement	
Program	5049
maintenance.....	4487
Security Branch.....	5045
supplementation.....	5012

Tax

Act appeals	3880
and Estate Tax appeals	425
Appeal Board	3876
appeals.....	3655

Incorporation of corporations.....	1170
------------------------------------	------

Index and Reference Branch.....	208
---------------------------------	-----

Indexes, abstracts, preparation of.....	307
---	-----

Indian and Northern Health Services	4924
---	------

Indian affairs	7201
----------------------	------

and Northern Development, parliamentary committee	227
---	-----

**Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Department
of** 1832, **2900-3199**

Administration Program	3019
Administrative Services.....	3149
Canals Branch.....	2998
Community Affairs Branch	2916
Conservation Program (Parks Canada)....	2982
Corporate Policy Group	3091
Departmental Financial Services	3131
Departmental Secretariat.....	3055
Economic Development Branch	2922
Educational Cultural Development	
Branch	2910
Engineering, Architectural and Technical	
Services Branch.....	3143
Field Operations	3004
Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program	2905
Legal Adviser.....	3025
National Historic Parks and Sites	2988

Indian Affairs (cont'd)

Northern Affairs Program.....	2952
Finance and Administration Branch.....	2976
Natural Resources and Environment	
Branch	2964
Policy and Program Planning Branch...	2958

Office of the

Personnel Adviser.....	3073
Public Information Adviser	3079

Official Languages Branch	3085
---------------------------------	------

Policy, Planning and Research Branch ...	2928
Program	

Analysis and Management Services	
Branch	3137

Co-ordination and Administration	
Branch	2934

Regional Directorates	2946
-----------------------------	------

Relations.....	3061
----------------	------

Territorial and Social Development	
Branch	2970

Indian Claims Commission..... 5935-5949**Indian**

band.....	2946
claims	2928
folksongs	7826
land	2922
language, radio broadcasting in North	7554
organizations.....	2928
people.....	2922, 2946

Indians.....	2905
--------------	------

employment opportunities for	375
------------------------------------	-----

Indirect taxes	5452
----------------------	------

Industrial Development Bank..... 2825-2849**Industrial**

design	1190
Inquiry Commissions.....	3915
developments, economic	2544
property matters	424
relations.....	3925
Relations Program	3910
Research Assistance Program	9267
research, scientific and industrial research,	
fostering of.....	9253
technologies.....	7842
training	4230

Industries, ownership, control, manage-	
ment of.....	5903

Industry	2878
----------------	------

department of	3201
---------------------	------

development of.....	3220
---------------------	------

Industry, Trade and Commerce, Depart-
ment of..... 2387, 2430,
2584, 2828, **3200-3399**,
3473, 3475, 8395

Administration Group	3365
----------------------------	------

Canadian Government Office of Tourism	
Group.....	3340

Export Development.....	3280
-------------------------	------

Industrial Policies.....	3250
--------------------------	------

Industry

Development.....	3220
------------------	------

Group	3215
-------------	------

Industry, Trade and Commerce (cont'd)

International Trade	
Group	3263
Relations	3300
Planning, Research and Evaluation	
Group	3320
Information Canada	2326, 4125-4149
Communications Services Branch	4131
Expositions Branch	4135
Publishing Branch	4139
Regional Operations	4143
Information	
Centre, parliamentary information	31
for Canadians travelling abroad	2291
National Scientific and Technical Information	
system	9261
Social Security Information Library	
Services	5028
Technical Information Service	9265
Welfare Information systems, improve-	
ment of	5028
Infectious diseases, protection of the	
country from	4939
Injury benefits	3930
Inland waters	
charts of	1980
Directorate	1846
research on	1846
Insects, plant diseases and	534
Inspection	
Meat Inspection Division	546
of dairy products, fresh and processed fruit,	
vegetables, honey, maple	
products, livestock and	
livestock products,	
poultry and poultry	
products	527
Steamship inspection	8630
Inspector general	2501
of Banks	2674, 2778
Insurance, Department of	2778, 2850-2874
Actuarial Branch	2856
Administration Branch	2858
Operations Branch	2854
Insurance	9827
companies registration and	
supervision of	2854
Crop Insurance Administration	600
export transactions	3428
foreign investment	3441
Health Insurance Program	4974
Pensions and Insurance	9047
policy jurisprudence, dissemination of	4488
services	4485
Social Insurance	
and Employment Liaison Directorate	5014
Branch	5070
Registration	4490
Unemployment Insurance Commission	4475
Intellectual Property, Bureau of	1190
INTELSAT	2243

International Development Research

Centre	575, 2239,
	2450-2474
International Joint Commission (Canadian	
Section)	2475, 4909
International	
agreements	2204
on intellectual property and copyright ..	2322
and Emergency Welfare Branch	5039
Atomic Energy Agency	1534, 2243
Bank for Reconstruction and Dev.	2239
Centre for Parliamentary Documentation ..	311
Civil Aviation Organization	4692
civil emergency planning	4841
Commission for the	
Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	1972
High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific	
Ocean	1972
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries	1972
commissions	1954, 1972
conferences	2204
Council for the Exploration of the Seas ...	1974
Development	
Association	2592
Assistance Program	2428
economic	
changes, effect of on employment and	
income	5903
relations	2268
Division	2584
Federation of Library Associations	311
film festival	7723
Economic Analysis, Fiscal Policy and	
International Finance	
Branch	2602
Fisheries Branch	1965
fisheries commissions	1972
Health Services Directorate	4998
Labour	
Affairs Branch	3975
Organization	3975
law	2263, 2264, 2276, 2282
Law Section, Advisory and	3625
legal	
activities	2276
affairs	2264
Liaison Service	575
monetary affairs	2620
Monetary Fund	2620
oceanographic organizations	1978
organizations	1902, 2204, 2245
Foreign aid and development	2241
Pacific	
Halibut Commission	1972
Salmon Fisheries Commission	1972
peacekeeping, provision of troops for	4673
Programs Division	2592
relations	2204, 2274, 2316
tariff conferences, participation in	2576
telecommunications systems	805
tool bridge system	8981

Trade	
Group	3263
relations	3300
Transport Policy Committee	8907
Whaling Commission	1972
Inter-American	
Development Bank	2592
Tropical Tuna Commission	1972
Interdepartmental agency	
Cdn Govt Specifications Bd	8395
committee on external relations	2225
Computer/Communications	895
electronic data processing centre	8370
Intergovernmental, Canadian Intergovernmental	
Conference	
Secretariat	5850
Inter-Parliamentary Union	128
Interpleader jurisdiction	420
Interprovincial	
and export trade in fish	2130, 2132
and federal-provincial disputes	423
and territorial boundaries	1470
Boundary Commissions	1523
Intra-provincial trade in fish	2132
Inventions patentability	9200
Inventory	
Canada Land Inventory	1870
information	1832
Investigation and Research, Director of	1116
Investment companies, registration and	
supervision of	2854
I. W. Killam memorial awards	7538

j

Jasper National Park	3004
Journals	
Branch	209
of the Senate of Canada	140
Judiciary—Introduction	Judiciary / 1
Jurisdiction, federal-provincial	2345
Justice, Department of	2262, 3025,
	3600-3899, 7901
Advisory and International Law Section ...	3625
Civil	
Law Section	3640
Litigation Section	3655
Constitutional Law Section	3670
Criminal Law Section	3675
Departmental Services Section	3690
Legal	
Research and Planning Section	3705
Services to Privy Council Office	
Section	3720
Legislation Section	3735
Property and Commercial Law Section	3750
Tax Litigation Section	3765
Justice and Legal Affairs, parliamentary	
committee	228

k

Kejimikujik National Park	3004
Kluane National Park	3004
Killam Awards	7538
Kootenay National Park	3004
Kouchibouguac National Park	3004
La Francophonie	2338, 2351
La Mauricie National Park	3004
Labour, Department of	3900-3999
Accident Prevention and Compensation	
Branch	3930
Conciliation and Arbitration Branch	3915
Economics and Research Branch	3950
Fair Employment Practices Branch	3920
Financial and Management Services	
Branch	3975
International Labour Affairs Branch	3975
Labour Standards Branch	3935
Legislative Research Branch	3955
Library Services Branch	3960
Merchant Seamen Compensation Board ..	3990
Personnel Administration Branch	3970
Public Relations Branch	3965
Union Management Services Branch	3925
Women's Bureau	3940
Labour	
disputes	3915
Manpower and Immigration, parliamentary	
committee	229
market conditions	4496
projections	4315
Relations, Canada Labour Relations	
Board	4100
Standards Branch	3935
statistics	3505
study of conditions	5903
unions	
records under CALURA	3950
membership in Standards Council of	
Canada	3555
Labour-management	
disputes	3915
relations	1450
Lakes, research programs	1854
Land	1505
and Treaty claims	2928
Assembly Program	9836
assembly projects	9805
Board of Examiners for Dominion Land	
Surveyors	1517
capability studies	1842
Evaluation and Mapping Branch	1870
legal work relating to acquisitions through	
purchase, expropriation	
and disposition	3750
Letters patent of land, register of ...	1103, 1180
planning	1868

Land (cont'd)		
settlement, veterans	9304	
smuggling by	8157	
Transfer Plan	751, 761	
Use	1868	
Planning Branch	1874	
Studies Branch	1872	
Territorial Land Use Map Series	1870	
Veterans Land Administration	9317	
Landed immigrants	7215	
Lands		
administration of	5944	
Directorate	1868	
federally-owned	9855	
Language		
French Language Units, formation of	9085	
instruction	7255	
Minority, Official Language Minority		
Groups	7275	
Second Language teaching	7320	
training	9087	
Languages		
Official languages resolution	9082	
see Official languages		
Laurier House	7871	
Law Reform Commission	3850-3855	
Law		
Branch	214	
domestic	2262	
Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel,		
Senate duties of	124	
Environmental Law Section	2280	
in the senate	124	
of the sea	2276	
of the Sea and Fisheries Section	2278	
Private International Law Section	2284	
see also Justice, Department of		
see also statutes		
Legal Affairs		
Justice and Legal Affairs, parliamentary		
committee	228	
metrology	1107, 1145	
obligations	2272	
Operations Division	2276	
proceedings	2284	
profession	2284	
Research and Planning Section	3705	
systems, reform of	3850	
LeDain Commission	4962	
Leases, register of	1103	
Legislation		
and House Planning Committee	6015	
Branch, Taxation	5465	
Committees and Private Legislation		
Branch	207	
Section, Dept of justice	3735	
Legislative Research Branch, Dept of		
Labour	3955	
Legislature—Introduction	Legislature / 1	
Lender of last resort	2778	
Letters patent		
register of	1103	
Letters patent (cont'd)		
of land, register of	1103, 1180	
Liabilities of registered life insurance		
companies	2856	
Library of Parliament	300-324	
other services	311	
Reference Branch	307	
Research Branch	309	
Library		
Associations, International Federation of ...	311	
of Parliament, parliamentary committee	230	
Public Archives of Canada	7867	
Licenses		
dramatico-musical licenses	1280	
grain elevators	595	
granting of licenses in Yukon	3128	
inventions	9200	
musical works	1280	
Licensing		
authority, CRTC	1057	
civil aeronautical	4930	
distilleries	5325	
fissionable substances	1542	
heavy water plants	1538	
manufacturers and wholesalers	5325	
power and research reactors	1538	
radioisotopes	1540	
system, atomic energy	1532	
Liechtenstein collection	7818	
Life insurance		
veterans	9304	
companies, liabilities of registered	2856	
Literary		
Governor General's Literary Awards	7540	
works, copyright in	1210	
Livestock		
Dairy; Fruit and Vegetable; Livestock; and		
Poultry Divisions	527	
Feed Board, Canadian	725	
Living standards, study of	5903	
Loans	6719, 9811, 9827	
foreign purchasers	3426, 3428, 3436,	
mortgage	9803	
Local Employment Assistance Program	4235	
Long Range Health Planning Branch	4995	
Long Service Award Program	383	
Low Income, accomodation for individuals of		
low income and elderly		
persons	9806	
m		
Magnetic		
gravity and seismic characteristics		
of earth	1485	
field in Canada	1485	
Main Estimates submission	9030	
Maintenance Services	8240	
Mammals	7834, 7837	
Man, National Museum of	7825	
Management		
Consulting, Bureau of, DSS	8360	

34 Management (cont'd)	
Consulting Service, Bureau of, DSS	8201
Services Sector, DSS	8340
small business management courses	4230
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature	7810
Manpower and Immigration, Department of	
2387, 4200-4399,	
4428, 4934	
Administration Division	4330
Canada Immigration Division	4245
Client Services Branch	4225
Computer Services Branch	4355
Economic Analysis and Forecast Branch ..	4315
Financial and Management Services	
Branch	4350
Foreign Branch	4255
Home Services Branch	4250
Information Services Branch	4340
Management Review and Improvement	
Bureau	4335
Manpower	
Delivery Systems Information Group	4290
Employer Services Branch	4220
Training Branch	4230
Occupational and Training Analysis and	
Development	
Branch	4320
Operations	
Division (Operations Canada)	4270
Immigration Branch	4280
Manpower Branch	4275
Planning and Development Branch	4285
Personnel Services Branch	4345
Planning	
and Evaluation Group	4305
and Research Division	4300
Programs and Procedures Branch	4260
Research Projects Group	4310
Special Programs Branch	4235
Manpower	9038
and Employer Services Branch	4220
Canada Manpower Centres	4220
Consultative Services	4220
Delivery Systems Information Group	4290
Health Manpower Program	4975
Labour, Manpower and Immigration,	
parliamentary	
committee	229
planning	4493
programs for UIC	4493
resources	4201
training and mobility	1450
Training Branch	4230
utilization, policy on	9005
Manual of Consular Instructions	2290
Manufacturing statistics	3505
Manuscript Division	7857
Mapping, Land Evaluation and Mapping	
Branch	1870
Maps	7865
distribution of population	395
topographic and geological	1415

Marine	
agencies	8630
and freshwater fisheries, manage-	
ment of	1910
and inland survey, federal	1984
Canadian Marine Transportation	
Administration	8630
environment	1974
Fisheries and Marine Service	1906
geologists	1982
geology and geophysics	1475
geology of arctic continental shelf	1495
invertebrates	7836
Sciences Directorate, Dept of	
Environment	1978
sciences, scientific and technological	
expertise in Marine	
environment	1908
search-and-rescue operations, to meet	
Canada's obligations	
under the terms of	
membership in the	
ICAO	4692
Services	1820
RCMP	8183
waters, management of	1978
Maritime	
Canadian Maritime Commission	8901
Command, DND	4678
legal questions	2278
quarantine stations, location of	4941
traffic patterns	1980
Market	
opportunities for fishery products	1946
place purchases	1135
regulation of dairy products, fresh and	
processed fruits,	
vegetables, honey, maple	
products, livestock and	
livestock products,	
poultry and poultry	
products	527
securities market regulations	1178
Marketable bond	2630
Marketing	
agency for western Canadian oats	
& barley	3828
agency for western Canadian wheat	3828
and trading, fish	2128
Directorate, Post Office Dept	5690
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp	2125
National Farm Products Marketing	
Council	605
of Agricultural products	535
Services, Statistics Canada	3525
Marriage, solemnization of marriage	
in Yukon	3128
Martial, Court Martial Appeal Court	400
Massey collection	7818
MBFR	2259
Meat	
Inspection Division, Dept of Agriculture	546

- Meat (cont'd)
 packing, inspection of 542
 Meats, examination of meats imported into
 Canada 546
 Mechanical Engineering Division, NRC 9257
 Medal, National Medal Collection 7871
 Medals, manufacture of 8555
 Media/Research Division, NFB 7720
Medical Research Council **5150-5155**, 5951
 Medical
 care insurance plans 4974
 evidence, review of 9514
 Immigration Medical Service 4934
 microbiology 4959
 Medicine, Civil Aviation Medicine 4930
 Members
 of Parliament, research for 309
 of the Cabinet—see Cabinet
 of the House of Commons list of 215-220
 Mendal Art Gallery 7810
 Mace, explanation of 190
 Machinery Remission Programs 5315
 Mackenzie Valley corridor 1475
 Merchant
 Seamen Compensation Board 3990
 Seamen pensions, war 9566
 shipping, Canadian 2289
 Mercy—see Royal Prerogative of
 Merit
 Award 379
 system 361
 Metals and minerals 1480
 Meteorites & meteorite craters 1485
 Meteorology
 research 1822
 services, Dept of the Environment 1814
 Metis, employment opportunities for 375
Metric Commission **3450-3452**
 Metric system, conversion to 3452
 Microfilm 7867, 7871
 Microfilming 7871
 Microwave equipment, standards 825
 Middle Eastern Affairs, Bureau of African
 & Middle Eastern
 Affairs 2231
 Migratory
 birds, management of 1860
 game birds 1858
 Military
 Assistance and Peacekeeping Section, Dept of
 External Affairs 2257
 equipment, development of 8405
 merit, order of 003
 training 2257
 Militia 4673
 and Defence, Dept of 4601
 Milk
 and cream, price stabilization 705
 products, price maintenance 705
 Milling, uranium ores 1628
 Mineral
 and energy resources 1475
 Mineral (cont'd)
 commodities 1445
 deposits 1480
 Development Sector 1435, 1450
 industry 1450, 1480
 resources 1425
 Minerals 7834
 Mines 6705
 and Technical Surveys, Dept of 1401
 Branch, EMR 1480
 filling and assembly 8407
 Mining
 Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited 1626
 Research Centre, EMR 1480
 uranium ores 1628, 1636
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs 9600
 Mint, Royal Canadian Mint 8550
 Miscellaneous
 Estimates, parliamentary committee 231
 Private Bills and Standing Orders,
 parliamentary
 committee 232
 Modified income-tested program 9560
 Molluscs 7836
 Molson prizes 7540
 Monetary policy 2728
 Money
 market dealers, purchase and release
 agreement 2730
 order system 5670
 see also coins
 Moneys, administration of 5944
 Monopolies to the inventor 1190
 Moose Factory Plant 3165
 Mortgage loan companies, registration and
 supervision of 2854
 Mortgage loans
 farm credit 753
 sale of 9829
 Mortgages, register of 1170
 Motion picture 7704
 Motor, road and motor vehicle traffic
 safety 8690
 Motor Vehicle
 jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any order
 made under federal
 legislation prohibiting a
 person from operating a
 motor vehicle 8112
 Transport Committee 8907
 Mount Revelstoke National Park 3004
 Mounties 8157
 Multiculturalism 7265
 Multilateral, bilateral and multilateral import
 policy 2584
 Programs Branch, CIDA 2437
 relations 2351
 Municipalities 2560
 Munitions, peacetime, requirements of 8403
 Musée du Québec 7810
 Museums
 National Museum of Man 7825

Museums (cont'd)	
National Museums of Canada	7800
Music and effects library	7726
Musical works, copyright in	1210
Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR)	2251

n

Nahanni National Park	3004
Narcotics, importation of illicit	5320
National Arts Centre Corporation	7675-7699
National Battlefields Commission	3150
National Capital Commission ...	1832, 9850-9899
National Defence, Department of	74, 1824,
1832, 2249, 2257, 2259,	
4600-4724 , 4852, 4856,	
4860, 7559, 8395, 8453	
Air	
Defence Command	4683
Transport Command	4692
Canadian Forces	
Europe	4686
Northern Region	4707
Chief Defence Staff	4617
Communication Command	4702
Defence Research Board	4620
Departmental Administrative Services	4666
Deputy	
Chief Defence Staff	4655
Minister	4614
Evaluation	4650
Finance	4640
Information	4663
Judge Advocate General	4660
Maritime Command	4678
Materiel	4645
Mobile Command	4673
Personnel	4635
Policy	4630
Training Command	4697
Vice Chief Defence Staff	4625
National Design Council	3475-3480
National Energy Board	1700-1707
National Film Board	2326, 7700-7749, 9044
Audience Needs and Reactions Unit	7745
Challenge for Change / Société Nouvelle .	7714
Distribution Branch	7717
Financial and Administrative Services Branch	7729
Information and Promotion Division	7723
Media / Research Division, NFB	7720
Ottawa Services Branch	7735
Personnel Branch	7732
Production Branches (English and French)	7711
Sponsored Program Division	7738
Still Photography Division	7740
Technical and Production Services Branch	7726
National Harbours Board	8925-8949

National Health and Welfare, Dept. of	1544, 9969
3165, 4900-5099 , 4901	

Administration Branch	5093
Canada Assistance Plan	5059
Civil Aviation Medicine	4930
Developmental Programs Branch	5075
Disease Directorate	4959
Drug Directorate	4952
Environmental Health Directorate	4955
Family Planning	5067
Field Operations Directorate	4966
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch	4991
Food Directorate	4949
Guaranteed Income Experiments Directorate	5009
Health	
Programs Branch	4972
Protection Branch	4945
Immigration Medical Service	4934
Income	
Maintenance Policy Directorate	5012
Security Branch	5045
Indian and Northern Health Services	4924
International	
and Emergency Welfare Branch	5039
Health Services Directorate	4998
Long Range	
Health Planning Branch	4995
Planning Directorate	5004
Medical Services Branch	4920
National Welfare Grants	5089
New Horizons	5078
Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate	4962
Pension Appeals Board (text to follow)	
Policy Research & Long Range Planning Branch	5002
Policy and Program	
Development and Coordination Branch	5016
Development Directorate	5019
Perception Directorate	5024
Program Information and Evaluation Directorate	5028
Public Service Health	4932
Quarantine and Regulatory	4939
Social	
Allowances and Services Branch	5054
and Employment Services Directorate ..	5032
Insurance and Employment Liaison Directorate	5014
Insurance Branch	5070
Special Adviser on the Social and Welfare Status of Women	5036
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	5063
National Library of Canada	7750-7799
National Museums of Canada	7800-7849
Associate Museums	7810
Canadian Conservation Institute	7812
Canadian War Museum	7831

9970	National Museums of Canada (cont'd)	
	Consultative Committee, National Museum	
	Policy	7806
	National	
	Gallery of Canada	7814
	Museum of Man	7825
	Museum of Science and Technology....	7841
	Museum of Natural Sciences	7833
	National Parole Board	8100-8149
	Administration and Personnel Division....	8143
	Case Preparation Division.....	8132
	Clemency and Criminal Records	
	Division	8141
	Information Services	8147
	Legal Division	8145
	Parole Supervision Division	8137
	National Research Council of Canada	1528,
		1536, 1576, 5151, 5951,
		8395, 9200, 9250-9274
	Industrial Research	
	Assistance Program.....	9267
	Research Laboratories.....	9257
	Science Library	9263
	Scientific and Technical Information	
	System	9261
	Office of Grants and Scholarships.....	9259
	Technical Information Service.....	9265
	National Revenue (Custom & Excise), Dept of	
		2703, 2880, 5300-5449
	Customs Operations.....	5320
	Excise Branch	5325
	Tariff Programs and Appraisal Branch	5315
	National Revenue (Taxation), Dept of	
		2528, 5070, 5450-5549
	Legislation Branch	5465
	Operations Branch	5475
	Systems and Planning Branch	5485
	National	
	Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur	
	Sport	4993
	Aeronautical	
	Collection.....	7846
	Establishment	9257
	air terminal system	8660
	Atlas of Canada	1470
	Capital region	9851
	Collection of Display Minerals	7837
	Conservation Research Laboratory.....	7819
	Dairy Policy	700
	Farm Products Marketing Council	605
	Film Archives.....	7863
	Gallery of Canada.....	7814
	Health Grants Program	4976
	Health surveillance system	4959
	Herbarium.....	7835
	historic parks and sites	2982
	Joint Council	9044, 9087
	Map Collection of Canada.....	7865
	Medal Collection	7871
	Operating Systems, Post Office	5600
	Parks.....	1858, 1864, 2982, 3004

	National (cont'd)	
	Policies on energy.....	1425
	Resources and Public Works, parliamentary	
	committee	233
	Scientific and Technical Information	
	System	9261
	Standards System	8395
	Transportation Policy.....	8901
	Welfare Grants	5089
	Wildlife Policy and Programs	1860
	Zoological collections.....	7836
	NATO.....	29, 128, 2249, 2255,
		2259, 4673, 4678, 4832,
		4856, 8461
	Native Employment Program	375
	Natural	
	environment.....	1505
	public's point of contact for.....	1882
	History Branch, National Museums	7801
	resources.....	1460
	north of 60°	2952
	northern	2964
	policies on.....	2552
	utilization of	9253
	sciences, information on.....	9261
	Naturalization, responsibility for.....	7205
	Nautical	
	and pilotage services	8630
	charts.....	1980
	Naval	
	Reserve.....	4678
	Service, Dept of the.....	4601
	Headquarters	4603
	Navigable waters	1978
	Navigation	1980
	aids to navigation	8630
	Needy persons, social assistance to	5059
	Neighbourhood Improvement	
	Program	9814, 9836
	New Brunswick Museum	7810
	Newfoundland	
	Museum	7810
	Railways	8851
	Resettlement Program	6630
	New Horizons.....	5078
	NewStart	6630
	Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate	4962
	Non-proliferation treaty	1534
	Non-renewable resources	1425, 1450
	Non-status Indians, employment oppor-	
	tunities for	375
	Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery	7810
	North	
	America, joint defence of	4673
	Atlantic Council.....	29
	Canadian Permanent Delegation to	
	Canada-U.S. Permanent	
	Joint Board on	
	Defence	2255
	Pacific	
	Fur Seals Commission.....	1972

North (cont'd)	
Pacific (cont'd)	
Ocean, International Commission for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean	1972
radio broadcasting	7554
West Mounted Police	7202, 8151
Northern Canada Power Com- mission	3160-3165
Northern	
Canadian Forces Northern Region	4707
Indian and Northern Health Services.....	4924
Affairs and Natural Resources, Dept of	1401
Development	
Indian Affairs and Northern Development, parliamentary committee	227
federal government policies	2552
Transportation Company Ltd	1640, 1645
Northwest	
Atlantic International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries	1972
Communication System	8851
Territories	
Council of.....	3100
Gov't of.....	3165
see also Council of the Northwest Territories	
Nova Scotia Museum	7810
Nuclear	
Eldorado Nuclear Limited	1625
explosion	1485
Plant Licensing Directorate	1538
reactors	1578
Power plants.....	1580
export.....	3438
Nursing stations	4924

O

Oats, export of wheat, oats, & barley.....	3830
Ocean currents	1505
Ocean-going vessels, export of.....	3438
Oceanographic	
Branch	1982
programs, implementation of	1978
research	1982
Oceanography	1906
Occupation of lands, by non-Indians.....	5942
Occupational	
and Training Analysis and Development Branch	4320
counselling, materials	4320
Office of the President of the Privy Council	6100-6124
Office of the Prime Minister	27, 5800-5824
Office of the Secretary to the Governor General	50-74
Office of Design.....	3475

Office of (cont'd)	9973
Equal Opportunities for Women.....	374
Grants and Scholarships, NRC	9259
the Comptroller of the Treasury	8201
the Constitutional Adviser	6011
the Custodian of Enemy Property	8265
the Registrar General	1180
Official languages	
Commissioner of	351
Branch, TB	9080
Minority Groups.....	7275
objectives	9083
policy	9085
inquiries on	9089
use of	7320
Oil	
and gas pipeline construction and operation of	1701
see also crude oil	
Oilseeds	570
Old Age	
Pensions	2503, 2508
Security Pensions.....	5049
Olympics 1976, co-ordinating and controlling of all federal activities related to	9079
On-the-job training, manpower training courses	4230
1 Canadian Air Group	4686
Opera	7520
Operating licenses, telecommunications	825
Operational Services Directorate	2650
Operations	
Canada	4270, 4285
Immigration Branch.....	4280
Manpower Branch	4275
Opposition members, provision of staff to....	6105
Optical, animation and optical photography	7726
Opting-out provisions	2560
Order of	
Canada, direction and operation of	64
of Military Merit, direction and operation of..	64
Organization	
analyses consulting services	8360
for Economic Co-operation and Development.....	575, 2620, 3975
for European Economic Co-operation.....	29
Procedure and Organization, parliamentary committee	236
system planning	4841
Original jurisdiction, definition of	418
Outer space, Law of the Sea	2276
Outreach Program	4235
Outstanding Achievement Award	377
Overseas	
assignments, teacher-adviser, recruitment of	2434
telecommunications services	1004

P

Pacific	
Bureau of Asian & Pacific Affairs.....	2231
International Pacific Halibut	
Commission	1972
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries	
Commission	1972
North Pacific Fur Seals Commission	1972
Region Office, Dept. of Environment	1986
Rim National Park	3004
Palaeontological collections	7837
Palaeontology	7834
Pan American Health Organization.....	4998
Pardon, granting process	8108
Pardons, investigations for	8118
Paris, Biennials of Venice and Paris.....	7820
Parks	
Canada	2998, 3015
National Battlefields Commission	3150
Parliament	
duration of	166
opening of.....	59, 128
printing services	8245
see also Members of Parliament	
Parliamentary	
Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office.....	207
associations research	309
committee research for	309
Documentation, International Centre for	
Parliamentary	
Documents.....	311
Information Centre	311
Library provision of research facilities.....	6105
Readings room	313
Returns Section.....	6107
Secretaries	
appointment of.....	169
list of.....	6025
Parole	
a definition.....	8104
responsibility for	7905
Service.....	8116
Passport Office	2302
Patent Office Library.....	1201
Patents	436, 1190, 7202
and Trade Marks	1195
Branch	1200
Canadian Patents and Develop-	
ment Ltd.....	9200
Pathology, Animal Pathology Division.....	548
Pay	
administration of.....	8260
research bureau	6213
system, public service	8280
Payment	
of entitlements, UIC.....	4488
Services Branch, DSS.....	8290
Peacekeeping, Military Assistance and	
Peacekeeping	
Section.....	2257
Peacetime disasters.....	4831
Penitentiaries, responsibility of	7905
Pension	
Appeals Board	430
Canada Pension Plan.....	5070
for injury or diseases	9510
review board.....	9351, 9357
Pensionable disabilities	9514
Pensions	
administration of.....	8260
and insurance, policy on	9005
and National Health, Department of	4901
Auxiliary workers pensions, war	9566
Bureau of Pensions Advocates	9345
Disability pensions	5070
Merchant Seamen pensions, war	9566
Old Age Security	5049
Retirement	5070
Special operators pensions, war	9566
transfer agreements	9047
Performing artists, Canadian performing	
artists	7520
Performing Arts.....	7680
Performing Rights Societies.....	1280
Permanent missions	2306
Personal and commodity taxes	2536
Personnel records systems	8300
PFRA	6630
Pharmaceuticals, procurement of	8240
Phenomena	1505
Photo Gallery	7740
Photography, still photography Division,	
NFB	7740
Physical	
anthropology	7826
protection planning	4841
Physics Division, NRC	9257
Pictures Division, PAC	7861
Pilotage	
Authority Great Lakes	8972
Nautical and pilotage services.....	8630
Pipeline Commodity Pipeline Transport	
Committee	8907
Canadian Transport Commission	8901
(integrated), export	3438
tolls	1701
Placement counselling	4225
Planning, Research and Evaluation	
Group, IIC	3320
Plant diseases and insects	534
Plaques, manufacture of.....	8555
Pleasure crafts	1980
Point Pelee National Park.....	3004
Polar Continental Shelf Project	1495
Police	
Canadian Police Information Center	
(CPIC)	8179
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	8150-8199
Policy	
and Services Coordination Branch,	
Department of	
Communications.....	880

Privy Council	
for Canada, legal adviser to	3603
Office of the President	6100
President of	343, 1195, 6005
Privy Seal of the Governor General	1180
Procedural reform	6105
Procedure and Organization, parliamentary committee	236
Proclamations, register of	1103, 1180
Product safety	1145
Production statistics	3515
Products, Agriculture Products Board	585
Professional artist, assistance for	7520
Program	
evaluation technique, development of	9005
Forecasts	9030
Programs, northern	2958
Project cost grants	7520
Promissory notes	420
Promotion	
in the Public Service	367
of dairy products, fish and processed fruit, vegetables, honey maple, livestock, and livestock products, poultry and poultry products	527
Property	
and Civil Rights, Yukon territory	3128
and commercial law section	3750
Canadian	2270
Protection of the environment from federal activities program	1878
Protocol Division	2221
Provincial	
interest abroad	2340
laws, enforcement of	8159
Museum and Archives of Alberta	7810
see also federal-provincial	
see also intra-provincial	
Privy Seal of the Governor General	1105
Public Archives of Canada	7850-7874
Administration and Technical Services Branch	7871
Central Microfilming Unit	7871
historical Branch	7857
Library	7867
Manuscript Division	7857
National	
Film Archives	7863
Map Collection of Canada	7865
Picture Division	7861
Public Records Division	7859
Records Management Branch	7869
Public Service Commission	360-389, 9005, 9082, 9087
Anti-Discrimination Branch	368
Appeals Branch	367
Career Assignment Program	373
Financial and Administration Services Division	371
Incentive Award Board	376
Long Service Award Program	383

Public Service Commission (cont'd)

Merit Award 379

Native Employment Program 375

Office of Equal Opportunities for Women... 374

Outstanding Achievement Award 377

Personnel Division 370

Public Relations Division 369

Secretariat..... 372

Staff Development Branch 366

Staffing Branch 363

Suggestion Award 382

Public Service Staff Relations Board

6200-6215, 9044

Adjudication of Grievances..... 6211

Pay Research Bureau 6215

Public Service Arbitration Tribunal..... 6213

Public Works, Department of 6300-6499, 8209, 8395

Corporate Planning & Systems 6400

Design and Construction 6355

Program Planning and Co-Ordination Branch 6385

Property Administration and Property Service, federal government . 6370

Public

Accounts 8260

audit of 326

parliamentary committee..... 237

review of..... 2610

of Canada..... 8280

affairs..... 7857

and Fiscal Accounts of Canada 8310

assistance policy, consultative services in..... 5054

Communication Services 1004

debt, management of 2630

fallout protection 4839

facilities..... 4908

Yukon..... 3128

Housing 9805

Printing and Stationery, Dept. of (Queen's Printer)..... 8201

Records Division 7859

Claims against or concerning Crown officers and servants..... 421

health of 4910

inventions..... 9205

Service..... 7202, 9005

Arbitration Tribunal 6207-6213

Commissioner..... 360

health 4932

official languages, outside of 7310

pay systems..... 8280

Payroll, administration of..... 8300

utility

corporation taxes, transfer 2560

plants 3160

works, national resources and public works, parliamentary committee 233

Publishing 7520

Puisne judges..... 455

Pukaskwa National Park..... 3004

Purchase and resale agreements, money market dealers 2730

q

Quantitative Analysis Course..... 9063

Quarantine

airport quarantine facilities, location of.... 4943

maritime quarantine stations, location of . 4941

Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund 5950

Queen, relationship to Canada..... 001

Queen's Printer 4128

Privy Council for Canada, list of members 6001

Privy Purse 004

see also Printing Services

r

Radiation

exposure, to members of the public 4955

protection bureau..... 1544

workers, health and safety of 4955

Radio

active isotopes..... 1578, 1582

and Electrical Engineering Division..... 9257

Canada International..... 7559

Communications 805

frequency spectrum 805

programming 7554

research 850

service 7558

spectrum, management of 825

telegram..... 1004

telephone..... 1004

transmission 1004

vogical defence planning..... 4841

Rail and ferry transportation..... 8690

Railways

Canadian Transport Commission 8901

Transport Committee 8907

see also

Canadian

Government Railways

National Railways

Northern Railway System

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada

Hudson Bay Railway

Newfoundland Railway

Temiscouata Railway

Rates of Pay research into..... 6217

Reactor Safety Advisory Committee..... 1544

Real estate 9819

Real property

federal government, administration of..... 6370

goods, services and real property..... 9075

inventory, federal government 6325

management, policies which govern 9065

taxes 2560

Rebate			
corporate taxes	5315		
Receiver General			
cheques, issuance of	8280, 8290		
for Canada	8201, 8260		
Reconstruction and Supply, Department of	8453		
Records			
disposal of	7869		
Management			
Branch	7869		
manuals	7869		
of	7869		
Recreation			
and tourism services	1820		
outdoor	1872		
Recreational Fisheries Secretariat	1968		
Recruit training, armed forces	4697		
Reference Index and Reference Branch	208		
Refining			
Division	1634		
Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd.	1626		
Uranium concentrates	1628		
Reforestation practices	1832		
Reform, Law Reform Commission	3850		
Reformatories, responsibility for	7905		
Regional			
and area developments, econ. dev.	2544		
Development			
parliamentary committee	238		
banks	2239, 2592		
Regional Economic Expansion, Department of			
3163, 6500-6699 , 6899			
Atlantic Development Council	6680		
Canadian Council on Rural			
Development	6660		
review of recommendations for the extension			
of government			
guarantees			
of bank loans to business			
in designated areas .	2640		
Regional Economic Incentives Act RIDA	6590		
Register of			
Canadian residents abroad	2293		
mortgages	1170		
Registered Indians, health services for	4924		
Registrar General			
department of	1103		
of Canada	7201		
Registration			
of electors	395		
of industrial designs	1210		
office	1180		
Regulations and Other statutory Instruments,			
parliamentary			
committee	239		
Rehabilitation			
services			
consultative services in	5054		
to the physically or mentally disabled ...	5063		
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled			
Persons	5063		
Releases			
on grounds of incapacity in the Public			
: service	367		
register of	1103		
Remissions			
corporate taxes	5315		
responsibility for	7905		
Renewable resources	1808, 1828		
Rental housing	9803		
Repair services	8240		
Representation Commissioner	390		
Reprography programs	7871		
Reptiles	7836		
Resale agreements, money market dealers .	2730		
Rescue Operations, water	8183		
Research	2461		
and Conservation Laboratory	7819		
Development			
Contracting out policy	8230		
research centres-developing country			
problems	2437		
Programs labour	3910		
biology	1580		
chemistry	1580		
Consular policy research	2290		
Defence Research Board	4620		
Engineering	1580		
Environmental pollutants, research into ...	1860		
Fisheries Research Board of			
Canada	1952, 1960		
forest resources	1830		
grants			
atomic energy	7320		
Health sciences	5153		
Hydraulics, research programs	1854		
Inland waters, research on	1846		
institution	7853		
International development research			
centre	2450		
Laboratory	595		
Lakes, research programs	1854		
Medical research centre	5150		
Medicine	1580		
National			
Conservation Research Laboratory	7819		
National			
Research			
Council of Canada	9250		
Laboratories NRC	9257		
Oceanographic research	1982		
physics	1580		
Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research			
Fund	5950		
ships	1984		
training	7516		
wildlife problems, research into	1858		
Reserve Fund	2828		
Residential			
accommodation, for single and married			
students	9808		
rehabilitation program	9836		

9982	Resource	
	conservation	1976
	development	1460
	management	1820
	Branch	1938
	Programs Division	2552
	satellites	1505
	Restaurant of Parliament, parliamentary committee	240
	Restoration	
	programs	7871
	work, available to museums	7812
	Restrictive	
	practices, investigation of	1115
	trade practices Commission	1115, 1120
	Retired Canadians, New Horizons	5079
	Retirement pensions	5070
	Returning Officers direction of	345
	Riding Mountain National Park	3004
	Road	
	and motor vehicle traffic safety	8690
	freight operations	8858
	transport planning	4839
	Rockets, filling and assembly	8407
	Royal Canadian Mint	2503, 2508, 8550
	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	003, 7202, 8150-8199 , 9508, 9510
	'A' Directorate	8165
	'Air' Directorate	8185
	'C' Directorate	8170
	Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)	8179
	'L' Directorate	8181
	'M' Directorate	8183
	'R' Directorate	8187
	'S' Directorate	8189
	Security Services	8194
	Royal Canadian	
	Academy	7818
	of Arts	7815
	Commissions	5936
	Administration of	6019
	Navy	4605
	Prerogative of Mercy	8108
	Visits	55
	Royalties, inventions	9200
	Rules of Court	444
	Rural	
	development	2463
	peoples	2455, 2463

S

Safety, federal employees	3930
Salaries, classification and administration of salaries, responsi- bility for	9041
Sales and excise taxes, collection of	5325
Salmon, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	1972
Saltfish, Canadian Saltfish Corporation	2100

Satellite	
circuits	1004
Communications	850
Savings Bond Issues, Canada	2630
Sawmilling	1836
Scholarships, Office of Grants and Scholar- ships, NRC	9259
Scholastic	7857
Science	2245
Science Council of Canada	7100-7149
Science and Technology, Ministry of State for	6900-7099
Information on	9263
Science	
and Engineering Procurement Service ..	8230
Technology	
Branch, National Museums	7801
Sector	1460
film unit	7726
policy and research, economic devel- opment of	2544
statistics	3510
Scientific	7857
affairs	2237
and industrial research, fostering of	9253
and technological manpower and resources	7103
National Scientific and Technical Information System ..	9261
relations	2245
and Environmental Problems Division ..	2245
Sea	
behaviour of	1982
combat-ready and maritime air forces	4678
Law of the Sea	
and fisheries section	2278
outer space	2276
smuggling by	8157
Seabed	2278
Seal of the	
administrator of Canada	1105
Registrar General of Canada	1105, 1180
Seals, north Pacific fur seal Commission	1972
Seamen,	
accident compensation	3930
Compensation Board, Merchant	3990
Search-and-rescue services	4692
Seas, International Council for the Exploration of the Seas	1974
Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited	8975-8981
Second Language teaching	7320
Secondary	
industry, economic development	2544
reserve ration requirement	2728
Secretariat of the Constitutional Conference	5851
Secretary of State, Department of the	393, 1195, 7200-7399 , 7899
Arts and Culture Branch	7300
Canadian Identity and Unity	7285

Secretary of State (cont'd)

Citizenship.....	7215
Participation.....	7255
Promotion	7235
Registration	7225
Corporate management	7365
Education Support Branch	7350
Ethno-cultural groups (Multiculturalism) ..	7265
Group Understanding and Human Rights.....	7245
Language Administration Branch	7320
Native Participation.....	7255
Official Language Minority Groups.....	7275
Policy development and Analysis	7305
Special Programs	7310
State Protocol.....	7315
Translation Bureau.....	7340
Voluntarism	7255

**Secretary to the Governor-General,
Office of the 50-74**

Securities	
Branch	1178
Government of Canada	2732
market regulations	1178
provincial.....	2732
United Kingdom.....	2732
U.S.	2732

Security	
control, atomic energy substance	1534
Income Security Branch.....	5045
Old Age Security Pensions	5049
Services.....	8250
for federal government.....	8157

Selection	
Committee, parliamentary.....	241
standards, immigrants.....	4255

Senate 75-149

Clerk of Senate, duties and respon- sibilities	116
---	-----

Committees	
Branch	132
proceedings	132
Senate, list of	100
Composition of the senate	116
Debates and Reporting Branch	136
Journals Branch	140
Provincial representation in	76
speaker, senate duties	94
Vacancies	89

Senatorial designations and/or divisions, definition of	143
--	-----

Senators	76
eligibility	82
list of	143
political affiliation	143
research for	309

Senior arts grants	7520
--------------------------	------

Sergeant-at-arms, duties of	190
-----------------------------------	-----

Service industries, statistics on	3505
---	------

Serviced land, development of	9813
-------------------------------------	------

Services Administration, Department of Supply and Services	8260
---	------

Sewage	
treatment	
loan program	9824
projects	9807
water and sewage systems, Northwest and Yukon territories	3165

Shared cost programs	2560
----------------------------	------

Shellfish	1926
-----------------	------

Ship	
Branch	1984
Harbour National Park	3004

Shipbuilding Branch, ministry of transport..	8201
--	------

Shipping, technology of	7842
-------------------------------	------

Ships, procurement of	8230
-----------------------------	------

Short term grants	7520
-------------------------	------

Shortwave radio program	7559
-------------------------------	------

Sick leave programs	9047
---------------------------	------

Silver, buy and sell	8555
----------------------------	------

Site clearance programs	9814
-------------------------------	------

Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly	2276
--	------

Small	
arms, filling and assembly	8407
business management courses	4230
business, guaranteed lending programs for	2640

craft harbours, administration of	1908
national policy for	1936
Farm Development Program	751, 761
loans companies, registration and supervision of	2854

Smuggling, by sea, land and air	8157
---------------------------------------	------

Social	
action projects.....	7650
affairs.....	2310
health, welfare and social affairs, parliamentary committee	226

allowances and Services Branch.....	5054
and economic environment, dev. and utilization of manpower	2568

and Employment Services Directorate	5032
--	------

Insurance	
and Employment Liaison Directorate	5014
Branch	5070
Numbers, maintenance, allocation and control of	4490
programs, structural changes in	5014
registration (unit)	4490

Policy	
and Programs Branch.....	895
development and utilization of manpower	2568

Science Research Branch	1956
-------------------------------	------

Sciences	7516
----------------	------

Security Information Library Services	5028
---	------

Social (cont'd)	
Security Information Library Services (cont'd)	
System, evaluation and policy	
development	5002
Special adviser on the Social and Welfare Status	
of Women	5036
Spills, study of	1832
Soldiers Civil Re-establishment depart-	
ment of	4901
Solicitor General, Department	
of the	7900-8099, 8101
Solid wastes management	1878
Sovereign	001-006
Sovereignty, as a symbol	002
Soviet lectures	7532
Speaker, Senate, duties of	94
Special	
Adviser on the Social and Welfare Status	
of Women	5036
drawing rights	2620
M.A. fellowships	7516
operators pensions, war	9566
programs	7310
study group	1235
Specifications Board, Canadian	
Government	8395
Spending Program, of Government ministries,	
departments, and	
agencies	9005
Sport fishing	1864
Sports archives	7857
Staff	
development	366
relations	9044
Board, Public Service	6200
Staffing, Public Service	365
Standards Council of Canada ...	3452, 3550, 8395
Standards	
broadcasting	825
cable television	825
Information on	8395
International co-operation in field of	3553
Microwave equipment	825
pilotage	8972
producing organization	8395
selection standards—immigration	4255
Standing Orders	232
State	
ceremonial occasions, responsibility for ..	7205
ceremonies	7315
protocol	7315
records	7201
Statistics Canada	3500-3549, 7496
Administration	3540
Business Statistics	3505
Census	3535
Economic Accounts and Integration	3515
Household and Institutional Statistics	3510
Marketing Services	3525
Policy planning and Evaluation	3545
Statistical Services	3520
Statutes	
Office consolidation, preparation of	3735
preparation of regulations	3735
study and review of	3850
Statutory	
appeal provision	436, 438, 440
instruments	3720, 6105
Regulations and Other Statutory	
Instruments,	
parliamentary	
committee	239
regulations, publication in Canada	
Gazette	6009 (g)
Steamship	
ferry services	8851
inspection	8630
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	8950-8974,
	8976
St. Lawrence	
Islands National Park	3004
Great Lakes Pilotage Authority	8972
Strategic	
Arms Limitation Talks	2259
materials, export of	2243
Strikes	
Public Service	6207
lockouts, unlawful strikes or lockouts,	
declaration of	4105
Students	
aid	7350
residences	2910
guaranteed lending programs for	2640
training, for foreign students	7561
Studio	7726
Subsidy and Price Support Program, dairy	
products	705
Submarine cables	1004
Subway systems, export of	3438
Succession duties, collection of	5455
Suggestion Award	382
Summons, register of	1103
Superannuation	
and Retirement	2503-2508
plan	8280
administration of	8300
Supplementary Estimates	9030
Supply Administration, Department of Supply	
and Services	8220
Supply and Services, Department of ...	8200-8399
Audit Services Bureau	8350
Bureau of Management Consulting	8360
Canadian Government Specifications	
Board	8395
Commercial Supply Service	8240
Compensation Service Branch	8300
Computer Services Bureau	8370
Corporate Management Service	8250
Data Processing Branch	8330
Government of Canada Accounting	
Branch	8310
Management Services Sector	8340

Supply and Services (cont'd)

Operational Services Sector	8280
Operations Branch	8320
Payments Services Branch	8290
Science and Engineering Procurement Service	8230
Services Administration	8260
Supply Administration	8220
Supply systems, development of	8250
Supreme Court of Canada	343, 422, 430, 450-474, 2880
Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction	453
Constitution of the Court	455
Court Reports	461
Deputy Registrar	459
Register of the Court	457
Supreme Court Library	463
Surface and upper-air data	1818
observing stations	1818
Surplus assets, disposal of	8525
Survey Marine and Inland survey, federal	1984
methodology	3520
research fleet	1984
Surveying Hydrographic surveying and charting	1978-1980
Surveyor-General of Canada	1523
(Lands)	1517
Surveys and Mapping Branch	1470
EMR	1410
Survivors benefits	5070

t

Tariff Board

.....	436, 2503, 2508, 2875-2899
reports, review of	2576
Tariff classification	2880
Programs and Appraisal Branch	5315
Tariffs	1450
Trade and Aid Branch	2576
Task Forces, reference assistance for	307
Tax Review Board	3875-3899
Tax assessment	5325
Appeal Board	3878
avoidance, investigation of	5465
collectio. . agreements, federal-provincial	5455
evasion, investigation and prosecution of	5475
Inspection	2503-2508
legislation, application of	5465
Litigation Section	3765
Policy Branch	2528
international tax policy	2536
rebate plans, federal involvement	5455

Taxation

Yukon territory	3128
see also National Revenue (Taxation) Department of Teaching facilities	7320
Technical certificates, telecommunications ..	825
Technical Information Service	9265
Technological change, study of	5903
Technology	2245
see also Science and Technology Telecommunications Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation.....	1000-1024
Committee	8907
Company	8858
equipment, export of	3438
networks	825
resources	825
services	8660
socio-economic impact of	895
Telegraph	1004
Telephone	1004
Television cable television	825
services	7558
Telex	1004
Temiscouato Railway	8851
Temperance, voting under the Act	345
Terra Nova National Park	3004
Terrestrial geology of arctic region	1495
Territorial boundaries	1523
government	2946, 2970
Land Use Map Series	1870
waters	1972, 2278
Textbooks	7255
Textiles, advertising of	1145
Theatre	7520
Thematic maps	1470
Ticket-of-leave Act	8101
Toll bridge system	8981
Topographical mapping	1470
Torpedo warheads, filling and assembly of ..	8407
Touring Office	7520
Tourism Canadian Government Office of Tourism Group	3340
economic development of	2544
Tourist facilities	6722
travel, promotion of	7718
Toys	1145
Trade	2878
and Commerce, Department of	3201
between Canada and other countries	8455
disputes, between Canadian exporters and foreign buyers	3433
Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, parliamentary committee	224
International cooperation in field of standards	3550

9990	Trade (cont'd)	
	Trade Group	3263
	Trade Relations	3300
	inter-provincial and export trade	
	in fish	2130-2132
	intra-provincial trade in fish	2132
	practices, Restrictive Trade Practices	
	Commission	1115-1120
	tariff, trade and air branch	2576
	unions	7202
	see also Industry, Trade and Commerce,	
	Department of	
	Trademarks	1190, 1195, 7202
	Traffic, road and motor vehicle traffic	
	safety	8690
	Training	
	Bureau of Staff Development and	
	Training	366
	courses	366
	programs for students from developing	
	countries	2434
	Trans-Canada Airline	8801
	Transport, Ministry of	1824, 4930, 8201,
		8395, 8600-8799
	Arctic Transportation Agency	8720
	Canadian	
	Air Transportation Administration	8660
	Marine Transportation Administration ..	8630
	Surface Transportation administration .	8690
	Transportation Development Agency	8750
	Transport	
	Air Transport Board	8901
	and Communications, parliamentary	
	committee	242
	Board of Transport Commissioners for	
	Canada	8901
	Canadian Transport Commission	8900
	external relations	2243
	statistics	3505
	Transportation	1450
	Aerial	1640
	Air	8800
	Arctic Transportation Agency	8720
	Canadian Marine Transportation	
	Administration	8630
	Canadian Surface Transportation	
	Administration	8690
	Development Agency	8750
	economic development of	2544
	equipment, non-duty paid	5320
	Northern Transportation Company Ltd....	1645
	regulatory activities re—atomic energy	
	substances	1542
	Travel	3340
	abroad	2293
	arrangements, Public Servants	8245
	documents, United Nations Refugee	
	Convention	2302
	grants	7520, 7530
	programs	7285
	Travellers, supervision of health of	4939
	Treasury Board	9001

Treasury Board Secretariat	361, 422, 430,
	430, 2503, 2508, 3137,
	958, 6219, 8395, 9000-9199
Administrative Policy Branch	9065
Communications Division	9090
Compensation Policy	9041
Efficiency Evaluation Division	9053
Employees and Administrative Services...	9073
Finance, Personnel and Administration	
Branch	9090
Financial Administration	9071
Goods, Services and Real Property	9075
Information Programs Division	9089
Information System	9069
Official Languages Branch	9080
Olympics 1976	9079
Operations Division	9087
Organization Division	9057
Pensions and Insurance	9047
Personnel Policy Branch	9035
Planning Branch	9050
Policy and Planning Division	9085
Evaluation	9077
Program Branch	9010
Quantitative Analysis Course	9063
Staff Relations	9044
Treasury	
Bill	2630
Office of the Comptroller of	8201
Treaties	2204, 2272, 2345
Terms of treaties	5943
Treatment services, veterans	9304
Treaty	1521
claims	2928
for Non-Proliferation of Nuclear	
Weapons	2243
non-proliferation	1534
records	2272
Treaty interpretation, questions on international	
agreements	2272
Trends in Food, parliamentary committee	243
Trial Division	418
Tropical, Inter-American Tropical Tuna	
Commission	1972
True labelling	1145
Trust companies, registration and	
supervision of	2854
Trustees, powers of control over	1175
Tuna, Inter-American Tropical Tuna	
Commission	1972

U

UIC claimant services	4488
Underwriting agreements	2828
Unemployment Insurance	
Commission	2640,
	4475-4499
Comptroller Directorate	4492
Operations Directorate	4485
Other Services	4496
Personnel Administration	4493

Unemployment Insurance

Commission (cont'd)	
Policy, Planning Directorate	4487
Social Insurance Registration.....	4490
Systems and Operational Planning Directorate.....	4488
Unemployment	
Insurance program.....	4487, 4492
Insurance services	4497
statistics.....	3510
UNESCO	7542, 7561
Union-Management Services Branch	3925
United Nations	28, 2257, 2272, 2276, 2282, 2306, 5039, 8451
and Legal Planning Section	2282
Bureau of United Nations Affairs	2306
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	4498
Conference on Trade and Development	2239, 2592
Development Program	2239
Economic and Social Affairs Division.....	2310
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	2318
Organization	2592
Political and Institutional Affairs Division .	2308
United States	
patents.....	1201
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the....	8981
see also U.S.	
Unity, Canadian Identity and	7285
University	
professors, grants to bring them to Canada	7530
research	9259
Upper and Lower Canada, composition of....	151
Uranium Canada Limited	1750-1755
Uranium	
concentrates, refining	1628
stockpiles of.....	1753
hexafluoride	1628
metal.....	1628
ores, mining and milling	1628, 1636
Urban Affairs, Ministry of State for	9600-9674
Administration Branch	9666
Communications Branch	9671
Coordination Branch.....	9656
Wing	9651
Development and Programming Group....	9661
Information and Data Systems Branch	9641
Planning and Evaluation Division	9646
Policy and Research Wing.....	9626
Staff Support Units	9666
Urban Policy Branch	9631
Research Branch.....	9636
Urban	
policies, research related to	9612
Policy Branch	9631
Research Branch	9636
Urbanization process.....	9604
U.S.	
Dept. of Defence	8461
government in Canada, defence construction.....	4856

V

Vacancies in Senate, reasons for.....	89
Vascular plants	7835
Vegetables	527
Vehicle, road and motor vehicle traffic safety.....	8690
Veneering.....	1836
Venice, Biennials of Venice and Paris.....	7820
Veterans Affairs, Department of	4901, 9300-9364, 9572
Veterans Land Administration.....	9317
Welfare Services Branch	9320
Veterans	
Affairs, parliamentary committee	244
Bureau Branch	9345
Land Administration	9317
War Veterans Allowance Board	9550
Veterinary agency.....	542
Victoria Memorial Museum.....	7801
Video tapes	7863
Visas	
courtesy.....	2293
diplomatic.....	2293
Visual arts	7520
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.....	5063
Voluntary	
agencies, advisory services to	7255
restraint certificates	5315
Voters, those not eligible	163

W

Wage rates, minimum	3935
War Veterans Allowance Board..	9330, 9550-9574
War	
Assets Corporation.....	8501
Canadian War Museum	7831
Commonwealth War Graves Commission (Canada).....	9354
dead, register of burials of	9354
emergencies.....	4831
Veterans Allowance Committee.....	9551
Warehousing facilities	8245
Warrants	
for removal of prisoners, register of.....	1103
of extradition, register of.....	1103
Wartime munitions plant.....	8403
Water	1505
and sewage systems, Northwest and Yukon Territories	3165
chemical health hazards of	4955
management programs	1846
physical and chemical processes in	1982
Planning and Management Branch	1852
Pollution	
control in water and air.....	1878
federal government policies on	2552
Quality Branch.....	1848
resource planning	1852

9994

Water (cont'd)	
Resources Branch.....	1850
Transport Committee	8907
Waterfowl habitat.....	1860
Waterton Lakes National Park.....	3004
Waterway	8953
Weather	
forecasting.....	1822
services	1814
Weighing and measuring devices	1145
Welfare	
Canadian Army Welfare Fund.....	9342
Health, Welfare and Social Affairs, parliamentary committee	226
information systems, improvement of.....	5028
International and Emergency Welfare Branch	5039
National Welfare Grants.....	5089
Special Adviser on the Social and Welfare Status of Women	5036
statistics.....	3510
see also National Health and Welfare	
Western	
Development Museum.....	7810
Hemisphere Affairs, bureau of	2231
Whaling, International Whaling Commission	1972
Wheat, purchase of.....	3828
Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establish- ment.....	1580
Wildlife	
Canadian Wildlife Service.....	1858
management of.....	1858
problems, research into	1858
Winnipeg Art Gallery.....	7810
Women	
Office of Equal Opportunities for Women...	374
Special Adviser on the Social and Welfare Status of Women.....	5036
Status of women.....	2310
Women's Bureau	3940
Wood	
Chemical composition	1836
composite products of	1836
new uses of.....	1836
packing	1836
pulping processes	1836
secondary conversion of.....	1836
utilization of derivatives.....	1836
Wood Buffalo National Park	3004
Working conditions, policy guidelines and standards governing.....	9044
Working party 3, OECD.....	2620
World	
Bank.....	2592
Exhibitions Program.....	2330
Food Program.....	575
Health Organization	4998
Meteorological Organization	1826
Writ, register of	1103

999

y	
Yoho National Park.....	3004
Youth, Family and Youth Allowances Programs	5047
Yukon Territory—see Council of the Yukon	

z

Zirconium.....	1628, 1634
Zoology	7834

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